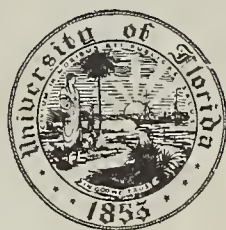




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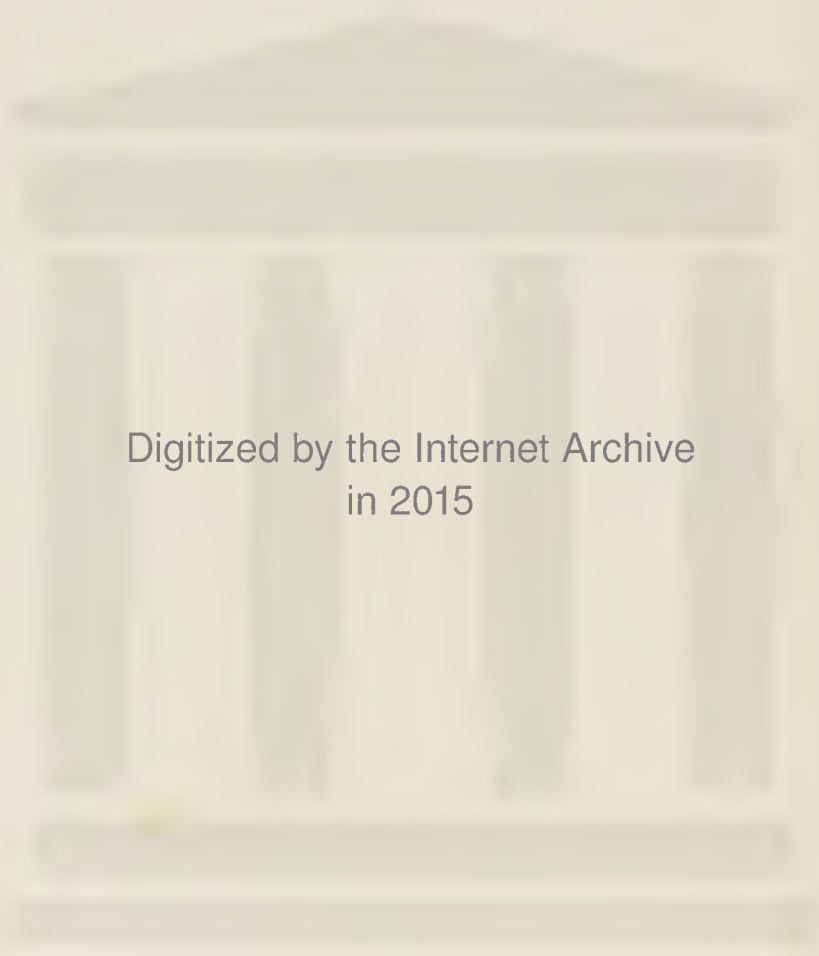








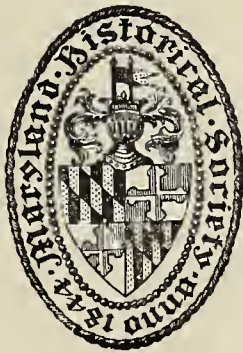




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# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOLUME XXV

BALTIMORE

1930

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# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. XXV.

MARCH, 1930.

No. 1.

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### A REGISTER OF THE CABINET MAKERS AND ALLIED TRADES IN MARYLAND, AS SHOWN BY THE NEWSPAPERS AND DIREC- TORIES, 1746 TO 1820.<sup>1</sup>

By HENRY J. BERKLEY, M. D.

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Until the beginning of the Newspaper Age in the Province of Maryland there was no possibility of a record of the names of the individual cabinet makers, and even after its advent, advertisements, the only notices of them, were few and far apart for many years.

In the colonial days of the 17th and first part of the 18th centuries, the furniture of the ordinary people and the artizan houses was home-made, from the woods of the adjacent forest; tables of hewn plank, rough stools with three pegged legs, benches and beds with pillows fashioned of soft pine. All would look vastly uncomfortable at this present day.

But the manor houses of the baronial planters were notable exceptions to this general rule. With nearly all the plantations bordering on navigable waters, whose ebbing and flowing tides brought with them the sailing vessels of England, France and

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Charles Fickus, Librarian of the Maryland Historical Society, placed at my disposal all his notes between the dates, 1746 and 1776, thereby saving much research in newspapers of that period some issues not being in the files of the Maryland Historical Society. I am deeply indebted to him for his courtesy.

Holland, laden with such articles of comfort and luxury as the wealthy tobacco planters had ordered from Europe wherewith to supply his person or house; furniture, prints, portraits, objects of art, and whatever else his own or his family's hearts might desire. Being mainly of English descent, these planters looked to London for the newest styles to beautify their homes and adorn their own as well as their families persons.

Few of these pieces of elegance and art have survived. It would seem to have been an article of faith in the immediate post-revolutionary period in this province to disdain all beauty of religion or of the arts and crafts for an ultra-republican simplicity, and the consequence is that few examples of the best furniture of the colonial days have survived. Again, the changes of the movable effects of a household by death and dispersal of the families of the gentry hastened this destruction. The law required that the goods of those dying without direct heirs should be sold at vendue, with the result that they were scattered, broken, often, in time, consigned to the attic, woodpile or barn, to be used as receptacles for rags and filth. Many fine pieces of cabinet work have met their end in this manner.

An inventory of one of the sons of the colonial Governor, Benjamin Tasker, Col. Benjamin Tasker, Jr. (1720-1760), of the Belair Estate in Prince George County, found among the Tench Tilghman papers, is of considerable interest, showing as it does what was actually in the homes of the Grandees of the period. The large Belair Mansion was built in 1741 by the then Governor Ogle, and must have been furnished soon thereafter. The public sale occurred in 1763. Presumably, the furnishings were chiefly by English makers and were of the best quality. However, there had been cabinet makers in Annapolis for over seventeen years, and some pieces may have come from their shops.

The inventory totals £270/15/2, and at the vendue brought £927/7/0, a very considerable sum for the times. Among the purchasers we find the names of the elite of Annapolis, Prince George and Ann Arundel Counties.



An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Benjamin Tasker, Jr., as appraised in current money of the Province of Maryland, 9th. February, 1763.

In the Large Parlour;—8 Carved Mahogany Chairs, £8/0/0. I Rush bottom easy chair, 0/7/6. I Tea ditto, 0/7/6. I Ditto lined with eheck, 0/7/6. I Square mahog. Table, 0/40/0. I Ditto Cherry Tree, 0/30/0. 1 Card Table, 0/30/0. I Blue Wlt.(?) Table 0/8/0. 1 Pair Andirons etc., 1/5/0. 1 Pier Glass, 5/0/0. 5 Carpets, 5/0/0. I Tea Chest, 0/10/0. 1 Phineared Tea Chest, 0/7/6. 1 Phineared Fire Sreen, 0/10/0. 1 Case and Bottles, 1/2/6.

In the Hall—Four Seasons (engravings) 0/12/6. 8 Red Tea Chairs 3/0/0. 2 Armed ditto 1/0/0. 1 Desk and Bookease 6/0/0. 1 Oval Table 3/10/0. 2 Shaving Stands and Basons 0/4/6.

In the Small Parlour;—2 Carved Mahog. ehairs. 1 Pier Glass 3/10/0. 1 Couch 0/15/0. 2 Caesar's and Pope's Busts, 0/7/6. 1 Pair Andirons etc. 1/7/6.

In the — Room:—1 Dutch Kitchen 1/0/0. I Bed and furniture 20/0/0. 6 Chairs covered in Red Damask 6/0/0. 2 Dozen Pewter plates 2/0/0. 4 Chintz Window Curtains 6/0/0. 4 Damask Window Curtains 3/0/0. Pair plain Brown Sheets 1/0/0. I Ditto 0/10/0. 10 Pair finer ditto. 6/5/0. 6 Large Damask Table Cloths 4/0/0. 4 Smaller ditto 0/10/0. 2 Diaper Table Cloths 10/10/6. 6 Holland ditto 3/15/0. 7 Small Holland Table Cloths 2/2/0. 45 Old Napkins 2/5/0. 24 Ditto. 3/0/0. 13 Pillow Cases 0/19/0. 1 White pair 0/10/0. 1 Pair Andirons etc. 0/12/0.

In the — Room;—1 Mahog. Dressing Glass 1/10/0. 1 Ditto Chest of Drawers 2/10/0. 1 Compass and Brass Scale 4/0/0. 2 Mahog. Chairs 2/0/0. 4 Carved bottomed Chairs 1/10/0.

In Mrs. Ogle's Room;—1 Chest with drawers 2/0/0. 1 Dressing Glass 0/15/0. 6 Chairs 6/0/0. "Close" 0/5/0. 1 pair Andirons etc. 0/12/6. I Bed and furniture 17/10/0. 1 Ditto, ditto 6/10/0.

In the Nursery;—6 Chairs 4/10/0. 1 Tea Table 0/15/0. 1 Dressing Glass 0/7/6. 1 Bed and Curtains 17/10/0. 1 Pair Andirons etc. 0/12/6. 1 Bed and Curtains of Worsted 16/0/0.

In the Field Room;—I Bed and Furniture 7/10/0. I Square Mahog. Table 1/2/6. 6 Mahog. Chairs 3/0/0. 1 Pair Andirons etc. 0/12/0.

In the Yellow Room;—1 Mahogany Table 1/5/0. 1 Bed and Furniture 9/0/0.

In the Still Room;—1 Copper Still containing 60 gallons with worm and tub 15/0/0.

In Mrs. Rumney's Room;—1 Bed and Furniture 6/10/0. I Ditto 3/10/0.

In the Kitchen;—2 Iron Candlestieks 0/1/8. 1 pair Brass flat ditto. 0/1/6. 1 Brass "flower" box and ditto pepper box 0/2/0. 24 Tin Patties 0/4/0. 12 Pewter Candle Moulds 0/18/0. 3 Tin Dish Covers 0/4/6. 1 Cutt.(?) 0/0/5. 3 Copper Pudding pans 0/6/0. 1 Tea Kettle 0/17/6. 1 Gridiron and "Chaffing" Dish 0/7/6. 2 Brass Skimmers and one Brass Bread Grater 0/2/6. 1 Marble Mortar

1/0/0. 1 Copper "Cullander" 0/7/6. 1 Pair Andirons etc. 1/5/0.  
 1 Salamander 0/7/6. Grains Hoops(?) 2/0/0. 1 Iron Jack and Weights  
 1/15/0. 1 Tea Kettle 0/2/6. 2 Clay Pots 0/3/6. 1 Cho. Pot(?) 0/10/0.  
 Irons for Heaters 0/12/6. 2 Pewter Pots 0/5/0. 1 Mortar and pestle  
 0/12/6. 11 Knives and Forks 0/6/0. 1 Cleaver 0/2/6. 1 Funnel,  
 Stone Butter Pots and eleven Jars 1/7/6.

Total valuation for household effects £270/15/0.

#### VARIETIES OF WOOD USED BY THE EARLY MARYLAND CABINET MAKERS.

The native American walnut was worked by plantation as well as other cabinet makers from the earliest times. Its dark colour, fine grain, and susceptibility to wax finishes rendering it a favourite. Mahogany was introduced before 1759, for the first advertisements of a cabinet maker in the *Maryland Gazette* of Annapolis, John Anderson, late of Liverpool, England, tells of walnut, mahogany, cherry and other plank in suitable thicknesses for his work, showing that this wood was in customary local service at this date. Oak seems to have been generally neglected in favour of the softer woods that were easier to handle. The cherry woods, both wild and cultivated, were used in Annapolis and Baltimore, but to a far greater extent in the back country, especially Frederick and Hagerstown (Elizabethtown). Transportation of heavy plank was difficult over the inferior roads between the seacoast and distant villages. Apple wood was seldom used, except in the German regions of the Shenandoah Valley, they having brought this custom from Pennsylvania. Maple, both foreign and native, also saw service in the early days, but before 1820 its use had largely ceased, except in the western counties. It was almost entirely supplanted by mahogany in the eastern ones.

Some rosewood furniture was imported as early as 1817, but nowhere can be found any notice of its use by early cabinet makers. Pieces of rosewood furniture are not found in the South of an earlier date than the beginning of the Victorian styles.

Pine, yellow and white, was used from early times for the

seats of chairs, legs of tables and common furniture in general, but it is rare to find a desk or cabinet of it, unless covered by mahogany, cherry or walnut veneer. The hard yellow pine was serviceable for the frames of tables, beds, desks and the like, but only for parts not visible or the under supports. We have seen one fine Hunt table with the framework entirely of white pine. It was said to have been Annapolis built.

In the framework of much colonial furniture a number of other woods were frequently introduced; ash, oak or gum, and the one we have last to deal with, the tulip or poplar tree, of which there are at least two varieties. In Maryland, on the western coastal plain and in the nearby piedmont regions, this tree grows straight and tall with diameters up to six and eight feet and is quite free from knots. It is almost as soft as a piece of white pine, planes and saws without splitting, and is otherwise easily worked. Above all it neither buckles or twists, even when wetted. Furthermore, time seems to make no impression upon it. Under shelter, it is as good today in furniture as when it was placed in the drawers a hundred and fifty years ago.

From the earliest colonial period it was employed in Southern Maryland. It was used for frames and especially for drawer linings, as once trued it never altered and a drawer "pulled" fifty years after it was made as well as it did when it left the hands of the cabinet maker. For a time it was only used in the Palatinate, then, learning its advantages, its popularity spread to New York and Philadelphia. It is said to have been employed in the shop of the great Chippendale.

Certain, however, it was not in service south of the Potomac river, Norfolk probably excepted. Throughout the Southland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, yellow pine was always used for the frame wood, bottom and sides of drawers. Assuredly, if a fine piece of furniture is found in Maryland lined with pine, it was not made in this State but somewhere further South, or possibly in Pennsylvania. New York furniture of the period of 1800 to 1820 has poplar or hardwood lining, rarely the latter. We do not know how much sooner it came



into general use there. Poplar was also employed in chairs and bellows cases.

Red cedar, largely brought from the Florida Keys by boat, was used especially for coffins, occasionally it is seen in the sides of mahogany wardrobes.

Box-wood, holly, satin wood, were employed for inlaying, sometimes for veneer, but this was almost entirely after the advent of the Hepplewhite styles. These pieces usually have a date of about 1780. If they belong to an earlier period they were imported and were principally of English origin. A vast amount of this furniture was brought into Maryland, and beautiful examples are in the possession of favoured citizens who have inherited or collected them.

The recent splendid policy of St. John's College, and the proposed Homewood Museum, to collect Maryland made and owned furniture will conserve one of the State's most beautiful and valuable heritages.

#### CABINET MAKERS OF ANNAPOLIS.

NEWSPAPERS SEARCHED FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

*Maryland Gazette*, 1746 to 1819.

*Annapolis Republican*, 1809 to 1821.

1746. Oct. 21st. Gazette.

Anderson, John, "Cabinet Maker and Carver, late from Liverpool, makes chairs, tables, bureaus, dressing tables, clock cases and all kinds of furniture made of wood belonging to a house, in the neatest, cheapest and newest modes. The subscriber buys plank, walnut, wild cherry, poplar and pine of the following dimensions; half inch, two inch, three inch. The said Anderson lives at the house of the late Mr. Richard Tootel in Annapolis".

1754. July 11. Gazette.

Anderson, John. Notice of removal. "John Anderson will furnish any gentleman with all sorts of cabinet work done in the neatest manner".

1759. Jany. 2. Gazette.

The estate of John Anderson to be sold by Mary Anderson, administratrix. "A set of cabinet maker's tools, also a quantity of choice well seasoned mahogany and walnut plank".

1747. Sept. 27. Gazette.

Hayes, William, "Chair Maker from Philadelphia, now lives in Annapolis, and hereby gives notice that he will furnish any gentle-



man with all sorts of rush bottom chairs at reasonable rates. His shop is at the lower end of East Street”.

1750. June 25. Gazette.

Pennington, John, “Cabinet Maker, Englishman, designing soon to leave this country, gives public notice thereof to all persons who have any claim against him”.

1752. April 4. Gazette.

Butler, Gamaliel, “East Street, near the dock in Annapolis, having engaged a very good workman in the cabinet way, hereby gives notice to all gentlemen, and others, that he will supply them with all kinds of cabinet work, such as desks, escretoires, tables, chairs, bedsteads, in the neatest manner, etc”.

1756. May 17. Gazette.

Administration papers for the estate of Gamaliel Butler taken out by his widow, Mary Butler.

1760. Jany. 31. Gazette.

Crouch, Henry, “Carver, from London, now lives in Annapolis,” Makes any sort of carved work for houses and ships”.

1761. Apr. 2. Gazette.

White, Andrew, late of Upper Marlboro, vendue of tools. Hannah White, admin.

1762. Jany. 12. Gazette.

Hainsney, Robert, Cabinet Maker. Short ad.

1762. May 6. Gazette.

Harsnip, Cabinet Maker, killed by fall of gallows beam.

1763. May 12. Gazette.

Johnson, John, Cabinet Maker of Upper Marlboro and Annapolis. Short ad.

1768. May 12. Gazette.

Currie, William, Cabinet Maker. Short ad.

1769. Jun. 1. Gazette.

Slicer, William, “Cabinet and Chair Maker, a little below the Market House in Annapolis, makes and sells the following articles. Desks, bookcases, escretoirs, bureaux, card, chamber tables, corner settees, clock cases, couches, dumb waiters, tea and bottle boards, bedsteads. Work done with care and expedition.”

1769. June 22. Gazette.

Hepbourne, Francis, Cabinet Maker. Short ad.

1769. Oct. 12. Gazette.

Courteney, Hercules, “Carver and Guilder from London, undertakes all manner of carving and gilding in the newest taste, at his house in Front Street, Philadelphia.” Note. Courteney had at this date a shop in Annapolis of a temporary character.

1769. Oct. 12. Gazette.

Williams, Philip, Cabinet Maker. Short ad.

1770. Sept. 6. Gazette.

Mew, Edmond, Cabinet Maker. Short ad.

1771. Feby. 28. Gazette.

Osburn, Walter, "Turner and Spinning Wheel Maker, at the Sign of the Spinning Wheel and Doll, at the Ferry, Londontown, will attend his customers Tuesday and Friday of every week, at the house of Mr. Slicer, (Annapolis) ".

1773. Feby. 25. May 26. Gazette.

Shaw and Chisholm, Cabinet Makers and Furniture Importers.

1773. Feby. 25. Gazette.

Shaw and Chesden's Cabinet Shop.

1780. Nov. 26. Md. Journal (Balto.)

Mr. Chisholm, "Cabinet Maker in Annapolis ".

1793. Jan. 14. Md. Journal.

Chisholm (Archibald) and Waters (William), "Cabinet and Chair Makers. Ad for journeymen at their factory in Annapolis."

1794. July 20. Gazette.

Shaw, John, "Furniture importer."

#### ANNAPOLIS IMPORTERS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

1747. Oct. 14. Gazette.

Govane, William. "Maple Desks lately imported, and to be sold by William Govane at his house near Annapolis by wholesale. Maple desks and rush bottom chairs of the best make and fashion."

1752. Jun. 25. Gazette.

West, Stephen. "Just imported in Captain Askew's from London, household and kitchen furniture of the very best kinds. Beds and furniture, screens, mahogany chairs, tables all sizes, card tables, tea tables, elbow chairs, tea boards, dressing tables, carpets, looking-glasses, pewter dishes, plates, bellows, pestles and mortars, etc. etc. all to be sold very cheap as the gentleman who imported them has no further use for them."

1752. July 2. Gazette.

"In the ship Tryton, Capt. Askew, European and East Indian goods; choice mahogany bureaus, dressing tables, tea tables with pelligrean work; tea chests with cannisters".

1752. Jun. 25. Gazette.

West, Stephen, "Furniture and looking glasses imported."

1754. Nov. 21. Gazette.

Stevenson, John. "Just imported from Germany a genteel spinet and organ. For sale."

1756. Sept. 4. Gazette.

Swan, Robert. "Imported per ship Lyon, Capt. Dyer, locks and brasses for desks etc. etc."

1760. Jan. 24. Gazette.

Campbell, Thomas. "Imported from London, at Nottingham (Prince George Co.) China tea ware, compleat sets; ditto, bowls, plates and mugs; flint engraved and plain decanters and wine glasses; white and brown stone and Delph ware of all sorts, all for sale".

1761. Jan. 9. Gazette.

Mackubin, Richard, "Imported marble top tables. East India goods for sale." Note:—Shortly after this date there was an East India Importing Company in Maryland which did not long survive.

1763. Apr. 5. Gazette.

Alexander, A. J. "Elegant Imported double chairs for sale."

1773. May 6. Gazette.

Shaw and Chisholm, Cabinet Makers in Church Street. "Just imported from London cabinet making tools of all descriptions".

1773. Oct. 7. Gazette.

Sale. "At the Plantation of Thomas Contee, near Port Tobacco, valuable household furniture, plate and china. Mahogany chairs and tables, pier looking-glasses, mahogany book cases, bureaus, chiming clock." John Anderson, Adm.

1774. Feb. 24. Gazette.

W. W. (William Whiteraft). "To be sold at public vendue on Wednesday, April 20th. a quantity of elegant mahogany furniture, tall boys, desk tables, and neat fluted bedsteads".

1775. Nov. 30. Gazette.

Vendue Estate of Charles Belt, Mt. Pleasant, Anne Arundel Co., "White male servant versed in cabinet making, with stock of almost any kind, and a considerable quantity of ready made chairs, tables, desks, and a complete set of cabinet makers and joiners tools". William Belt, Robt. Whittaker, Admins.

1776. Jan. 18. Gazette.

Middleton, Shaw and Chisholm, Importers of Furniture, Annapolis.

## LOWER MARYLAND AND NORTHERN NECK CABINET MAKERS.

### LONDONTOWN (EXTINCT).

#### LOWER ANN ARUNDEL CO.

1753. Oct. 18. Gazette.

Brown, William, of Londontown, "will continue his business of joiner and cabinet maker, and can furnish anybody with the newest and neatest fashioned chairs, etc. etc. at the lowest rates".

1753. Jun. 14. Gazette.

Williams, Philip, indentured servant, cabinet and chair maker, ran away from William Brown, etc. Reward. John Disney of Londontown.

### DUMFRIES, OPPO. PORT TOBACCO, PRINCE WILLIAM CO., VA. (Extinct Port).

1762. Jun. 22. Gazette.

Marden, Vaughn Eventon. "Wanted, two or three journeymen cabinet makers". "Wanted, two or three thousand feet of good mahogany plank".

1785. Dec. 2. Gazette.

Lindsay, John, of Norfolk "just from London. Ad. for "a journeyman cabinet maker. Generous wages and constant work".

## CABINET MAKERS OF THE WESTERN COUNTIES OF MARYLAND.

## FREDERICK TOWN, FREDERICK COUNTY.

## Newspapers Examined.

## Issues Irregular.

Federal Gazette, 1796.....	1819.
Republican Gazette, 1805.....	1821.
Ind. American Volunteer, 1807.....	1810.
Reservoir and Reflector, 1807.....	1825.
Md. Gazette of Frederick, 1792.....	1793.
Fredericktown Herald.....	1802.

1796. Oct. 27. Fed. Gaz.

Turston, John, "Cabinet maker, deceased". Ad. for claims against his estate.

1802. Apr. 28. Rep. Gaz.

King, William, Cabinet and Chair Maker, removed to the house opposite the church, where he solicits the favours of his friends".

1805. May 5. Rep. Gaz.

Rice, George, "Cabinet Maker in all its branches, Market Street".

1817. Sept. 17. Rep. Gaz.

Yerger, Charles (See Balto. List), "Cabinet Maker. Shop in South end of Market Street. Bureaus, sideboards and tables."

1717. Dec. 14. Rep. Gaz.

Hammond, Mordecai. "Chairs of all fashions in superior style, for sale.

1821. Mch. 2. Rep. Gaz.

Whitehall, James, "Tables, Grecian chairs, cane or rush".

## HAGERSTOWN, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

## Newspapers examined.

Washington Spy, 1790.....	1801.
Md. Herald, 1802.....	1805.

1790. Mch. 28. Spy.

Aull, Jacob, "Cabinet Maker and Joiner, at the Yellow House".

1799. May 12. Herald.

Isewinger, William, Funkstown, "Spinning Wheel Maker".

1801. Feb. 10. Herald.

Meyers, Philip, "Furniture for sale" Wild cherry, poplar and pine planks. Cabinet makers tools.

1801-1805. Varia. Herald.

Lane, Seth, "Cabinet making in all its branches at his shop. Mahogany, wild cherry, walnut."

1802. July 14. Herald.

Watt, William. "Chairs and Spinning Wheels".

1802. Nov. 12. Herald.

Reynolds, William, "Chairs and Spinning Wheels, Market Street".



1804. May 15. Herald.

Yakel, John, "Chairs and Spinning Wheels; Windsor chairs."

#### EASTERN SHORE COUNTIES.

Newspapers examined.

Issues irregular.

Maryland Herald, Easton.....1790—1791.

Easton Gazette..... 1820.

Apollo or Chestertown Spy.....1792—1793.

Eastern Shore Intelligencer.....1796—1820.

Chestertown Gazette..... 1793.

1793. Aug. 11. Apollo.

Farrow, Charles, "Cabinet and Chair Maker, shop on High Street.  
Work in all its branches". Chestertown.

1804. Sept. 14. Intelligencer.

Wainright, Thomas and Samuel. "Cabinet and Chair Makers have  
commenced business in Chestertown". Note.—These Wainrights  
removed from Baltimore to Chestertown having been previously  
located at no. 2 Light Lane.

1820. July 24. Intelligencer.

Meconeikin, Thomas, "removes his shop and warehouse" in Easton.

#### BALTIMORE TOWN.

Newspapers Examined.

Issues Irregular.

Penna. Packet.....1774.

Maryland Gazette.....1728—1745—1821.

Maryland Journal.....1773—1797.

Baltimore American.....1799—1821.

Maryland Republican.....1802—1804.

Daily Repository.....1791—1793.

Daily Intelligencer.....1793—1794.

Dunlop's Md. Gazette.....1775—1778.

Federal Intelligencer.....1794—1795.

Balto. Intelligencer.....1798—1799.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS COLLECTED.

1767. Apr. 9. Md. Gaz.

Gerrard Hopkins, "son of Samuel (of Ann Arundel Co.), Cabinet and  
Chair Maker from Philadelphia, at the sign of the Tea Table and  
Chair, in Gay Street Baltimore Town, makes and sells in the newest  
fashions, in mahogany, walnut and cherry, tea chests, desks, book-  
cases, scrutoires, clothes presses, tables, bureaux, card parlour and  
tea tables, chairs, candle stands, decanter stands, tea kettle stands,  
dumb waiters, tea boards, corner chairs, bedsteads, etc. etc. With  
or without carved work".

1773. Jan. 19. Md. Jour.

Gerrard Hopkins, "Cabinet Maker, hath for sale in Gay Street, Baltimore Town, mahogany boards and planks, also logs. He still continues carrying on the cabinet business in its various branches as usual".

1790. Jan. 19. Md. Jour.

Gerrard Hopkins, "Cabinet Maker at the Sign of the Bureau and Coffin, resumes business. A constant supply of good materials and workmen. Elegant and convenient furniture. Note,—This ad. follows the dissolution of Hopkins partnership with one Haines. Other ads. follow up to 1795, then cease. His sons, Gerrard and William, were by 1800 in the tea importing business.

1774. Varia. Md. Jour.

Moore, Thomas and William, are mentioned in ads. of this year and later ones as having been in the cabinet business as early as 1761, but there is no direct record. William retired at an advanced age in 1784, and was succeeded by Gordon and Bankson, Gordon having worked in Moore's shop.

1774. Dec. 19. Penna. Packet.

Moore, Robert, Three pounds reward. "Went off from the subscriber yesterday, a servant man named William Finley, about 26 years of age; came from London in the Dulaney, Capt. Jarrold, about 12 months ago; was bred in London; by trade a looking glass frame maker, but since his arrival in Baltimore has been chiefly employed at cabinet work, particularly in making desks and dining tables; he is tall slim fellow, has a stoop in his shoulder, thin pale visage, sharp eyes; lightish brown hair, and is an artful, soft spoken, insinuating fellow; had on, and took with him, when he absconded, a darkish colored bear skin surtout coat, a light brown tight coat with a small red collar, a striped gingham jacket with loops, black stocking breeches, new yarn stockings and old shoes. Whoever apprehends said servant and confines him in any of His Majesties gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall receive;—if taken within twenty miles of Baltimore, twenty shillings, if thirty miles, thirty shillings; if forty miles, forty shillings, and if out of the province the above reward, paid by Robert Moore, cabinet maker in Baltimore. Note:—Whether this is the Robert Moore, cabinet maker of Philadelphia, is unknown, the newspapers are silent.

1780. Feby. 22. Md. Jour.

Askew, Thomas, "Cabinet Maker in Gay Street".

1782. Oct. 15. Md. Jour.

Cornthwait, John, deceased, vendue of his furniture and tools.

1782. Apr. 1. Md. Jour.

Aiton, Thomas, "Carries on a cabinet makers business in all its branches. Bedsteads of all sorts made in the neatest and most complete manner".

1783. Apr. 22. Md. Jour.

Piton, Thomas, "Cabinet Maker".

1784. Sept. 7. Md. Jour.

Gordon, William, "Cabinet Maker. A few young journeymen cabinet makers wanted. Generous wages. South Street".

1784-1790. Mch. 18. Md. Jour.

Gordon and Bankson. "Cabinet warehouse. The subscribers, now in possession of the Cabinet Warehouse, formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Moore, who declined the business, wish to engage a number of good workmen." Note:—In 1788 this partnership was dissolved and the business continued by Bankson. The three Moores may have been brothers. The ads. are not understandable otherwise.

1784. Nov. 17. Md. Jour.

Sommerville, James, "Mahogany Bedsteads".

1784. Sept. 3. Md. Jour.

Buchannon and Robb. "Chair frame manufacturers".

1785. Jan. 29. Md. Jour.

Lawson, Richard, "removes to a large and commodious warehouse, next Mr. McCandless Tavern in Gay Street". Note:—Lawson here states that he has been in the business since 1772.

1785. Jan. 29. Md. Jour.

Bankson and Lawson "announce copartnership". Mahogany furniture a specialty".

1785. Apr. 9. Md. Gaz.

Burgess, Joseph, "Cabinet maker, removed to the corner of Market and Light Sts. All sorts of cabinet work in the neatest manner. Mahogany chairs and dining tables."

1785. Nov. 22. Md. Jour.

Lindson, John, "Cabinct Maker".

1786. Apr. 10. Md. Gaz.

Rutter, John, "Cabinet and Chair Maker, successor to William Askew, begs leave to inform the public that he now carries on the business in the most extensive manner in the house lately occupied by Mr. Askew in Gay Street, near Mr. Lively's Tavern, at the sign of the Table and Chair. Dressing drawers. Pembroke tables."

1786. Feb. 21. Md. Jour.

McCormick, James, "who for some years past has worked in the first shops in Dublin has commenced business on the West side of Calvert Street, between Baltimore and the Court House, where he makes cabinet work in all its branches. Counting House desks made on the most reasonable terms".

1787. Nov. 24. Md. Jour.

Davidson, James, "Cabinet Maker has removed his manufactory from opposite Light Lane and Market Streets, to three doors below the Centre Market, adjoining Philpotts Bridge."

1788 to 1792. Dec. 19. Jour. & Ad.

Hornby and Turner, "Cabinet and Chair Makers, at the Sign of the Desk and Bookcase." Ad. for mahogany taken in wartime. "A good quantity of coffin mounting".

1790. Apr. 30. Md. Jour.

Hodgson and Nicholson, "Mahogany Inlaid tables".

1790. Jun. 14. Md. Jour.

Martins, ———, "Cabinet Maker".

1790. Mar. 9. Md. Jour.

Brown, William, "Cabinet maker". Ad. for a run-a-way apprentice.

1790 to 1795. Sept. 1. Md. Jour.

Singleton and McFadden, "Cabinet Makers and Undertakers," "commence business at the Sign of the Bear. Cabinet and chair making." Singleton had recently arrived from England, and says he has had experience in the trade in Europe.

1790. Nov. 26. Md. Jour.

Johns, Isaac, "Cabinet Maker at the Sign of the Cradel and Coffin in Gay Street." Cannot boast of an European education, yet, having served his apprenticeship to Mr. William Moore, in this town, who has had long experience in several shops in the principal towns of the United States, etc. etc.

1791. Nov. 11. Md. Jour.

Waters, William, "Cabinet Maker".

1791. Dec. 11. Md. Jour.

Marlin, James, Sr., "Cabinet Maker, removed from South Street, opposite Mr. Buchannon's Warehouse carries on the cabinet and chair business with fidelity and despatch.

1792. Feb. 5. Md. Jour.

Hornby, Gualter, "Cabinet Maker at the sign of the Bureau and Coffin, at the upper end of Light Lane." Ad. for the sale of Mahogany plank.

1793. Jan. 14. Md. Jour.

Hopkins and Haines, "Cabinet Makers, in Gay Street", Copartnership notice. This firm continued two years and was succeeded by Gerrard Hopkins alone. He continued the business until 1795.

1793. Dec. 9. Md. Jour.

Oldham, John, "Turner and Chair Maker" Notice of removal from Frederick to Gay Street.

1793. May 5. Daily Inq.

Bankson and Wilkinson, "At the Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, opposite Mr. Grant's Fountain Hotel, in Light Lane, have for sale a few logs of good mahogany and plank."

1793. May 8. Daily Repos.

Groff and Sismond, "Cabinet and Chair Makers, lower end of South Street, inform the public that they have useful furniture, both plain and ornamented. They make all kinds of cabinet and chair furniture in the newest and neatest taste".

1793. July 12. Md. Jour.

Zwisler, Mr. ———, "Windsor Chair Maker".

1794. Mch. 10. Md. Jour.

Oldham, John, "Turner and Chair Manufacturer".



1795. Jan. 11. Md. Jour.  
Brown and Kennedy, "Cabinet Makers, Water Street, opposite Speck's Tavern".
1795. Feb. 12. Md. Jour.  
Harris, William, "Cabinet and Chair Factory, Market and Frederick Streets. "The subscriber, impressed with gratitude to his friends and customers for the liberal encouragement since he commenced business, etc."
1795. Feb. 19. Md. Jour.  
Singleton and McFadden, "Cabinet Makers at the Sign of the Bear".
1795. Sep. 5. Md. Jour.  
Brown and Cook, "Cabinet Makers". Notice of copartnership.
1795. Sep. 7. Md. Journal.  
Crook, Walter, "Cabinet Maker, formerly Simmond and Crook, cabinet and chair makers, dissolve partnership, Crook continuing the business".
1795. July 6. Md. Jour.  
Smith, James and George, "Wood Carvers".
1795. July 8. Md. Jour.  
Brown and Kennedy, "Cabinet Makers" announce copartnership.
1800. May 9. Md. Jour.  
Groff and Meggs, "Cabinet and Chair Makers" begin business in Fish Street. "Printers furniture a specialty".
1806. Nov. 3. Balto. Amer.  
Davidson, James, deceased, 3 W. Balto. Street. "The business will be continued by his widow, Margaret Davidson. Orders will be thankfully received".
1806. Jan. 9. Balto. Amer.  
Findlay, Brothers, (John and Hugh), "Cane seat chairs, sofas, recess and window seats, gilt or varnished; writing and dressing tables, mahogany or sattin wood, fire screens. Bed and window cornices enriched with gold, or painted fronts. Girandoles. Japanned furniture".

## BALTIMORE SALES HOUSES AND IMPORTERS OF FURNITURE.

1777. Jan. 24. Md. Jour.  
Ewing, Thomas, "Furniture or sale".
1778. Sep. 8. Md. Jour.  
Carr, Overton. "Furniture for sale".
1779. Apr. 27. Md. Jour.  
Usher, Thomas. "Furniture for sale".
1782. Nov. 5. Md. Journal.  
Richardson, Thomas, "Furniture for sale".
1783. Jun. 13. Md. Jour.  
Swartz, Charles. "Furniture for sale".
- 1783 to 1790. Md. Journal.  
Valke, Burger and Shouten, "Furniture for sale".

1787. Nov. 6. Md. Gaz.

Hodgson and Nicholson. "Imported in the Ship Mary, Capt. Badfield, neat portable desks, mahogany cases. Mahogany frame dressing glasses, also sconces."

1790. July 15. Md. Jour.

Ridley, Catherine. "Furniture for sale".

1791-1792. Jun. 14. Md. Jour.

McCreary, Thomas. "Furniture for sale".

1791. Oct. 25. Md. Jour.

Bankson and Lawson, opposite Fountain Hotel, have received from London an assortment of hardware for cabinet makers".

1792. Nov. 10. Md. Jour.

German Redemptioners. "Per ship Waaksamheyd, Capt. Hess, among whom are labourers, bakers, cabinet makers etc."

1801. Apr. 17. Md. Jour.

Rawlins, Thomas, "from Liverpool, North Howard Street, has just imported in the Ship Triumph, Captain McDonald, from Liverpool, a general assortment of queensware and glass".

1801. Jul. 19. Balto. Amer.

Fuller, Abraham, Market Street, "has received per Ship Alexandria, a quantity of japan ware, tea trays, snuffing pans, snuffers to suit, tea caddies, bread baskets, dress boxes, segar cafes etc. etc."

1808. Jany. 2. Balto. Amer.

Cornthwait and Jarrold, "Per Ship Harriot from Philadelphia. Imported in the ships Mercury and Carolina from Canton, 241 boxes china. Complete dining room sets from 180 to 228 pieces Nanquin blue and gold, white and gilt. Tea sets, with and without coffee pots. Also queensware and glass".

1808. Jan. 12. Balto. Amer.

Dosch, J. M. "Per Ship Abeona, from Tonningen. Cut and plain glass ware. Fine cut sugar bowls with stands and covers. Fruit baskets and salad dishes. Mustard pots. Flowered and plain quart, pint and half-pint decanters. Tumblers, salt cellars. Cordial glasses. Glass and china ornaments. Mugs with gilt bands and flowers. Handsome liquor glasses".

1810. Dec. 24. Balto. Amer.

John and Hugh Finlay. "Drawings from furniture in the first houses of Paris and London, which will enable them to make the most approved articles. They have on hand chairs, sofas, pier and side tables, etc."

1811 to 1817. July 6. Balto. Amer.

Poole and Hastings, Auctioneers. "By the first workmen of London, and of superior style and elegance; Drawing room furniture, dining room, parlour and chamber furniture. Rosewood card tables; mahogany chairs".

1812. Feb. 15. Balto. Amer.

Dubois, J. A. "Cabinet and Chair Maker, removed from Water Street to Bond Street".

Note.—This Dubois was a partner of Hynson at one time.



1815. Apr. 15. Balto. Amer.

James and Jason Jenkins, "Cabinet Furniture, South Street".

1816. May 7. Balto. Amer.

Auctioneers. "Among the furniture are some handsome fancy articles of East India manufacture".

1819. Oct. 2. Balto. Amer.

John and Thomas Vance. "Cut glass per Brig Minerva".

1820. Nov. 30. Balto. Amer.

Daleg, Jacob, Auctioneer. "Chairs and fancy furniture, Market Street."

NOTE.—Besides these there were in the newspapers a large number of ads. of furniture sales of no interest.

Whereas in Annapolis and the counties an oversight of the names of the cabinet makers shows only English names, within the latter a few German ones, in the Town of Baltimore the case is entirely different. In the latter place many nationalities were engaged in this trade. There were Scotch as Phyfe and Kirkpatrick; German as Berson and Lindenberger; Irish, the Sweeneys'; Italian as Del Vecchio, who for many years established himself at No. 4 North Calvert street, and in addition a considerable number of French names. Among these were Charles Demangin and Aimé Dubois, the first having a shop at No. 58 North Charles Street for sixteen years and the latter a workshop on South Charles Street.

A part of the large number of French derivation may be accounted for by the tragedy of San Domingo, and the consequent influx into the Port of Baltimore of thousands from that island. Comparatively little of the furniture wrought by these Frenchmen is now to be found, the Reverdy Ghiselin chairs in the Museum of St. John's College, Annapolis, being a notable exception.

The large number of workmen's names in the Baltimore Directories appearing for a year or two and then disappearing entirely are probably accounted for in two ways. First, by omissions from the printed tables, and, second, there is always a floating class of journeymen in all trades, who come, work for a time, then flit to wherever their fancy takes them. They desire to see the world.

*Directories of Baltimore Town.*

The earliest issue was 1796. The latest one examined dated 1819. These directories were published irregularly, and do not always have a full list of the inhabitants of the town. Some were advertised by streets and not alphabetically. These had to be rearranged by us. Some names of cabinet makers only occur sporadically, even of firms that are known to have been in business for considerable periods. Whenever the shop address of the cabinet maker is known it is given, whether in the directory, or omitted from it. The list of names is now so arranged as to give the known time that the individual or firm was in business.

## NAMES OF CABINET MAKERS AND ALLIED TRADES.

## BALTIMORE CITY DIRECTORY, FIRST ISSUE 1796.

- Berry, Ferdinand, Cabinet maker, 88 Bond Street. 1796 only.  
 Berry, Robert, Cabinet maker, 24 Market Street. 1796 only.  
 Brown, Alexander, Cabinet maker, Harrison Street. 1796 only.  
 Cole and Brother, Chair maker, S. High Street. 1796 only, as a firm.  
 Crook, Walter, Cabinet maker, 16 S. Howard Street. Ante 1796 and after 1820. Shop.  
 Davidson, James, Cabinet maker, 1 W. Balto. Street. 1796 to 1804. Shop.  
 Davy, Henry, Cabinet maker, King George Street. 1796 only.  
 Dougherty, John, Cabinet maker, 148 W. Balto. Street. 1796 to 1808. Shop.  
 Fahrman, John, Chair maker, French Al. 1796 only.  
 Elves, William, Cabinet maker, 7 N. Liberty Street. 1796 to 1800. Shop.  
 Garnier, Jean, Cabinet maker, 17 Light Street. 1796 only.  
 Hannah, Caleb, Windsor Chair maker, 7 Cheapside Street. 1796 to 1820 and later. Ads. in Amer. of 1810. Shop.  
 Hicks and Law, Cabinet maker, 7 High Street. 1796 only, suc. by Law and Denmead, 1800.  
 Hornby, William, Cabinet maker, N. Greene St., Old Town. 1796 to 1800. Shop.  
 Hornby, Gualter, Cabinet maker, Light Street. 1796 to 1810. Shop.  
 James, John, Cabinet maker, Albermarle Street. 1796 only.  
 James, Samuel, Cabinet maker, Albermarle Street. 1796 only. Shop.  
 Johns, Isaac, Cabinet maker, S. Gay Street. Ante 1796 to 1800. Shop.  
 See ads.  
 League, Reuben, Windsor Chair maker, Bank Street. 1796 to 1800. Shop.  
 Lee, Samuel, Cabinet maker, Bank Street. 1796 to 1800. Shop.  
 Lindenberger, Charles, Cabinet maker, Second Street. 1796 only.

- McCabe, Thomas, Cabinet maker, 34 Water Street. 1796 only.  
 Miller, John, Windsor Chair maker, Waggon Al. 1796 to 1799.  
 Oldham, John & Jacob, Chair makers, 43 South Street. 1796 to 1820 and later. Shop.  
 Patterson, William, Cabinet maker, 22 Albemarle Street. 1796 to 1818. Shop.  
 Sellers, William, Cabinet maker, Fell's Point. 1796 to 1800. Shop.  
 Singleton, Williams, Cabinet maker, N. Gay Street. 1796 to 1802. Shop.  
 Weatherstrand, William, Chair, Cabinet maker, 16 N. Liberty Street. 1796 to 1810. Shop.  
 Wilkinson and Smith, Cabinet makers, 16 Light Street. 1796 only as a firm, sue. by Robt. Wilkinson.

End of Directory of 1796.

BALTIMORE CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1799 (NEW NAMES ONLY).

- Barrett, Thomas, Ebonist, Harrison Street. 1799 to 1800.  
 Beuwise, Richard, Cabinet maker, 17 Wilke Street. 1799 only.  
 Bowen, William, Cabinet maker, High Street. 1799 only.  
 Bowers, John, Cabinet maker, Bridge Street. 1799 only.  
 Clarke, Jesse, Windsor Chair maker, Duke Street. 1799 only.  
 Davidson, Robert, Windsor Chair maker, Pitt Street. 1799 to 1817. Shop.  
 Delagrang, Samuel, Carver and gilder, Second Street. 1799 only.  
 Fairen, Joseph, Cabinet Maker, Bank Street. 1799 only.  
 Faris, William, Carver and gilder, 36 S. Charles Street. 1799 to 1802. Shop.  
 Foley, John, Cabinet maker, Frederick Street. 1799 to 1800.  
 Freelock, ———, Cabinet maker, 34 S. Gay Street. 1799 only.  
 Garios, William, Carver, George Street, Fell's Point. 1799 only.  
 Grose, Henry, Cabinet maker, 19 N. Gay Street. 1799 only.  
 Harris, William, Cabinet maker, N. Gay Street. 1799 only.  
 Harris, Robert, Chair maker, Second Street. 1799 only.  
 Hoffman, ———, Chair and Cabinet maker, Wilke Street, Fell's Point. 1799 to 1802.  
 Hopkins, Gerrard, Cabinet maker, 39 N. Gay Street. Ante 1767 to 1799. See ads.  
 Johnson, Thomas, Cabinet maker, Wilke Street. 1799 only.  
 Keen, William, Windsor Chair maker, Princee Street. 1799 only.  
 King, Jacob, Cabinet maker, Conowago Street. 1799 only.  
 Law, Anthony, Cabinet maker, French Street. 1799 to 1818. Shop. Law & Denmead, 1803.  
 Lilly, William, Cabinet maker, Alisanna Street. 1799 only.  
 Martin, James, Cabinet maker, Lovely La. 1799 to 1816. Shop.  
 Patteface, William, Cabinet maker, Albemarle Street. 1799 only.  
 Patterson, Moles, Chair maker, 57 South Street. 1799 only.  
 Princee, Warwick, Cabinet maker, N. High Street. 1799 only.  
 Pursell, Henry, Cabinet maker, 63 South Street. 1799 only.  
 Shilling, Tobias, Cabinet maker, Granby Street. 1799 only.

Smith, George, Carver and gilder, York Street. 1799 to 1802. Shop.  
 Sweeney, Richard, Windsor Chair Maker, 2 Balto. Street. 1799 to 1820  
 and later. Shop.  
 Truelock, John, Cabinet maker, 47 Bond Street. 1799 only.  
 Warfield, William, Cabinet maker, Green Street, Old Town. 1799 only.  
 White, Jacob, Windsor Chair maker, Green Street, Old Town. 1799 only.  
 Wilkinson, Robert, Cabinet maker, 18 Light Street. 1799 only.  
 Williams, T. B., Windsor Chair maker, Second Street. 1799 only.

End of Directory of 1799.

#### BALTIMORE CITY DIRECTORY OF 1800.

##### New Cabinet Makers Names.

Armand, John, Chair maker, Lombard Street. 1800 only.  
 Alexander, John, Cabinet maker, 19 Market Street. 1800 to 1803. Shop.  
 Anderson, Samuel, Cabinet maker, East Street. 1800 only.  
 Brown, William, Cabinet maker, 109 N. High Street. 1800 only.  
 Coleman and (John) Taylor, Cabinet makers, 51 South Street. C. & T.,  
 1800-3. Taylor, 1800 to 1810.  
 Cole, Godfrey, Windsor Chair maker, 8 N. High Street. Cole & Bro. 1800  
 to 1803.  
 Combs and (Michael) Jenkins, Cabinet maker, 18 Light Street. The firm  
 lasted to 1803 and was succeeded by Jenkins, 1803 to 1820 and later.  
 Shop.  
 Demangen, Charles, Cabinet maker, 58 N. Charles Street. 1800 to 1817.  
 Shop.  
 Garnier, John, Cabinet maker, 58 N. Charles Street. 1800 to 1802. Shop.  
 Graham, Frederiek, Cabinet maker, 13 Light Street. 1800 to 1802.  
 Groff, Henry, Cabinet maker, 19 N. Gay Street. 1800 to 1807, then Groff  
 and Meiggs to 1808. Shop.  
 Hamilton, George, Cabinet maker, Fleet Street. 1800 only.  
 Hynson, Nathan, Cabinet maker, 98 Bond Street. 1800 to 1810. Shop.  
 Marquam, Edward, Cabinet maker, 17 Water Street. 1800 to 1803. Shop.  
 Priece, Warwiek, Cabinet maker, 136 High Street. 1800 to 1810. Shop.  
 Pureell, Henry, Cabinet maker, 66 South Street. 1800 only.  
 Snudgrass, William, Chair maker, 16 N. Frederiek Street. 1800 to 1803.  
 Tarr (Levin) & Sherwood, Cabinet makers, 28 Light Street. 1800 as a  
 firm, L. T. to 1814. Shop.  
 Williams, Jacob, Windsor Chair and Cabinet maker, Public Al. 1800 to  
 1810. Shop.  
 Wilson, Thomas, Cabinet maker, Tripolets Al. 1800 to 1802.

End of Directory of 1800.

#### THE DIRECTORY OF 1802 HAS THE FOLLOWING NEW NAMES.

Armstrong, Thomas, Cabinet maker, East Street. 1802 only.  
 Camp, William, Cabinet maker, 26 Water Street. 1802 to 1819, sue. by  
 Joseph Camp. Shop.



- Conrad, John, Windsor Chair maker, 41 N. Gay Street. 1802 to 1815. Shop.
- Cook, William, Cabinet maker, 45 Bond Street. 1802, suc. by Cook & Co., 1803.
- Dunargein, William, Cabinet maker, 62 N. Charles Street. 1802 only.
- Freeman, William, Cabinet maker, 120 Bond Street. 1802 to 1812. Shop.
- Gordon, William, Chair maker, Bridge Street. 1802 only.
- Grove, Henry, Cabinet maker, Fish Street. 1802 only.
- Kennedy, Samuel, Carver and gilder, 2 N. Gay Street. 1802 to 1803.
- Sherwood, Thomas, Cabinet and Chair maker, 127 Bond Street. 1802 to 1804. Shop.
- Sweeney, Paul (bro. of Richard), Cabinet maker, 16 N. Gay Street. 1802 to 1820 and later. Shop.
- Weddestrand, Thomas, Cabinet maker, S. Frederick St. 1802 to 1810. Shop.

End of Directory of 1802.

#### CITY DIRECTORY, 1803.

##### *New Names.*

- Bradshire, William, Cabinet maker, 108 N. Gay Street. 1803 only.
- Brown, Joseph, Cabinet maker, 109 N. High Street. 1803-1804.
- Bull, Joshua, Cabinet maker, Water Street. 1803 only.
- Coombs, Thomas (Part. Michael Jenkins), Cabinet maker, Water Street. 1803-1804 as an individual.
- Cooper, Vincent, Chair maker, Cheapside Street. 1803 only.
- Crow, Thomas, Windsor Chair maker, 3 Lancaster Street. 1803-1816. Shop.
- Denmead, John, Cabinet maker, Conowago Street. 1803 only.
- Eaneragy & Co., Cabinet makers, 29 Bond Street. 1803 only.
- Fisher, William, Chair maker, 46 French Street. 1803-1804.
- Fleming, Stein, Cabinet maker, Fleet Street. 1803 only.
- Garrish, Francis B., Cabinet maker, 53 High Street. 1803 only.
- Haddick, Gabriel, Cabinet maker, Petticoat La. 1803 only.
- Jenkins, Michael, Cabinet maker, 18 Light Street. 1803-1820 and much later. Shop.
- Lihault, Augustus, Cabinet maker, Tripolets Al. 1803 only.
- M'Colm, Matthew, Windsor Chair maker, 51 South Street. 1803-1818. Shop.
- Newcomer, Jacob, Windsor Chair maker, 20 Pratt Street. 1803 only.
- Olley, James, Windsor Chair maker, 16 Union Street, 1803 only.
- Parr, John, Cabinet maker, 23 Second Street. 1803-1810. Shop.
- Philips, Benjamin, Windsor Chair maker, Bond Street. 1803 only.
- Poe, Thomas, Cabinet maker, Asquith Street. 1803-1818. Shop.
- Thompson, William, Cabinet maker, Liberty Street. 1803 only.

End of Directory 1803.



## CITY DIRECTORY 1804.

*New Names.*

- Cook, William, Cabinet maker, Shakespeare Street. 1804 only.  
 Dailey, Jacob, Cabinet maker, 2 E. Balto. Street. 1804-1820. Shop.  
 Davy, Henry, Cabinet maker, 95 Fleet Street. 1804-1818. Shop.  
 Denmead, John, Cabinet maker, 62 South Street. 1804-1810. Shop.  
 Ehrenman, J., Chair maker, Uhler Al. 1804-1810.  
 Green, John, Cabinet maker, Waggon Al. 1804 only.  
 Hall, Edward, Cabinet maker, Potter Street. 1804 only.  
 Hall, John B., Cabinet maker, Water Street. 1805-1810.  
 Law and Denmead, Cabinet maker, 62 South Street. 1804-1805. Shop.  
 Levely, William, Cabinet Maker, 28 Pitt Street. 1804 only.  
 Maehe, Nicholas, Cabinet maker, Light Street. 1804 only.  
 Oldham, Thomas, Chair maker, South Street. 1804 only.  
 Price, R., Cabinet maker, Tripolets Al. 1804 only.  
 Price and Parr, Cabinet makers, Gay Street. 1804 only as a firm. Shop.  
 Sellars, William, Cabinet maker, 158 Bond Street. 1804-1810. Shop.  
 Stieher and Clemens, Cabinet maker, South Street. 1804 only as a firm.  
 Shop.  
 Stringer, F., Cabinet maker, Conowago Street. 1804 only.  
 Wainright (James & T.), Cabinet maker, South Street. 1804-1808. Shop.  
 Wilt, Jacob, Cabinet maker, South street. 1804 only.

End of Directory of 1804.

## CITY DIRECTORY, 1807 (NONE ISSUED FOR 1805-6).

*New Names.*

- Bank, Patriek, Cabinet maker, 61 Wilk Street. 1807-1808.  
 Chrisfield, Absalom, Chair maker, 5 S. Calvert Street. 1807-1808.  
 Clark, Samuel, Chair maker, 46 Front Street. 1807-1808.  
 Finley, John & Hugh, fancy Chair makers, 60 N. Gay Street. 1805-1813,  
 sue. by J. Finley. Shop.  
 Fisher, Robert, fancy Chair maker, 37 S. Gay Street.\* 1807-10. Shop.  
 Ad. Am. 1808.

A noted maker of decorated furniture. Some excellent specimens of this shop-work are extant.

- Foley, Timothy, Cabinet maker, Water Street. 1807 to 1820 and later.  
 Shop.  
 Goret, Peter, Cabinet maker, 33 S. Charles Street. 1807-1810. Shop.  
 Kirkpatrick, James, Cabinet maker, 76 Bond Street. 1807-1808.  
 Martin, William (Son of James), Cabinet maker, 6 Lovely La. 1807-1808.  
 Shop.

- Morton, John, Cabinet maker, 29 Pratt Street. 1807-1810. Shop.  
 Phyf(e), Laehlan, Cabinet maker, 37 S. Gay Street.\* 1807-1809.

\* This cabinet maker apparently worked with Robert Fisher, 37 Gay Street.

- Pouillhan, C., Cabinet maker, 35 S. Gay Street. 1807-1808.

Priestley and Minsky, Cabinet makers, 6 Balto. Street. This firm had been in business for some yrs. Dissolv. 1807. Shop.

Scott, Matthew, Cabinet maker, 6 Shakespeare Street. 1807-1808.

Smith, George, Wood Carver, 174 Balto. Street. 1807-1818.

Starr, L. S., Cabinet maker, Light Street. 1807-1808.

Stevenson, J., Cabinet maker, 7 High Street. 1806-1810.

Wilson, Joseph, Cabinet maker, 67 Harrison Street. 1807-1820 and later.

End of Directory of 1807.

#### DIRECTORY OF 1808.

##### *New Names.*

Lawson, John, Cabinet maker, 61 Harrison Street. 1808 only.

#### DIRECTORY OF 1810.

##### *New Names.*

Berson, John Baptiste, Cabinet maker, 54 Harrison Street. 1810 only.

Cole, George, Chair & Spinning Wheel maker, Aisquith Street. 1810 only.

Cornthwait, William, Cabinet maker, Bond Street. 1810-1818. Shop.

Prob. from Annapolis.

Dorsey, Edward, Cabinet maker, 4 Market Space. 1810 only.

Dubois, Aimé, Cabinet maker, 35 S. Gay Street. 1810-1816. Shop.

Gainor, William, Carver of Wood, George Street. 1810 only. Shop.

Ingram, Alexander, Chair maker, Franklin Street. 1810 only.

Latham, Edward, fancy Chair maker, 5 Jones Street, Old Town. 1810 only.

Lookey, Christian, Cabinet maker, Mulberry Street. 1810 only.

Merriken, James, Cabinet maker, N. Eutaw Street. 1810-1819 and later.

Minskey, Samuel, Cabinet maker, St. Patrick's Row (Priestley & Minskey). 1810 only.

Passmore, ———, Cabinet maker, W. Saratoga Street. 1810 only.

Philips, William, Cabinet maker, 78 Petticoat La. 1810 only.

Priestley, Edward, Cabinet maker, 4 Balto. Street, 1810-1820 and later. Shop.

Read, John, Cabinet maker, 158 Bond Street. 1808-1810.

Roman, Alexius, Drawing Room Chairs, 145 Balto. Street. Balto. Amer. ad. 1809.

Simonson, John, Chair & Cabinet maker, 58 Light Street.\* 1810-1820 and later.

\* Several pieces of this artizan's work are extant. He was one of the few cabinet makers whose label is still in existence.

Simmons, Andrew, Cabinet maker, East Street. 1810 only.

Skillman, Robert, Chair maker, Cumberland Row. 1810 only.

Staples, John, Chair maker, North Street. 1810 only.

Sticher, Peter, Cabinet maker, 40 Fayette Street. 1804-10. See Sticher & Clemens.

Taylor, John B., Cabinet maker, 32 S. Gay Street. 1810-1812.

Thomas, Lambert, Cabinet maker, Bridge Street. 1810-1818. Shop.

West, Samuel, Cabinet maker, 53 N. Gay Street. 1810-1818.

White, Peter L., Cabinet maker, 62 Pratt Street. 1810-1820 and later. Shop.

Younker, Francis, Fancy Chair maker, 4 W. Balto. Street. 1810-1820 and later. Shop.

End of Directory of 1810.

#### CITY DIRECTORY, 1812.

##### *New Names.*

Barrett, John M., Cabinet maker, 5 York Street. 1812-1817. Shop. See Barrett & Ringgold.

Barrett & Ringgold, Cabinet maker, 5 York Street. 1812 as a firm.

Bartholomee, Julius, Cabinet maker, 102 N. Howard Street. 1812 only.

Del Vecchio, Peter, Carver & Cabinet maker, 1 N. Calvert Street. 1812-1820 and later. Shop.

Dorsey, Henry K., Cabinet maker, Saratoga Street. 1812-1820 and later. Shop.

Duddell, James, Cabinet maker, 38 N. Gay Street. 1812 only.

Espiet, Bartholomew, Cabinet maker, 33 S. Charles Street. 1812 only.

Forrester and Wheeler, Cabinet maker, Water Street. 1812 only. Shop.

Gardner, Peter, Chair maker, Low Street. 1812-1817. Shop.

Green, George, Chair maker, 31 S. Calvert Street. 1812-1820 and later. Shop.

Hill, Robert, Cabinet maker, Pratt Street. 1812 only.

Jewell, John, Chair maker, Addison Street. 1812 only.

Lively, William, Cabinet maker, 27 Union Street. 1812-1818. Shop.

Lewis, Willoughby, Cabinet maker, McElderry Street. 1812-1818. Shop.

McCormick, John, Cabinet maker, Holliday Street. 1812 only.

March, Gale, Chair maker, St. Paul's La. 1812-1820 and later. Shop.

Needles, John, Cabinet maker, 54 Hanover Street. 1812-1820 and later. Shop.

Ogden and Caldwell, Cabinet maker, South Street. 1812 only as a firm. Shop.

Ogden, David, Cabinet maker, South Street. 1812 only. Shop.

Ogden, Jonathan, Cabinet maker, South Street. 1812-1817. Shop.

Oldham, Thomas, Chair maker, 70 Pratt Street. 1812 only.

Petherbridge, Jno. C., Cabinet maker, 2 Granby Street. 1812 only.

Robinson, Abraham, Chair maker, Biddle Street. 1812-1820 and later. Shop.

Robinson, John, Chair maker, 3 Second Street. 1812-1820 and later. Shop.

Zugg, Frederick, Chair maker, North Street. 1812 only.

End of Directory for 1812.

#### DIRECTORY OF 1814.

##### *New Names.*

Billington, James, Cabinet maker, Milk Lane. 1814-1820 and later. Shop.

Cole, George, Chair maker, 6 High Street. 1814 only.

Etschberger, John, Chair and Cabinet maker, 49 South Street. 1814 only.

Evans, George, Cabinet maker, Comet Street. 1814-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Garish, Francis, Ebonist, 82 High Street. 1814-1816.  
 Goldrick, ———, Carver and gilder, 40 N. Frederick Street. 1814 only.  
 Haswell, Jno. W., Cabinet maker, Duke Street. 1814 only.  
 Hutton, Joseph, Cabinet maker, King George Street. 1814-1820 and later. Shop.  
 King, John, Fancy Chair maker, 22 N. Gay Street. 1814-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Karo, Anthony, Cabinet maker, 21 W. Fayette Street. 1814 only.  
 Leatherbury, John, Chair maker, 21 N. Liberty Street. 1814-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Neville, Peter, Cabinet maker, Saratoga Street. 1814 only.  
 Ricketts, Lovering, Cabinet maker, 68 French Street. 1814 only.  
 Thomas, Sterling, Chair maker, Aisquith Street. 1814 only.  
 Van Horn, Fielding, Wood Carver, 57 Albemarle Street. 1814 only.  
 Ward, James, Cabinet maker, 19 Comet Street. 1814-1818.  
 Williams, John, Cabinet maker, 66 South Street. 1814 and later to 1828.  
 John and later James Williams were noted for their mahogany bedsteads, of which there are still some extant in Baltimore. Shop.  
 Winterfield, David, Cabinet maker, McElderry Street. 1814 only.

End of Directory of 1814.

#### BALTIMORE DIRECTORY OF 1816.

##### *New Names.*

Brizard, Charles, Cabinet maker, 35 S. Charles Street. 1816-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Caldwell, Joseph, Cabinet maker, 11 South Street. 1816-1820.  
 Cave and Monroe, Cabinet makers, 31 Hanover Street. 1816-1818. See Monroe.  
 Cole, Frederick, Chair maker, 7 High Street. 1816-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Cooler, Edward, Cabinet maker, Forrest Lane. 1816 only.  
 Dempsey, John, Chair maker, N. Howard Street. 1816 only.  
 Finley, James, Fancy Furniture, 32 N. Gay Street. 1816 only. Store.  
 Haley, Henry, Cabinet maker, Aisquith Street. 1816-1818. Shop.  
 Hiss, Jesse L., Cabinet maker, 37 S. Gay Street. 1816-1818. Shop. See J. L. and J. Hiss.  
 Hinks, Thomas, Cabinet makers, Conowago Street. 1816 only.  
 Hawlett, John, Cabinet maker, Potter Street. 1816 only.  
 Jones, William, Wood Carver, 42 S. Gay Street. 1816 only.  
 Monroe, Richard, Cabinet Maker, 71 Cumberland Row. 1816-1818.  
 Plane, George, Cabinet maker, 11 Green Street, Old Town. 1816-1818 and later. Shop.  
 West, Thomas, Cabinet maker, Wilk Street. 1816 only.  
 Wilson, John, Cabinet maker, 15 Albemarle Street. 1816 only.

End of Directory of 1816.



## DIRECTORY OF 1817-1818.

*New Names.*

- Balderson, Issac, Cabinet maker, Whiskey Al. 1818 only.  
 Barron, James B., Cabinet maker, Cider Al. 1818 only.  
 Blackiston, Benj., Chair maker, E. Pratt Street. 1818 only.  
 Claridge, Levin, Cabinet maker, 71 Apple Al. 1818 only.  
 Curtis, William, Chair maker, 82 Brandy Al. 1818-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Daraga, Charles, Cabinet maker, 98 Bond Street. 1818 only.  
 Dobson, Matthew, Cabinet maker, Holliday Street. 1818-1820 and later.  
 Dublin, Francis, Cabinet maker, 124 Wolfe Street. 1818 only.  
 Durm, James, Cabinet maker, Apple Al. 1818 only.  
 Dutton, Robert, Cabinet maker, Apple Al. 1818 only.  
 Edwards, Charles, Cabinet maker, Hill Street. 1818 only.  
 Elliot, John, Cabinet maker, North Street. 1818 only.  
 Figuet, Dominique, Cabinet maker, Guilford Al. 1818 only.  
 Forrester, Ralph E., Cabinet maker, St. Patrick's Row. 1818 only as an individual.  
 Freeman, William, Cabinet maker, 124 Wolfe Street. 1818 only.  
 Hare, William, Chair maker, 66 Front Street. 1818 only.  
 Hill, George, Veneer Mill, Dulaney Street. 1818 only.  
 Hiss, J. L. and J., Fancy Chair makers, 37 N. Gay Street. 1818-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Hollingsworth, Thomas H. Cabinet maker, Goodman Street. 1818 only.  
 Knox, James, Chair maker, 31 S. Calvert Street. 1818-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Lusby, Henry, Cabinet maker, 27 Hanover Street. 1817-1820 and later.  
 Mann, James, Cabinet maker, Stillhouse Street. 1818 only.  
 Mitchell, William, Chair maker, E. Pratt Street. 1817-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Molle and Seche, Cabinet makers, Bridge Street. 1817-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Moore, James, Cabinet maker, Bond Street. 1818 only.  
 Parker, Silas, Cabinet maker, N. Frederick Street. 1818 only.  
 Renault, Francis, Cabinet maker, Caroline Street. 1818 only.  
 Ringgold, Benjamin, Cabinet maker, 23 Fayette Street. See Bradford & Ringgold. Shop.  
 Rogers, Alexander, Cabinet Maker, Duke Street. 1818 only.  
 Rogers, David, Cabinet maker, 25 Shakespeare Street. 1818 only.  
 Rogers, Richard, Cabinet maker, Duke Street. 1818 only.  
 Rouston, Lewis, Cabinet maker, 91 Bond Street. 1817-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Stieffelman, Henry, Cabinet maker, 31 Union Street. 1817-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Sunderland, John Cabinet maker, Strawberry Al. 1817-1820 and later. Shop.  
 Titus, Samuel, Cabinet maker, 86 Harrison Street. 1818 only.  
 Unam, Matthew, Cabinet maker, 46 S. Charles Street. 1818 only.  
 Wilberger, George, Cabinet maker, Guilford Al. 1818 only.

End of Directory of 1818.



## DIRECTORY OF 1819 (NONE ISSUED FOR 1820).

*New Names.*

- Baker, Bart, Chair maker, Alisanna Street. 1819.  
 Batchelor, Smith, Cabinet maker, 23 Caroline Street. 1819.  
 Camp, Joseph, Cabinet maker, 26 Water Street. 1819.  
 Claridge, Levin, Cabinet maker, Fleet Street, Fell's Point. 1819.  
 Collins, Greenbury, Cabinet maker, Guilford Al. 1819.  
 Coyle, David, Cabinet maker, Franklin Street. 1819.  
 Davenport, Lewis, Chair maker, Gt. York Street. 1819.  
 Deverel, Charles, Cabinet maker, Argyle Al. 1819.  
 Dutton, Robert, Cabinet maker, 98 Bond Street. 1819.  
 Finny, Levin, Cabinet maker, 24 Gt. York Street. 1819.  
 Gist, Charles, Cabinet maker, Camden Street. 1819.  
 Hare, Peter, Cabinet maker, Shakespeare Street. 1819.  
 Hellier, Joseph, Wood Carver, 76 Balto. Street. 1819.  
 James & Jason, Cabinet makers, 11 South Street. 1819. Shop.  
 Jones, Mahler, Cabinet makers, Gillingham Al. 1819.  
 Judlam, Andrew, Cabinet maker, N. Liberty Street. 1819.  
 Karson, Frederick, Cabinet maker, Busy Al. 1819.  
 Kasterton, George, Cabinet maker, 64 Harrison Street. 1819.  
 Kery, John, Cabinet maker, Brandy Al. 1819.  
 M'Clash, James, Cabinet maker, Pitt Street. 1819.  
 McGoldrick, ———, Wood Carver, 51 N. Gay Street. 1819.  
 Merrican, James, Cabinet maker, Larew's Al. 1819.  
 Morrison, James, Cabinet maker, Vine Street. 1819.  
 Muller, Thomas, Wood Carver, Union Street. 1819.  
 Norris, Robert, Cabinet maker. 93 W. Pratt. Street. 1819.  
 Orsborne, Joseph, Cabinet maker, 15 Harrison Street. 1819.  
 Patton, James, Cabinet Maker, Brandy Al. 1819.  
 Pennington, John, Faney Chair maker, Short Street. 1819.  
 Philips, William, Cabinet maker, Cove Street. 1819.  
 Riley, Edward, Wood Carver, Penna. Ave. 1819.  
 Ross, William, Cabinet maker, Gillingham, Al. 1819.  
 Seehe, Joseph, Cabinet maker, 36 N. Gay Street. 1819. See Molle and  
 Seche.  
 Segon, Franeis, Cabinet maker, Short Street. 1819.  
 Smith, Frederiek, Cabinet maker, Hanover Street. 1819.  
 Stevens, Timothy, Cabinet maker, 98 Bond Street. 1819.  
 Sorrel, William, Cabinet maker, 103 N. Howard Street. 1819.  
 Tarr, Edwin, Cabinet maker, 37 Hanover Street. 1819. Shop.  
 Tevis, Daniel, Cabinet maker, 16 Fayette Street. 1819. Shop.  
 Thomas, Stephen, Cabinet maker, 41 N. Green Street. 1819.

End of 1819 Directory, the next is 1822.

## COLONIAL RECORDS OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

Contributed by LOUIS DOW SCISCO.

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Worcester County, created in 1742, has its court house at Snow Hill. A former court house was burned about 1893 and the present edifice is its successor. It is a well-constructed building in which fireproof vaults are provided for the offices of the clerk and register of wills.

The volumes of court proceedings of the colonial time have nearly all disappeared, presumably burned with the older court house. The deed records in straight series are complete but the supplementary books on property boundaries have gone. Apparently a small quantity of filed colonial papers survived the fire, for the metal file cases begin with three labelled respectively 1742-1763, 1763-1767, and 1768-1778. The attic of the court house contains a quantity of miscellaneous papers, which seem all to be of dates not earlier than the nineteenth century.

The following list is believed to include all the record volumes surviving from the colonial period.

Liber A of deeds has 546 pages of conveyances. The first few pages carry miscellaneous matter and some deeds dated in 1742. From page 11 onward, beginning January 22, 1742-43, the recording dates of the entries are put on the record. The last entry of the book is in November, 1747.

Liber B has 639 pages of conveyances recorded from November, 1747 to April, 1753.

Liber C carries conveyances recorded from April, 1753, to December, 1755, in 454 pages.

Liber D has conveyances recorded from January, 1756, to May, 1760, in 541 pages.

Liber E contains conveyances recorded from June, 1760, to August, 1763, in 549 pages.

Liber F carries conveyances recorded from August, 1763, to December, 1766, in 554 pages.

Liber G has conveyances recorded from January, 1767, to March, 1769, in 523 pages.

Liber H has conveyances recorded from March, 1769, to December, 1771, in 657 pages.

Liber marked "1769" has 228 pages of records with half the book blank. Contents are the court proceedings of sessions from June to November, 1769.

Liber I of deeds carries the conveyances recorded from January, 1772, to April, 1776, in 664 pages.

Liber K has two sections. One part with 632 pages carries deeds recorded from April, 1776, to June, 1784. The other part, with 120 pages, carries court proceedings from March, 1778, to June, 1779.

The earlier records of the register of wills bear the initials of John Wise, former holder of the office. They were arranged, probably about 1790, in a numerical series and still bear the numbers then given. At a later time transcripts of still earlier records were made from the Somerset County records. The following list embraces those volumes bearing entries prior to 1778:

Liber I. W., No. 1, bonds, 1742-1753, 296 pages.

Liber I. W., No. 2, wills, 1742-1759, 202 pages.

Liber I. W., No. 3, wills, 1759-1769, 202 pages.

Liber I. W., No. 4, wills, 1769-1783, 534 pages.

Liber I. W., No. 5, bonds, 1753-1763, 455 pages.

Liber I. W., No. 6, bonds, 1763-1771, 462 pages.

Liber J. W., No. 7, bonds, 1771-1777, 390 pages.

Liber I. W., No. 8, inventories, 1743-1761, 530 pages.

Liber J. W., No. 9, inventories, 1762-1782, 482 pages.

Liber J. W., No. 12, bonds, 1777-1786, 367 pages.

Liber J. W., No. 14, Somerset County bonds, 1667-1742, 474 pages (apparently an original record).

Liber J. W., No. 15, orphan court proceedings, 1777-1782, 208 pages, with inventories, 1688-1742, 339 pages.

Liber M. H., No. 3, Somerset County wills prior to 1742, 380 pages (transcript made about 1809).

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## DESCENDANTS OF FRANCIS CALVERT (1751-1823).

By JOHN BAILEY CALVERT NICKLIN.

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Jacob Calvert (c. 1720-1772), son of John and Elizabeth (Harrison) Calvert, was born in Stafford Co., Va., and died in Prince William Co., Va. He evidently married Sarah Crupper (sister of Anne Crupper, the first wife of his brother, Capt. George Calvert of "Deep Hole Farm," Prince William Co.), since he brought suit against Richard Crupper (the father of Anne Calvert) to recover certain property. Order Book 1, page 314, Prince William Co. Jacob Calvert *vs.* Richard Crupper. Nov. 27, 1753. The case was "continued." Richard Crupper died in 1762 and his two sons-in-laws, George Calvert, Jr., and Jacob Calvert, were his executors, with William Bennett and John Reeves as securities, Feb. 22, 1762. Jacob Calvert died in 1772. His widow, Sarah Calvert, and his eldest son, Francis Calvert, were his executors, with William Farrow and George Calvert of Deep Hole Farm as securities, June 1, 1772. The will of Richard Crupper was presented by George Calvert, Jr., and Jacob Calvert, his executors on Feb. 22, 1762 and proved by the oaths of Thomas Machen, John Calvert and Nathaniel Overall. In 1736, April 22, Richard Crupper was mentioned as the administrator of the estate of William Maria Farthing, dec'd, so he may have married into the latter family. April 10, 1742, William Bayless, Richard Crupper and George Calvert were appraisers of the estate of Ludowick Jackson, dec'd, March 28, 1743. George Calvert, Burr Harrison and Thomas Dowell were appraisers of the estate of Thomas Wallis, dec'd. Aug. 13, 1740, Richard Crupper of Hamilton Parish, Prince William Co., sold to James Maxwell 180 acres which had been granted the said Crupper by the Proprietors Office of the Northern Neck, Feb. 28, 1728/9. Oct. 23, 1752, Richard Crupper was appointed "Surveyor of the Road in the room of Richard Kenner, Gent." June 25, 1753, "Marriage Articles between Richard Crupper



and Anastasia, his wife, proved by the Oaths of James Triplet and Thomas Machen, two of the Subscribing Witnesses, and admitted to record." [She was Anastasia Wheeler, by birth, daughter of Richard Wheeler (1683-1734) of Maryland, and was married four times: firstly, to James Keen; secondly, in 1734, to Patrick Connelly; thirdly, in 1747, to Richard Johnson; and, fourthly, in 1753, to Richard Crupper, by whom she had no issue. After the death of her fourth husband she returned to Maryland where she died, in Charles Co., in 1764. She had moved to Virginia with her third husband and married there Richard Crupper, as before stated.] On March 25, 1754 Jacob Calvert was one of the appraisers of the estate of William Farrow, dec'd., and on Nov. 22, 1756, Richard Crupper was a member of the Grand Jury. On May 27, 1757, Richard Crupper, Jacob Calvert and George Calvert were members of a jury. On Feb. 22, 1762, George Calvert, Jacob Calvert, William Bennett and John Reeves gave bond for £500 for the administration of the estate of Richard Crupper, dec'd. On June 1, 1772, Sarah Calvert, Francis Calvert, William Farrow and George Calvert of "Deep Hole Farm" gave bond for £500 for the administration of the estate of Jacob Calvert, dec'd. (All of the foregoing data have been abstracted from the remaining Court Records of Prince William Co., Va., at Manassas.) Jacob and Sarah (Crapper) Calvert had at least five children.

#### Issue:

- I. FRANCIS (1751-1823), of whom later.
- II. Mary, who married Lawrence Butler.
- III. Jacob, who died in 1803; he married Prudence ———; s. p.
- IV. Richard.
- V. John, who died in 1812; he married Winifred Smith, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Smith of Prince William Co. (They had at least three sons, viz.: George, Richard and Jacob Calvert.)

Francis Calvert (Jacob-John-George-William-Leonard-Sir George, Lord Baltimore), eldest son of Jacob and Sarah (Crapper) Calvert,<sup>1</sup> was born in Prince William Co., Va., in 1751

<sup>1</sup> See "The Calvert Family" in the *Maryland Historical Magazine* for 1921, Volume XVI.



and died in Kanawha Co., Va., July 11, 1823.<sup>2</sup> About 1788 he left his native county and soon thereafter settled in Bedford Co., Va., where, on Dec. 22, 1791, he was married to Elizabeth Witt (1772-1806), a daughter of Lewis and Anne (Mills) Witt of that county and granddaughter of William Witt. (Lewis Witt died in 1774 and his widow, Anne Mills Witt, died in 1816, both in Bedford Co., Va.) Francis Calvert married, secondly, Sept. 1, 1809, Elizabeth Rose, also in Bedford Co. (Both of the original marriage-bonds are still on file in the Court House at Bedford City, Va.).

Issue (by first marriage):

- (6). I. Robert, who was born Sept. 9, 1794; he married Feb. 26, 1816, Sarah Stretch.
- II. Mary, who was born Dec. 4, 1796; she married — Hedley.
- (1). III. Mills Witt, who was born Feb. 3, 1799 and died Jan. 12, 1849; he married Kitty Slack.
- (3). IV. John Lewis, who was born April 28, 1803 and died April 30, 1863; he married Elizabeth Anne Slack, sister to his brother's wife.
- V. Nancy, who was born Feb. 26, 1805; she married — Stone.

(1) Mills Witt Calvert, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Witt) Calvert, was born in Bedford Co., Va., Feb. 3, 1799, and died in Kanawha Co., Va., Jan. 12, 1849; he married, Sept. 19, 1826, Kittie Slack, sister to his brother's wife. She was born Oct. 23, 1805 and died July 27, 1879.

Issue:

- (5). I. Francis, who was born Aug. 15, 1827 and died Jan. 18, 1904; he married Eliza Oakes, who was born Sept. 8, 1824 and died April 23, 1904.
- II. John, who was born March 22, 1829 and died March 20, 1894; he married Nancy Hannigan, who was born Feb. 16, 1824 and died March 9, 1910.
- III. George, who was born March 26, 1831 and died July 19, 1851, unmarried.
- IV. Robert, who was born Dec. 17, 1883 and died July 8, 1834.
- V. Udocia Elizabeth, who was born April 1, 1835 and married, Oct. 8, 1853, Samuel Robinson.
- (4). VI. Cornelius, who was born Feb. 23, 1838 and died Oct. 25, 1892; he married twice: firstly, Drusilla Anne Oakes (sister to his brother's wife; she was born Aug. 25, 1831 and died June 6, 1884); secondly, in 1884, Dollie Dillard.

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<sup>2</sup> He is said to have been a Revolutionary soldier from Virginia, but the tradition is unverified.

(2). VII. James Turner, who was born Feb. 6, 1840 and died June 18, 1905; he married Cynthia Frances Toney.

VIII. Caroline Octave, who was born May 4, 1842 and died Oct. 14, 1928; she married twice: firstly, Dec. 23, 1857, Josephus Patchell; and, secondly, Nov. 11, 1880, Archibald Dillard (brother to her sister-in-law, Dollie Dillard) (q. v.).

IX. William Tompkins, who was born Sept. 12, 1844 and died Dec. 26, 1871; he married, Sept. 4, 1868, Elizabeth Massey (who was born Sept. 23, 1847 and died Oct. 25, 1900).

X. Martha, who was born Nov. 14, 1846 and died July 1, 1894; she married, Dec. 22, 1865, Absolum Jordan Noble (who was born April 29, 1844 and died Sept. 15, 1925) (q. v.).

(2) James Turner Calvert, son of Mills Witt and Kittie (Slack) Calvert, was born Feb. 6, 1840 and died June 18, 1905; he married, March 24, 1867, Cynthia Frances Toney (who was born March 11, 1845 and died Feb. 8, 1914).

Issue:

I. Judith Caroline, who was born Sept. 25, 1867; she married, July 26, 1886, Robert Brabbin.

Issue:

1. Lorena Brabbin.
2. Thomas Brabbin.
3. Harold Brabbin.
4. Annie May Brabbin.
5. Robert Brabbin, Jr.
6. Alice Marie Brabbin.

II. William Joseph, who was born Nov. 13, 1869; he married twice: firstly, July 29, 1892, Kate Gray, s. p.; and, secondly, Lena Staton.

Issue (by second marriage):

1. Herman, who died young.
2. Carmen Corabelle.
3. James.
4. Carlton.
5. Francis.
6. Dorothy.

III. Catherine Elizabeth, who was born Nov. 21, 1871 and died Oct. 31, 1902; she married, Feb. 6, 1895, Hezekiah Halstead.

Issue:

1. Thomas Halstead.
2. Grace Halstead.
3. Faye Halstead.

IV. Annie May, who was born Feb. 19, 1874; she married, as his second wife, Absolum Jordan Noble (supra).

V. Martha Ellen, who was born June 12, 1876; she married, June 15, 1894, William Halstead, brother to her sister's husband.

Issue:

1. James Halstead, who died unmarried.
2. Nyde Halstead.
3. Frank Halstead.

4. Blanche Halstead.
5. Pansy Halstead.
6. Paul Halstead.
7. William Halstead, Jr.
8. Calvert Halstead.
9. Cameron Halstead.

VI. Mary Blanche, who was born Nov. 26, 1878; she married, Nov. 15, 1905, John Henry Campbell.

VII. John Francis, who was born Oct. 18, 1881; he married, June 3, 1903, Hattie Bullington.

Issue:

1. Clyde.
2. Frances.
3. Louise.
4. Turner.

VIII. Grace Adelinc, who was born May 21, 1886; she married, April 20, 1910, Carry Rucker.

Issue:

1. Lois Lucile Rucker.
2. Cynthia Frances Rucker.
3. Calvert Rucker.
4. Grace Elizabeth Rucker.
5. Carl Lawrence Rucker.
6. Bryce Wilson Rucker.

(3). John Lewis Calvert, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Witt) Calvert, was born in Bedford Co., Va., April 28, 1803 and died in Kanawha Co., Va., April 30, 1863; he married, Aug. 30, 1825 Elizabeth Anne Slack (who survived him and married, secondly, Feb. 28, 1875, Henry Ashworth; s. p.). She was born Nov. 7, 1807, and died Nov. 12, 1882, and was a daughter of John and Nancy (Huddleston) Slack of Bedford and Kanawha Counties, and granddaughter of Abraham Slack and Abraham Huddleston of Bedford Co., Va. (Abraham Slack came to Virginia from Bucks Co., Pa., where he was a Revolutionary Soldier).

Issue:

- I. Mary, who was born June 19, 1826 and died Dec. 9, 1915; she married, April 3, 1845, Enos Jarrett (who was born April 3, 1818 and died March 30, 1893).

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Anne Jarrett, who was born Feb. 9, 1846 and died July 17, 1885; she married, Oct. 26, 1865, George Rader.
2. Marietta Jarrett, who was born March 30, 1854 and died Oct. 22, 1928; she married, Aug. 28, 1875, Henry Burnett (who was born July 3, 1848 and died Oct. 11, 1928).

Issue:

- (1). Enos Jarrett Burnett, who was born May 13, 1877; he married, Aug. 6, 1926, Lucile Crockett.

## Issue:

- (a). Robert Walker Burnett, who was born July 21, 1927.
3. Amanda Alice Jarrett, who was born Dec. 20, 1861; she married three times: firstly, June 30, 1881, George Wilcher; secondly, April 1, 1890, Lant M. Thomas; and, thirdly, Oct. 9, 1912, Jacob S. Fisher (s. p.).

## Issue (by first marriage):

- (1). George Robert Wilcher, who was born April 14, 1882 and died May 6, 1899.
- (2). Elsie May Wilcher, who was born Sept. 4, 1884; she married twice: firstly, Graham Vickers; and, secondly, John C. Fauber; s. p.

## Issue (by first marriage):

- (a). Louise Vickers, who was born June 30, 1905.
- (3). Charles Franklin Wilcher, who was born April 30, 1887; he married Elsie Jarrett.

## Issue:

- (a). George William Wilcher, who was born May 8, 1916.
- (b). Alice Elizabeth Wilcher, who was born March 16, 1918.
- (c). Mildred Pauline Wilcher, who was born Oct. 25, 1921.
- (d). Charles Francis Wilcher, who was born Sept. 28, 1923.

## Issue (by second marriage):

- (1). Harry Enos Thomas, who was born Feb. 10, 1891; he married Effie Akers; s. p.
4. Sally Bell Jarrett, who was born July 4, 1868; she married Nov. 28, 1894, J. Frank Hudson; s. p.
- II. Mills Lewis, who was born Oct. 23, 1828 and died June 27, 1893; he married, April 1, 1851, Mary Koontz (who was born Sept. 27, 1822 and died July 5, 1895); s. p.
- III. Nancy, who was born Oct. 22, 1830 and died Nov. 4, 1900; she married, July 13, 1854, John Burke.

## Issue:

1. Julius Brace Burke, who was born July 3, 1859 and died May 22, 1928; he married, Dec. 15, 1880, Chloe Pfost.
2. John Burke, Jr., who married Alice Good.
3. Thomas Burke.
4. Fanny Burke, who married Sherman Bullington.
5. Jennie Burke, who married — Perry.
6. Nancy Burke, who married — Willis.
- IV. Jesse Witt, who was born Sept. 22, 1833 and died May 16, 1896; he married, July 29, 1858, Henrietta Cunningham (who died April 3, 1904).

## Issue:

1. Mary Alice, who was born in 1859; she married, Nov. 25, 1881, Joseph M. Webb; s. p.
2. Virginia, who was born Nov 3, 1861.
3. John W, who was born in 1862; he married, Dec. 18, 1894, Bettie L. Kelly.



## Issue:

- (1). Ruby.
- (2). Ira.
- (3). Janice.
- 4. Henry Steptoe, who was born June 22, 1865; he married Addie Cox.
- 5. Elizabeth, who was born Sept. 4, 1868.
- 6. Catherine, who was born March 12, 1871.
- 7. Carrie.
- V. Sally, who was born Jan. 2, 1837 and died Oct. 25, 1909; she married, June 14, 1854, Joseph Jubal Kuhn (who was born April 1, 1830 and died Sept. 11, 1879).

## Issue:

- 1. Mary Elizabeth Kuhn, who was born June 8, 1855; she married, Sept. 14, 1876, Samuel Hudnell.

## Issue:

- (1). Maude V. Hudnell, who was born Nov. 29, 1879.
- (2). Ethel M. Hudnell, who was born May 12, 1883; she married, April 23, 1902, Arthur E. Harmon.

## Issue:

- (a). Elizabeth Lucile Harmon, who was born April 10, 1903.
- (3). Estelle C. Hudnell, who was born April 13, 1885; she married, April 14, 1904, D. Ray Moss.
- (4). Stuart C. Hudnell, who was born Nov. 28, 1888; and died Nov. 17, 1912.
- (5). Emmett D. Hudnell, who was born Feb. 10, 1893.
- (6). Emory C. Hudnell, who was born Feb. 10, 1893, twin to Emory.
- (7). Mabelle Burdette Hudnell, who was born Jan. 13, 1897.
- 2. Julia Anne Kuhn, who was born Jan. 30, 1857; she married, April 18, 1880, Charles Ralph Stafford (who was born July 13, 1856 and died Sept. 27, 1905).

## Issue:

- (1). William Joseph Stafford, who was born May 6, 1881.
- (2). Alma Florence Stafford, who was born May 23, 1887; she married, July 3, 1906, Dr. Philip Barbour Pendleton (d. 1908).

## Issue:

- (a). Jane Stafford Pendleton, who was born July 8, 1907.
- (b). Julia Louise Pendleton, who was born Jan. 3, 1909.
- (3). Gertrude L. Stafford, who was born Aug. 1, 1891.
- (4). John Francis Stafford, who was born Dec. 8, 1895; unmarried.
- 3. John Henry Kuhn, who was born Nov. 2, 1862; unmarried.
- 4. Virginia Kuhn, who died young.
- 5. James Albert Kuhn, who was born July 1, 1868; he married, May 17, 1894, Icie E. Lee.

## Issue:

- (1). Eva S. Kuhn, who was born June 10, 1895.
- (2). Charles Joseph Kuhn, who was born July 7, 1899.
- (3). Virginia Florence Kuhn, who was born July 22, 1901.
- (4). James Lee Kuhn, who was born Dec. 31, 1903.

(5). Ira F. Kuhn, who was born Dec. 1, 1907.

(6). Claybourne Calvert Kuhn, who was born Jan. 29, 1911.

(7). Harold H. Kuhn, who was born Feb. 5, 1914.

(8). Irene Kuhn, who was born Aug. 29, 1920.

6. William Joseph Kuhn, who was born Feb. 10, 1871; unmarried.

7. Florence Calvert Kuhn, who was born Feb. 12, 1875; unmarried.

VI. Elizabeth Anne, who was born March 23, 1840 and died Sept. 1, 1845.

VII. Adaline, who was born May 14, 1843; she married, June 11, 1863, John Wesley Campbell (who was born Sept. 22, 1841 and died June 11, 1876), son of Henry Truxton Campbell (1816-1871) and his wife, Angeline Whitton, daughter of William Whitton of Bedford Co., Va., and his wife, Milly Witt, daughter of Lewis and Anne (Mills) Witt and sister to Elizabeth (Witt) Calvert (*supra*).

Issue:

1. Lavinia Ellen Campbell, who was born Feb. 29, 1864; she married, July 16, 1884, Thomas Howard Mohler.

Issue:

- (1). Edith Mohler, who was born Sept. 11, 1886; she married, Feb. 15, 1911, Robert Cornell Sweet.

Issue:

- (a). Robert Mohler Sweet, who was born Feb. 5, 1916.
2. James Albert Campbell, who was born April 30, 1866 and died, unmarried, March 20, 1884.
3. John Mills Campbell, who was born Feb. 13, 1868; he married, Dec. 21, 1892, Sadie Brown (who was born April 6, 1868 and died Oct. 16, 1908).

Issue:

- (1). Lucy Myron Campbell, who was born Oct. 20, 1894; she married, Sept. 21, 1915, John Eggleton; s. p.
- (2). Frank Elliott Campbell, who was born May 2, 1896 and died June 29, 1897.
- (3). Howard Mohler Campbell, who was born Dec. 18, 1898; World War; unmarried.
4. Frank Allen Campbell, who was born Jan. 15, 1870 and died Aug. 27, 1887.
5. Emma Campbell, who was born Dec. 22, 1871; she married, June 2, 1891, George Crittendon Moore.

Issue:

- (1). Adaline Moore, who was born Jan. 28, 1895; she married, June 30, 1920, Robert Hamilton Ledbetter.

Issue:

- (a). Robert Pierre Leadbetter, who was born April 28, 1921.
- (b). Myron Ledbetter.
- (2). Rodney Campbell Moore, who was born May 24, 1898; World War; he married, Feb. 11, 1923, Gussie Faye Dailey.

Issue:

- (a). Rodney Campbell Moore, Jr., who was born July 13, 1929.

6. Myron Grant Campbell, who was born Feb. 5, 1874; he married, Jan. 7, 1898, Virginia Tasker.

Issue:

- (1). James Albert Campbell, who was born Oct. 10, 1898; World War; unmarried.
  - (2). Nelle Campbell, who was born Nov. 21, 1900.
  - (3). Addie Grace Campbell, who was born Sept. 14, 1904.
7. Luey Campbell, who was born Feb. 15, 1876; she married, Sept. 19, 1906, Chastine Bickers.

Issue:

- (1). Myron Campbell Bickers, who was born June 24, 1909.
  - (2). Adaline Calvert Bickers, who was born Feb. 23, 1914.
  - (3). Emma Lueille Bickers, who was born Dec. 13, 1916.
- VIII. Katherine, who was born March 30, 1846 and died Aug. 22, 1918; she married, May 21, 1863, Charles Alexander Campbell (brother to her sister's husband).

Issue:

1. Lewis Campbell, who married Elizabeth Webster.
2. Charles Alexander Campbell, Jr., who was born Aug. 12, 1870; he married, Dec. 25, 1895, Julia Anne Webster, sister to his brother's wife.

Issue:

- (1). Howard Eustace Campbell, who was born Sept. 28, 1906 and died in infancy.
  - (2). Everett Lester Campbell, who was born June 30, 1908.
  - (3). Gladys Marie Campbell, who was born Jan. 25, 1911.
  - (4). Sybil Lueile Campbell, who was born April 10, 1915.
3. John Campbell.
  4. Mills Campbell.
  5. Cora Campbell, who married Sherman Webster, brother to the wives of her brothers.
- IX. John Allen, who was born Feb. 19, 1850 and died Jan. 28, 1922; he married, Nov. 2, 1871, Ruth J. Webb (who was born Sept. 16, 1847 and died Aug. 13, 1907); s. p.

(4). Cornelius Calvert, son of Mills Witt and Kittie (Slack) Calvert, was born Feb. 23, 1838 and died Oct. 25, 1892; he married twice: firstly, June 16, 1859, Drusilla Anne Oakes; and, secondly, Dollie Dillard.

Issue (by first marriage):

- I. Ebenezer Oakes, who was born April 6, 1860 and died in 1906; he married, Nov. 10, 1882, Anne L. Bradshaw; s. p.
- II. Mills Allen, who was born in 1862 and died in 1911; he married, March 3, 1891, Nena Cabell.

Issue:

1. Robert C., who was born April 11, 1892.
2. Francis.
3. R. Neal.
4. Evelyn.

- III. James William, who was born Dec. 19, 1866, he married twice; firstly, Sept. 1, 1892, Iva C. Little; and, secondly, May 9, 1902, Isabel Bannister.

Issue (by first marriage):

1. Carlysle, who married Erma Andrews.
2. Chelyan, who married Charles E. Smith.

Issue:

- (1). Calvert Ross Smith.
- (2). Charles E. Smith, Jr.
- (3). James Smith.
- (4). Marshall Smith.
- (5). Iva Smith.

Issue (by second marriage):

1. Mary Louise, who married Edward S. Brown.

Issue:

- (1). Edward S. Brown, Jr.
2. William Lewis.
3. Margaret.
4. Sarah.
5. Robert Littlepage.
6. Russell Frazier.

- IV. Ida May, who was born in 1861 and died in 1917; she married, July 29, 1887, Elbert Riverton Hoffman.

Issue:

1. Irene Hoffman, who married Earl Hood.

Issue:

- (a). Drusilla Anne Hood.
2. Elbert Leslie Hoffman, who was born May 7, 1897; he married, Feb. 3, 1922, Elizabeth Smith.

Issue:

- (1). Elbert Leslie Hoffman, Jr., who was born Feb. 27, 1923.
3. Arthur Hoffman, who married Mary Jones.

Issue (by second marriage):

- I. George, who was born June 15, 1885; lives in Baltimore, Md.

(5). Francis Calvert, son of Mills Witt and Kittie (Slack) Calvert, was born Aug. 15, 1827 and died Jan. 18, 1904; he married, June 6, 1850, Eliza Oakes (sister to Drusilla Anne Oakes who married Cornelius Calvert) (*supra*).

Issue:

- I. Katherine, who was born April 22, 1851 and died Sept. 26, 1884; she married, Oct. 28, 1869, William H. Knight.
- II. Drusilla, who was born Jan. 31, 1854; she married, July 27, 1870, Mandeville J. Massey.
- III. Fanny E., who was born Sept. 9, 1857; she married Aug. 18, 1892, Robert E. Hagan.
- IV. Mills Witt, who was born March 11, 1859; he married, Nov. 2, 1894, Fanny May Hoffman.



## Issue:

1. Helen Lavinia, who was born Aug. 28, 1898.
  2. Catherine Alethia, who was born June 30, 1906.
  3. Ralph Witt, who was born Aug. 28, 1908.
- V. James Francis, who was born April 1, 1861 and died June 24, 1922; he married, Nov. 12, 1891, Lelia Fennemore.
- VI. Alethia, who was born Nov. 15, 1863 and died Oct. 10, 1892; she married, May 19, 1886, John A. Jarrett.

(6). Robert Calvert, eldest son of Francis and Elizabeth (Witt) Calvert, was born in Bedford Co., Va., Sept. 9, 1794 and died in Ohio, Sept. 19, 1851; he and four of his sons (Mills, Ira, William and Jesse) were Dunkard Ministers. Robert Calvert married, Feb. 26, 1816, in Bedford County, Sarah Stretch (who was born Aug. 15, 1793), daughter of John and Susannah (Landis) Stretch of that county.

## Issue:

- I. John, who was born Jan. 30, 1817 and died Sept. 10, 1897; he married twice: firstly, Elizabeth Miller; and, secondly, Elizabeth Sheeley.

## Issue (by first marriage):

1. Eli.
2. Robert.

## Issue (by second marriage):

1. Sarah.
2. Frank.
3. Margaret.
4. Thatcher.
5. Ira.

- II. Mills, who was born Nov. 8, 1818; he married Susannah Garman.

## Issue:

1. Noah, a Dunkard Minister.
2. Joseph,<sup>s</sup> a Dunkard Minister; he married Sarah Mahala Hixson (q. v.) (1857-1905).
3. Quinter, a Dunkard Minister.

- III. Ira, who was born April 11, 1820; he married Rachel Jones.

## Issue:

1. Mills.
2. John.
3. Frank.
4. Anne.
5. Elizabeth.
6. Rebecca.
7. Emma.

- (7). IV. Francis, who was born June 5, 1823; he married twice: firstly, Rebecca Leedy; and, secondly, Sarah Giltner.

- V. William, who was born Feb. 24, 1826; he married twice: firstly, Sarah Weaver; and, secondly, Louise Weaver.

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<sup>s</sup> (1845-1917).

VI. Joseph, who was born Feb. 24, 1826 and died Sept. 2, 1827; twin to William.

VII. Moses, who was born March 14, 1828 and died Dec. 9, 1914; he married Sallie Haigh.

Issue:

1. Dennis, who died in infancy.
2. Hanna, who died in infancy.
3. Spencer.
4. May.
5. Newton.
6. Kate.
7. William.

VIII. Joel, who was born Aug. 31, 1830 and died Oct. 31, 1911; he married, March 26, 1866, Anne (Guthrie) Hixson,<sup>4</sup> daughter of James and Mahala (Hardy) Hixson.

Issue:

1. Luther Dewitt, who was born Feb. 22, 1867.
2. James Quinter (1871-1900).
3. Thomas Mills, who died young.
4. Annie May, who was born May 25, 1871.

IX. Jesse, who was born Oct. 16, 1832 and died Nov. 28, 1902; he married, June 15, 1858, Barbara Anglemyer (who was born Nov. 26, 1836 and died June 15, 1908).

Issue:

1. Alfred, who died in infancy.
2. Catherine, who died in infancy.
3. Ida May, who was born July 29, 1862; she married, Dec. 24, 1885, Henry Newton Baker.

Issue:

- (1). Jessie Barbara Baker, who was born Nov. 7, 1886; she married, Feb. 14, 1908, Samuel A. Craig.

Issue:

- (a). Calvert Craig, who was born April 6, 1909.
- (b). Virginia Frances Craig, who was born Aug. 30, 1911.
4. Anna Isabella, who was born May 30, 1870; she married, in 1898, Charles A. Shorb.

Issue:

- (1). Charles Calvert Shorb.
- (2). Jesse Calvert Shorb.
5. Elmer, who died unmarried.
6. Myrtle Irene, who died young.

X. Susannah, who was born Dec. 2, 1835 and died Oct. 21, 1837.

XI. Elizabeth Jane, who was born Aug. 8, 1839 and died Sept. 1, 1895.

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<sup>4</sup> She was born Jan. 4, 1837 and died Feb. 15, 1879; she married, firstly, March 13, 1856, Sebastian Burnett Hixson (who was born May 13, 1836 and died Oct. 26, 1859. Her mother Mahala (Hardy) Hixson was born July 10, 1805 and died Oct. 13, 1843. Sarah Mahala Hixson, daughter of Sebastian Burnett and Anne (Guthrie) Hixson, married, Jan. 10, 1878, Joseph Garman Calvert, son of Mills and Susannah (Garman) Calvert (q. v.). They had three sons: Merrill Quinter, Ellston Albon and Urville Orville Calvert.

(7). Francis Calvert, son of Robert and Sarah (Stretch) Calvert, was born June 5, 1823; he married twice: firstly, Rebecca Leedy; and, secondly, in 1863, Sarah Giltner.

Issue (by first marriage):

- I. William.
- II. Joan.
- III. John, of Warsaw, Indiana.
- IV. Elizabeth.
- V. Sarah.

Issue (by second marriage):

- I. Belle.
- II. Nellie.
- III. Georgiana.
- IV. Grace.
- V. Hogan Gaines.

NOTE: Francis Calvert, by his second wife, Elizabeth Rose, had several children. Of them little has been found by the Compiler. Following is a list of these children (none of whose descendants has it been possible to trace):

Issue:

- I. Leah, who died young.
- II. Jane.
- III. Charles.
- IV. Francis.
- V. Elijah.
- VI. Elizabeth.

ABSTRACTS OF ORIGINAL RECORDS.

Deed Book W., p. 351, Sept. 4, 1786, Prince William Co., Va. Joseph Butler for love and affection to his grandsons and granddaughters, Joseph Butler, Jacob Calvert Butler, Sarah Anne Butler and Mary Calvert Butler <sup>5</sup> sons and daughters of Lawrence Butler, dec'd., a negro slave named Jack, now in the possession of their mother, Mary Butler, to continue so "during her widowhood only." Witnesses: Frances Hays, Richard Calvert and Thomas Keys.

Will Book H., p. 50. Dated Sept. 27, 1788 and probated Jan. 8, 1793, will of Joseph Butler: wife Anne; sons James Carter Butler, Joseph Butler, William Butler, Charles Butler and deceased son Lawrence Butler's children, viz: Sarah Anne,

<sup>5</sup> Called "Molly" in this deed.

Jacob Calvert, Joseph, and Mary Calvert Butler; daughters Catherine Botts, Frances Barker, Anne Butler and Mary Carter; son-in-law David Carter.

Deed Book D., p. 151, May 26, 1739. George Calvert, Jr., of Hamilton Parish, County of Prince William, bargains and sells to John Gregg 306 acres on or near Powell's Creek, being one-half part of a tract of land granted to Jacob Gibson and John Calvert, deceased, father of the aforesaid George. George Calvert, Jr., lives on this land which was granted to Jacob Gibson and John Calvert by Deed from the Proprietors Office of the Northern Neck of Virginia, bearing date July 16, 1724, for which was paid one ear of Indian Corn. May 27, 1739. George Calvert, Jr., of Hamilton Parish, and Anne, his wife, for 3500 pounds of tobacco sell to John Gregg a certain tract of land. (Deed Book D., p. 143.)

Order Book 2, p. 188, March 24, 1755. A lease from John Tayloe, Esq., to Jacob Calvert," was farther proved by the oath of John Calvert, one of the witnesses thereto and admitted to Record." (Note: this John Calvert was evidently a son of George Calvert, Sr., uncle of George Calvert, Jr., and of Jacob Calvert, his brother.—Compiler.)

Ditto, p. 279, Aug. 26, 1755. Administration on the estate of Robert Crupper, dec'd., granted to John Bayles, Gent. Ordered that Nathaniel Overall, George Calvert, Francis Ash and Richard Grigsby, or any three of them, inventory and appraise the said estate.

Order Book 3, p. 255, Feb. 28, 1757. "Ordered that the Churchwardens of Dettingen Parish bind John Crupper, orphan of Robert Crupper, dec'd, to Jacob Calvert until he attain to lawful age, Elizabeth Crupper, mother of the said John, Consenting freely to same."

Ditto, p. 262, March 7, 1757. Proof of Public Claims presented by Gilbert Crupper, Humphry Calvert and John Calvert for their services for His Majesty. (Note: Humphry and John Calvert were the sons of George Calvert, Sr., beforementioned. He died in 1771 and on Dec. 2, 1771 his widow, Esther Calvert,



gave bond, with Obed Calvert, Thomas Stone, Foushee Tebbs and Thomas Blackburn for £500 for the administration of his estate.—Compiler.)

N. N. Book, L. O., Richmond, Va., p. 53. July 16, 1724. Thomas, Lord Fairfax, to George Calvert of Stafford County, 92 acres of land on both sides of the main run of Powell's Creek, annual rental 1 shilling sterling for every 50 acres. (Note: this was probably George Calvert, Sr., uncle of George Calvert, Jr., and Jacob Calvert, although it may have been still another George, the father of John Calvert and the son of the Hon. William Calvert of Maryland.—Compiler.)

Ditto, p. 45, July 18, 1724. "Thomas, Lord Fairfax, to Jacob Gibson and John Calvert of Stafford County, 306 acres of land situate and being between the branches of Powell's Creek in the county of Stafford and the north Run of Quanticot Creek, paying annually 1 shilling sterling for every 50 acres" (Note: Prince William County was formed from Stafford in 1730, hence this land was later in the latter county, of course.—Compiler).

Ditto, p. 113. Feb. 26, 1730. Thomas, Lord Fairfax, to Richard Crupper of Stafford County, 122 acres of land situate in the said county of Stafford. Book I., p. 205, March 3, 1772. Thomas, Lord Fairfax, to Obed Calvert of Prince William County a grant of land, near the land of George Calvert, containing 212 acres. Book E., p. 404, Jan. 18, 1741. To Thomas Calvert 110 acres of land upon the branches of Powell's Creek in Prince William County, adjoining the survey of John Justice. Book F., p. 99, April 2, 1743. To Richard Crupper of Prince William County 69 acres on the north side of Occoquan river, adjoining the land of one Singleton (Note: these lettered books are in the Land Office at Richmond and deal with Prince William County.—Compiler.)

Stafford Co., Dec. 9, 1703 (Order Book). "To John Calvert for 2 wolves head, 600 pounds of tobacco." (This was, of course, a bounty paid for killing wolves, at that time doubtlessly a continual menace to the early inhabitants of this county.)

Ditto, Order Book 2, p. 242, March 11, 1691½. "Robert Crupper claims 1000 pounds of tobacco for his services." (This was probably the father of Richard Crupper who died in Prince William County in 1762—Compiler.)

Ditto, p. 310, Nov. 10, 1692. "George Calvert Complains against Patrick Hume in a plea of debt for that that is to say that he stands indebted to the Plaintiff the sum of 900 pounds of tobacco due for bill and one gallon of rum to be made into Punch wherefore the Pltf hath brought his action agst the said Patrick Hume and craves Judgement agst him for the said debt with costs of suite. Ordered that Hume pay with cost alias Execution."

Ditto, p. 315, Nov. 11, 1692. Robert Brent vs George Calvert. Suit for unpaid account. Calvert affirmed that he had made payment and the case was non-suited and Brent had to pay Calvert "50 pounds of tobacco with costs alias Execution." Brent appealed to the General Court at James City. "Captain George Brent became security with the said Robert Brent to prosecute his appeal and Mr. Richard Gibson with the said George Calvert to answer the said appeal." (Note: one can only speculate here that this George Calvert was the father of John Calvert who died in Prince William County before 1739 and that Richard Gibson was the father of Jacob Gibson who patented land with John Calvert in 1724 and for whom Jacob Calvert was doubtlessly named.—Compiler.)

"A List of Claims for horses, provisions and other necessarys—for public Service as valued in specie by the Justices of the Court of Prince William County," etc., included the names of several members of the Calvert Family, viz.:

John Calvert, Sr., for 1 beef (250 lb) .....	£4/ 3sh/4d
Humphrey Calvert for 2 days driving Cattle.....	2sh/8d
Sarah Calvert <sup>a</sup> for 1 beef (300 lb) .....	£5/ 0 /0
Obed Calvert, Jr., for 1 beef (110 lb) .....	£1/16sh/8d
Obed Calvert for pasturage for 288 hd Cattle & 3 horses .....	11sh/9d
Jesse Calvert for 1 beef (110 lb) .....	£1/16sh/8d

Taken from the original from the Revolutionary War Records in the Department of Archives of the State Library in Richmond, Virginia.

<sup>a</sup> Widow of Jacob Calvert (d. 1772).

Minute Book, Feb. 28, 1774, Bedford Co., Va. "On the motion of Ann Witt letters of Administration is Granted her on the Estate of Lewis Witt, Dec'd. . . . who made Oath and gave Bond with Security according to Law."

Order Book, May 24, 1779. "On the motion of Mrs. Ann Witt (who has a son in the continental service) she is allowed £30-0-0 for the support of her and her family (to be paid into the hands of William Leftwich, Gent.) which is ordered to be certified to the Treasurer of the State."

Marriage Bonds. "Know all Men by these presents that we Francis Calvert and Roland Witt are held and firmly bound unto Henry Lee, Esquire, Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State of Virginia in the Sum of Fifty pounds to the which payment well and truly to be made to the said Henry Lee or to his Successors we bind ourselves and each of us, our, and each of our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents sealed with our Seals and dated this 20th day of December 1791.

The Condition of the above Obligation is such that whereas there is a marriage shortly intended to be had and solemnized between the above bound Francis Calvert and Elizabeth Witt, now if there shall be no Lawfull Cause to obstruct the said marriage then the above Obligation to be void else to remain in full force."

Francis Calvert      L. S.

Rowland Witt <sup>7</sup>      L. S.

Ditto, Sept. 1, 1809. Francis and William Dickerson, bond for \$150.00 for the marriage of the said Francis Calvert and Betsy Rose.

Ditto, Nov. 26, 1798. John Slack and Thomas Alexander, bond for \$150.00 for the marriage of the said John Slack and Nancy Huddleston. Nov. 25, 1798. Consent of Mrs. Mary Huddleston to the marriage of her daughter, the said Nancy Huddleston, to the aforementioned John Slack. Witnesses: Thomas Alexander and Sarah Huddleston. (NOTE: Thomas

<sup>7</sup> Brother of Elizabeth (Witt) Calvert (*supra*).



Alexander and Sarah Huddleston, witnesses to the marriage-bond, were later joined in matrimony, on May 26, 1800. Sarah and Nancy Huddleston were the daughter of Abraham Huddleston who died in Bedford County in 1785. His widow, Mary Huddleston nee Patterson, married, in November, 1798, Abraham Slack, father of John Slack who married, at the same time, her daughter, Nancy Huddleston! Abraham Slack, who was a Revolutionary Soldier in Bucks Co., Pa., and Abraham Huddleston migrated from Bucks Co., Pa., to Bedford Co., after the close of the War.—Compiler.)

Ditto, Nov. 7, 1798. Abraham Slack and Henry Lloyd, bond for \$150.00 for the marriage of the said Abraham Slack and Mary Huddleston. (NOTE: this was the widower, Abraham Slack, who married the widowed Mary Huddleston nee Patterson, daughter of Joseph Patterson who died in Bedford Co., Va., in 1811 and in his will mentioned his daughter Mary Slack. Nancy Huddleston, wife of John Slack, died at Cabin Creek, Kanawha Co., Va., Sept. 25, 1862, aged 81 years, 11 months and 25 days. Her husband, John Slack, died in the same county in 1826, aged about 50 years. They were the parents of the wives of Mills Witt Calvert and his brother, John Lewis Calvert, before-mentioned.—Compiler.)

It may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that the family of this Jacob Calvert of Stafford and Prince William Counties, Virginia, represented a branch of the foremost family of the Colony of Maryland. The Calvert Family has long been extinct in the male line in Maryland, but from the branch which moved across the Potomac River and settled in Virginia has come innumerable descendants in both the male and female lines. The compiler wishes to say a word about the mythical Calvert Estate which exists in imagination only, in spite of the ridiculous notices which appear from time to time in the American newspapers. When Frederick, 6th and last Lord Baltimore, died in Naples in 1771 he left the Province of Maryland to his illegitimate son, Henry Harford, who never obtained control of the property. This Lord Baltimore, al-



though married had no lawful issue, so he divided his estate, which was quite large, between his two lawful sisters (Louisa, the wife of John Browning, and Caroline, the wife of Sir Robert Eden) and five of his *illegitimate* children, viz: Henry Harford, Frances Mary Harford (his children by Hester Whelan), Sophia Hales and Elizabeth Hales (his children by Elizabeth Dawson), and Charlotte Hope (his child by Elizabeth Hope). Since this Lord Baltimore died in 1771 he could hardly have leased any Baltimore land to the B. & O. Railroad which did not exist until more than 50 years after his death! The compiler has made an exhaustive search of the records of Maryland and has no hesitation in saying that there was, there is and there never will be any Calvert Estate due to the descendants of the Calvert Family of Maryland! He has no expectation that his statement will be believed by those deluded persons who are still seeking after this mythical estate, nevertheless he makes this statement for what it may be worth to those who wish to know the truth. "Verbum sapientibus." \*

*Acknowledgements:* The Compiler wishes to thank all those who in any way have helped him with his searches after data of the Calvert Family, especially Mrs. Thomas Howard Mohler of Saint Albans, W. Va., and Mrs. Ella Foy O'Gorman of

\* The myth of the "Calvert Estate" has been kept alive largely through the instrumentality of some dishonest persons who have used the story as a bait whereby to secure contributions of cash from credulous descendants of the Calverts. Briefly the facts are as follows: Frederick, 6th lord Baltimore, in his effort to break the entail created by his father's will, devised the Province of Maryland to his natural son, Henry Harford. By the terms of her father's will, the Province was to revert to Louisa Browning, eldest sister of Frederick.

Proceedings in chancery were instituted in England, against the executors of Frederick's will, in order to assert the rights of Mrs. Browning, under the will of her father. Eventually the case came for a hearing before the High Court of Chancery; but in the meanwhile, the United States of America had declared themselves independent; and the Lord Chancellor declined to go on with the hearing on the ground that it would be only a waste of time, *as let the Province belong to which it would, he had no power to give the rightful owner possession.*

Between the years 1785 and 1790, the Agents for the American Loyalists

Washington, D. C. It was through the efforts of Mrs. O'Gorman, in her Calvert searches among the original surviving records of Prince William Co., Va., that discovery was made of the proper place of Francis Calvert (1751-1823) (q. v.) in the Calvert Pedigree. It is a matter of regret that in spite of all search in Washington, in Richmond and in Manassas, no record was found of the services of this Francis Calvert in the War of the American Revolution, although he was said to have served. But the pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary records are largely missing from the Prince William County Court House now, owing to loss by fire and war and theft, while many of the records still preserved have been badly mutilated. It is also a matter of regret to the Compiler that one or two branches of the Calvert Family were not courteous or interested enough to answer his letters and send their personal data for inclusion. Had this been done, the foregoing sketch would have been a complete record of the descendants of Francis and Elizabeth (Witt) Calvert of Bedford Co., Va.

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### REV. MATTHEW HILL TO RICHARD BAXTER.\*

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Mary - Land : Charles - County : April : 3<sup>d</sup> : [16]69.

Hon<sup>rd</sup> Sr / I should not have made soe bold with your pretious tyme designed for better uses then the prsall of soe meane

settled Harford's claim for the sum of £70,000, his estimate of loss having been £447,000.

The General Assembly of Maryland, by Act of October session 1780, "An Act to seize, confiscate and appropriate all British property within the State," settled the matter for all time, although as late as 1825 representatives of the Brownings continued to memorialize the Legislature for relief, but that body decided that the matter was closed.—[EDITOR].

\* Dr. William's Library, London. *Baxter Letters*, Vol. III, f. 261. Copy secured through the courtesy of Arnold G. Matthews, Esq., Farmcote, Oxted, Surrey, England.

There is a sketch of Matthew Hill, in McIlvain's "Early Presbyterianism

a paper as this, but that I could not furnish my selfe with any other meanes of testifying the due thankfullnesse that I beare within my breast for your singular kindenesse and condiscension to one of my meanenesse, I cannot but acknowledge that your bounty found mee under a greate deale of mysery as well as meanenesse, and hath beene instrumentall in putting of mee into a capacity of liveing comfortably and as I hope serviceably too: the Ld I hope will place itt to your account, I am sure the blessing of him that was ready to perish doth reach you though att this distance, wt you have lost in your purse I hope you will regaine in a better place: Sr I am afraid to trouble you with any discourse concerning my selfe, Only I cannot but judge itt my duty to bee accountable for wt I either am or have to such from whom I have received the meanes of my new life and livelyhood and Pticularly to your selfe: divine goodnesse hath beene pleased to Land my foot uppon a province off Virginia called Mary - land which is a Province distinct from the government of Virginia: of which the Ld Baltemore is proprietor and governor. Under his Ldships government we enjoy a greate deale of liberty and Pticularly in matters of religion, wee have many that give obedience to the church of Roome, who have theire publique liberty, our governour being of that Pswasion: wee have many also of the reformed religion, who have a long while lived as sheepe without a shepherd the last yeare brought in a young man from Ireland, who hath already had good successe in his worke: divine providence hath also cast my Lott amongst a loveing and a willing people, and wee enioy our publique opportunityes with a greate deale of freedome, that which as I hope will make my worke the more successfull is, the people are not att all fond of the Litturgy or cerimonyes: in soe much as I have not yet heard any one with whom I have to doe to speake a word for them: the people called quakers had gained a greate

in Maryland," J. H. U. Studies Hist. & Polit. Sci., vol. 8, p. 321, where reference is made to this letter. Hill is mentioned several times in the archives.

See also Seisco: "The First Church in Charles County" (*Mag.* 23: 155) for an account of Hill's predecessor.



many proselites in this place: but their doctrine on devise rather hath lately decayed very much of itt selfe & is now quite deade and buried: their very liberty hath bene their ruine: wee have roome for more ministers though their incouragement as I iudge cannot bee altogether soe greate as ours who are already settled: because wee are where the people and the plantations are the thickest: itt is judged by some that are acquainted with the state of the people better then my selfe, that two or three itinerary preachers that had noe dependance upon the people for maintenance would be eminently instrumentall amongst them though the people themselves if I mistake not, are naturally of free dispositions and kinde to their ministers, and would take off that charge from such as should bee willing to undergoe itt, in a very short tyme; how many young men are there in England that want wages and worke too we cannot but iudge itt their duty to come over and helpe us: S<sup>r</sup> I hope your owne inclination will bee advocate to pleade the cause of this poore people, and ingage you to improve your interest on our behalfe, with some of our brethren in the worke of the Ld: as to my selfe, I have not yet done begging: my bookes when I was in England were too few to buy mee food: and as wee have not the opportunity, soe I cannot but acknowledge I have not the abilitty as yet of purchasing such books as are usefull and necessary for my worke: I humbly beg of you that you will please to supply mee with a few of such as you iudge meete for my use: and if that bee any argument, I dare pleade that after this tyme I hope I have done begging. The young gentleman the bearer hereof, is able to give you a full account of our country, and the state of our affairs, whom I have ingaged to waite upon you with this, and to attend your commands if you shall please to hon<sup>r</sup> mee with w<sup>t</sup> returne you shall thinke fitt to give to my request: hee is kinsman to Dr Whitchcott and of the same name; I was much beholding to Mr Davy & his good lady for their bounty towards mee att my comeing from England, which I could not but make mention of, because your letter to them and interest in them was soe successfull an advocate for mee to my noe small advantage: I may iustly say I came with



my staffe only over the greate waters, & now the Lord hath blessed mee with more then my heart durst wish: for which as I desire to blesse the Ld first, soe I cannot but acknowledge my humble and hearty thankfullnesse to your selfe as mainly instrumentall in my p<sup>r</sup>sent liberty and livelyhood: Sr I humbly intreate your favourable interpretation of this my freedome, which I assure you my p<sup>r</sup>sent necessity enforces mee too, my hopes of outward maintenance, or of being able to purchase any thing that I want of my selfe not beeing likely to bee accomplished untill our harvest for Tobacco, which is the only currant money of our province: I hope your goodnesse will give your poore Orator the freedome of begging from you the favour to represent my condition to some of your brethren or friends to whom god hath given abillity and hearts to helpe those that stand in neede of their helpe: I dare give you noe further trouble, only by acknowledging my selfe

Hon<sup>rd</sup> Sir

Your humble servant  
and unworthy fellow labourer  
in the worke of the  
gospell : Matthew : Hill.

For / The reverend Mr

Richard Baxter : att his house

In Acton : neare London

This

England:

⌘ a friend

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EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF  
DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.*(Continued from Vol. XXIV, p. 381.)*

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Maryland Sep<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1752

Sir

I Reced Yours this Day ☿ Cooledge dated 9<sup>th</sup> June last and am Thankful for Your Care in Relation to the Insurance, the little Effects therefrom; In Your last Account Curr<sup>t</sup> You Charge me £5 Interest on 400<sup>£</sup> to feb. last. I am under obligations to you more than the £5, but I take leave to Observe, if you deduct from that the Goods then just ship<sup>d</sup> my Bills to Meredith drawn at forty Days Sight in October to Stevenson at Sixty and I believe others they would not become payable till February whereby there would not be 400<sup>£</sup> but refer this to Your Consideration.

In Case that during our Intercourse any Bill shall be justly due. I by no means shall think much to pay five p<sup>r</sup> Cent p<sup>r</sup> Ann: and so in proportion of Time but I hope you will not accumulate any sums before a Reasonable Time, I am Sure Goods ought to have a reasonable Time. Commission upon them is Good profit as also upon the Remittance hence, I hope and depend on Your Care for me in the Sale of my Iron that I may have the Top Price for it as Also that it be honestly delivered and fairly weighed and any Goods reasonable and Good in their Kind.

This Year you will receive (I hope) Two Hundred Ton of Pigg Iron from me, the last Effort I Can make for some Time That way, Unless I have a Good Price for this.

I have in my Invoice sent for Two Mill Whip Saws, pray Give Directions that they may be of Good substance, as too thin will not suit our Bungling Workmen here who require Things Stronger than in Britain.

You will Excuse any appearance of Complaint as it is

friendly; I am for your having proffit and advantage by your negociations with me but You are Sensible I must live also.

Pray Accept of my best Wishes and Sincere Thanks for all favours, and particularly to my son.

To

Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black Merch<sup>t</sup> in London

---

Maryland Oct<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1752

Sir

I have sent a Serv<sup>t</sup> for my Son with Horses, And as he has Sundry Things which a Cloak Bagg will not Contain. I desire he would Commit them to Your Care in one of Your Warehouses to be sent to Opaquimony by the first Safe Conveyance.

I am now to request Your Fav<sup>r</sup> to give Direction that such Things as he leaves may be taken Care of and Sent to Opaquimony by some Safe Hand with Directions to send them by Mr Wetherspoons Waggon to Mr Flanigan's Warehouse at the Head of Bohemia And the Cost you pay the Shallop man as other on the occation, charge to my account.

I desire you will Supply my son with five Pounds to bear his Expences down & charge the same to my Acc<sup>t</sup>.

I expect by the Post or my son to have my Acc<sup>t</sup> and am with much Respect.

To

Mr Reese Meredith Merch<sup>t</sup> in Philadelphia

---

Annapolis Oct<sup>r</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> 1752

Sir

I rece'd Yours by my Son, and Return you Thanks for Your Favours to him. I hope he has benefited by his being at Your Town.

Inclosed are my Bills on W<sup>m</sup> Black for 50<sup>£</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> I charge you and Expect to be Credited at Sixty five p<sup>r</sup> Cent Exch. tho Bill

will be then in my Favour, which in Time I shall make Use of mean while I am with much Esteem & Respect.

To Mr Reese Meredith

---

Maryland Oct. 24<sup>th</sup> 1752

Sir

I desire you will make an Insurance for me of one Hund<sup>d</sup> & Twenty five pounds Sterl Upon the ship Biddiford of Bristoll John Knill Master belonging to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Samuel Sedgeley & Daniel Cheston Merch<sup>t</sup> in Bristoll and on her Loading in Chester River in this province & from the said Chester River to Bristol in Great Britain and there untill unlivered against all Dangers of the Seas Fire pirates Enemies and other Incidents that in Case of Loss or Damage I may draw the said Sum of one Hundred Twenty Five Pounds or in proportion, the Premio and charges of such Insurance I desire you will charge to Account of . . .

To

Mr W<sup>m</sup> Black Merch<sup>t</sup> in London pr Cap<sup>t</sup> Askew

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Maryland 28<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1752

Sir

On the 27<sup>th</sup> Inst. I drew a Set of Bills of Exchange on you payable to Reese Meredith for Fifty Pound Stering and of the Same Date to Daniel Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> for Thirty Five Pounds Eighteen Shill. Ster. and of this Date to Ann Caton for Thirty five Pounds Ster. w<sup>ch</sup> I desire at Time you will pay and Charge to Acc<sup>t</sup> of . . .

To Mr William Black Merch<sup>t</sup> in London

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Maryland Oct<sup>r</sup> 31 1752

Gent

Inclosed is Bill Ladeing Twenty Ton Baltimore Pigg Iron in the Ship Biddiford John Knill Master, as also Certificate of its being Plantation Iron In the Sale whereof hope for your



best Endeavour, for my Interest and the nett Produce thereof I desire you will place to the Cr of my Acc<sup>t</sup> with you.

I desire that you will by the next Oppertunity Comming this way send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice and the least of the same—Charge to my Account.

I have reason to hope for your Care that these Goods will be Good in their Kind & as reasonable in their prices as may be . . .

NB. That I want neither Scales nor Chains to the large Beams To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Sedgeley & Cheston Merch<sup>ts</sup> in Bristoll

4 Invoice of Goods for Dr Charles Carroll of Annapolis  
 )( ( in Maryland.  
 x x

400 Yards of good Welsh Cotton  
 2 Pieces Scarlet Shalloon  
 2 Pieces Blew Shalloon  
 4 Pieces Cloth Coloured Shalloon  
 4 Pieces good Durays w<sup>th</sup> Suitable Trimmings & good Buttons  
 2 Doz<sup>n</sup> Mens good Cloth Hats  
 2 Doz<sup>n</sup> Mens good Felt Hats  
 1 Doz<sup>n</sup> Mens Worsted Hose  
 1 Doz<sup>n</sup> Womens Yarn Hose  
 6 Doz<sup>n</sup> mens large shoe Buckles some steel good & Strong  
 6 Doz<sup>n</sup> Knee Buckles to match  
 4 Doz<sup>n</sup> Pocket Knives & Forks in Sheaths Split Horn rivetted Handle.  
 4 Doz<sup>n</sup> Buchers Knives in Sheaths Split Horn rivetted Handles  
 4 Doz<sup>n</sup> Farrington Rugs a 4/6 a piece  
 8 Ferkins Hunters Tobacco Pipes  
 4 Gross Mettle Coat Buttons good strong Shanks  
 4 Gross Wasteoat Ditto  
 6 Pieces Yard wide Stuff for womens ware  
 12 Pound Coloured Thread  
 12 Pound Brown Thread fit for Sowing Oznabriggs  
 4 Quart Pewter Measures

- 4 Pint D<sup>o</sup> 4 Half Gall D<sup>o</sup>
- 2 Pair Brass Scales w<sup>th</sup> Beams & small Chains to weigh six Pounds Each End.
- 2 Large Iron Beams fit to weigh one Ton at Each End with the Ballance well Steeled & prepared for Chains to be fixed here.
- 2 Set Brass or Mettle weight from four Pounds to Qu<sup>r</sup> of a Pound.
- 6 Pieces Duffie Blanketting
- 1 Piece Dark Coloured Bear skin for mens wear.
- 1 Piece Red Bear Skin Thick & fit for Great Coats—Let there be Buttons & Mohair suitable to both be sent also. 4 M: Needles different sort.
- 4 M. Pins
- 2 Faggots English Steel.

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Octob<sup>r</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> 1752

Gentlemen

I desire that you will add to the Good in the Invoice Three Iron Kettles to contain Twenty five Gallons Each they are Intended to be set in brick work w<sup>ch</sup> may be a direction for chuseing them.

As Accidents may Intervene and (I presume) Insurance is Low I desire you will Insure on these goods that in case of Loss I may draw my whole money & adequate for Damage And the premio of such Insureance & Charge's place to my Account.

To Mess<sup>rs</sup> Sedgley & Cheston Merc<sup>t</sup> in Bristol ꝑ Cap<sup>t</sup> Knill  
N B I desire you will allso add to the within Goods Two pair of Bristol Spitt Boots or Spatter dashes to the within measure.

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Maryland Annapolis 9<sup>br</sup> 30. 1752

Sir

I am Sorry for Your Loss in the Ship Peggy & Nancy and hope it will turn out better than was at first Reported as I understand by the Bearer Patrick Bourn that the Vessel may be

still saved this Induced me to send him down on Purpose with a letter to Capt. John Hutchings of Norfolk to desire he would procure Vessell & Hands to take my Pigg Iron as you are unloading the Vessel.

· By Mr Burn I understand that you and Mr Lyn of Somerset County have bought the ship and are unloading her I hope for your kind Assistance in Giving what advice and help you can towards Saving my Pigg Iron—the same not being Insured any Loss would be entirely my own. I wish you health and am respectfully. . . .

To Capt. Isaac Johns at Norfolk in Virginia.

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Maryland Anpolis 9<sup>br</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1752

Sir

I had Thirty five Ton of Pig Iron (marked Maryland Patapsco) on Board the Ship Peggy and Nancy, Isaac Johns Master and Consigned to Mr William Black Merch<sup>t</sup> in London.

The Ship being on Shore near Willoughbys Point in Your Neighbourhood I am told that my Iron may be saved with proper Care. As I had the favour of yr acquaintance I make bold to request the Favour that you will procure proper Vessel and Hands to get out the said Pigg Iron as the Vessel is unloading by the Persons who has purchased her and have the same put on shore at Y<sup>r</sup> wharf in Order to be ship<sup>d</sup> in some Good Ship bound to London for my Account & whatever Expence you are at the same shall be paid you on Demand. I have Inclosed a L<sup>re</sup> to Cap<sup>t</sup> Johns who I am told is at Y<sup>r</sup> Town & Concerned in the purchase of the Ship & unloading her. Your Favour herein & a Line in Relation thereto by the Bearer shall be duly Acknowledged.

To Cap<sup>t</sup> John Huchings Merch<sup>t</sup> in Norfolk, Virginia.

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Annapolis X<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1752M<sup>r</sup> Unkles

I have Inclosed you the Courses of Shires Bottom 130 Acres which John Lemmon has an Inclination to purchase he will pay you for Running it.

Henry Fite was down with me at Patapasco and did not incline to take Helfor Stadt by Reason he said it was but 100 acres whereas it is patented for me for 184 acres as by the Inclosed Certificate which I suppose is Agreeable to the Course you Returned.

I have also inclosed you the Courses of the Land you run out on Piney Creek for that Called the Addition to Sparks Round w<sup>ch</sup> I Call the Addition only 150 Acres as also Courses of Carrolls purchase 216 on Piney Creek and desire to know whether they are near each other.

As you have the Courses of Lemans Range you will please to let Leman have them that he may please himself by seeing it Run if he desires it.

I request that you will Run the Courses I desired when last I saw you and Give them to M<sup>r</sup> Howard as soon as done And let it be as soon as you Can.

To M<sup>r</sup> Unkle Unkles.

P. S. I have sent you inclosed also the Sketch of the Pines as laid down by my son with the Addition and also Housers Choice. I am not able to Judge whether you intended to begin at the End of the second Course of the Pines for the Addition or at the End of the Third, as you expressed in the Courses you sent me. I hope you have done the Right w<sup>ch</sup> I wish you to let me know the Courses are those of the Patent and Agrees with Your Courses sent me.

Let me also know whether Shriers Bottom takes any of the Land left Vacant by Beginning at the End of the Third Course of the Pines for the addition or whether I had best Get any Warr<sup>t</sup> to Seare it or whether the plantation & Clear Ground is still left out or is included.

Pray let me hear from you immediately in Relation hereto



Altho you should pay a Messenger to Patapsco & write Malacky to send me the Letter as soon as Received.

I suppose I must have a special warr<sup>t</sup> to Rectify the mistake in the Addition.

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Annapolis Dec<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1752

Sir

I received Your Favour ☿ Burn the 4<sup>th</sup> Inst And by what I learn from him there is a prospect of Raising the Ship and Saving my Pig Iron, and if his Information be true I am Apprehensive that Design or very great Ignorance had a share in putting the Ship on Shore, be this as it will, I cannot conceive that by Law or Right the Capt. or any other can detain my Iron If to be Saved. I must therefore in Justice to myself Endeavour to Recover it, And in Order thereto must Crave your kind assistance If you find the Ship is likely to be got up or the Iron to be got up I request you will make a Demand thereof of Mr Lyn And the Capt. who I understand will be soon there making such Offer as you Judge Reasonable for the Salvage thereof or Otherwise Agree with Persons if you Judge proper to get it out if to be done I compute the Thirty five Ton to be worth one Hundred Seventy five Pounds Sterl. therefore you will be Judge what Expence might reasonably be out for saveing it which I refer to you In Case as before the Ship is saved by Lyn or the Capt. and my Iron in their possession and they refuse to deliver it, I request you will take Advice of Councill on the State of the Matter and procure an Action to be Commenced Ag<sup>st</sup> the Capt. and Mr Lyn in my Name and for my Account as such Councill shall Judge proper for Recovery of my Iron and to hold them to Bail there in as much as Evidences are in Your parts And not to be had here.

I hope you will Excuse this Trouble I give you which Distance Obliges me to whatever You are out or pay Councill. I will thankfully repay and if any power of Att<sup>y</sup> be needfull for me to send such Councill or You to prosecute the Action I will send one with the Bill of Lading.

I request the Favour of a Line with what the Councell shall advise by the first oppertunity.

To Captain L. Hutchings in Norfolk Virginia.

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Annapolis 2<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1753

Sir

I wrote you of the 20<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> last to pay to Joest Shan Wolf four Pounds fifteen Shil as also to Answer for him to Benj<sup>a</sup> Shoemaker payable in Six Months Twenty Pounds five sh: y<sup>r</sup> Currency. And on the 22<sup>d</sup> of the same Month I drew an Order on you payable to George Truck for Ten Pounds y<sup>r</sup> Currency.

I shall be glad to know if the said Orders are Come to Hand and Complied with. I shall take Care to lodge the money for M<sup>r</sup> Shoemaker According to Time.

To M<sup>r</sup> Reese Meredith Merch<sup>t</sup> in Philadelphia.

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Annapolis 23<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1753

Sir

I made a Resurvey of Carrolls Purchase w<sup>ch</sup> is returned 280 acres that is 30 more than it was as also part of Folks Forrest with another Tract of Land I had Adjoining the Whole with Surplus is 213 acres Called what you please w<sup>ch</sup> is 113 acres more than I Conveyed it for. I have of this date made Assignm<sup>t</sup> on both the Certificates to Sir Nich<sup>s</sup> Hacket Carew Mary Wightwick Osgood Gee Tho<sup>s</sup> Russell John Price and the Heirs of Lawrence Washington in Comp<sup>y</sup> in Iron Works that Patents may Issue to them Accordingly.

As you are going to remove the Furnace I think it would not be Amiss for greater Security to take a Writ of ad quod Damnum on our Act of Assembly to Condemn another 100 acrs. Including the place where the Furnace is to Stand and so up both Runs where Your Water Courses are to be the Charges of this will be Triffling to the Interest as the Land is their Own

w<sup>ch</sup> the Jury will find and so certify in their Return; People in this Province Cannot be too Secure in Titles & Althoo I advise this I do not know the least Flaw in the Title to those Lands but Act as a Friend and am With best Respects.

To Mr Nath. Chapman to be left at the Ringsberry Iron Works Baltimore County.

(This refers to a Lre sent to Cap<sup>t</sup> Hutchings dated Dec<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1752)

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Sir

I wrote the above ☿ the Virginia post since which have not been favoured with any from you and shall take it as a Great obligation Conferred on me if you will let me know if any prospect of saving the Vessell or the Iron when I wrote the above Lre Cap<sup>t</sup> Johns was going to Virginia but Suppose he is gone to Britain, as this has been a very favorable winter it might be a help in that Case to state of the matter will much oblige.

To Cap<sup>t</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Hutchins at Norfolk in Virginia

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Maryland

Dr Charles

As you are desirous of my Sentiments on some Heads relat<sup>s</sup> to the Trade of this & Neighbouring Provinces, or what Improvement might be made for the national & publick Good, I will begin with the Description of this Province Verginia and Pensilvania w<sup>ch</sup> are the best known to me as I have travelled them By means of the great Bay of Chesapeak and the many Rivers falling therein and the many Creeks Coves and Branches thereof affords Carriage Commodians and Easie for Tobacco the Staple of this province and Virginia so far as the Tides make which is Commonly to the Falls of the great Rivers Coming from the mountains to the Westward and North west and generally to the Heads of the Short Rivers to the Eastern part were it not for this Convenience it would be impracticable or at least very Expensive to Carry on the making Tobacco—if to be

Carried by Land any great Distance as the Makers are under a necessity of putting so great a Quantity as a Thousand weight or more into a Hogshead to make it Clear any Thing, the Expences Attendg Freight and Sales being Charged on the Hogsheads. The Lands on the seaside both of Virginia & Maryland are low and Piney & some very Sandy but others very good & productive of Corn Wheat or other Grain as well as Tobacco. But the Labour of the people being generally applyed to the Latter the Improvem<sup>t</sup> towards Farming or Tillage is neglected & the Lands for want of Manuring much impoverished and Cut down; for the Rule with a planter is, when his Lands which he tends is Wore out to Cutt the Trees off fresh Land whereby many Parts are become waste wanting both Fencing Fireing and Timber for Building or Repairing.

The want of Tillage & Farming is another great Reason which has hitherto prevented any one Town or place of note either in this province or Virginia being established. The Eastern part of that Colony is but narrow & low between the Bay & the Sea, and this province widens in the Breadth between the Bay & the Sea & the Ground uses but is generally levell & very fit for Farming & many have of late gone on Rising wheat which proves a good Branch of the Trade here and may be by some Indulgence from the Governm<sup>t</sup> at home be still Improved. From the Navigators of the Western Side of the Bay both in Virginia & Maryland the Distance to the Beginning or Eastermost Side of the Great Chain of Mountains which run along this part of the Continent from Florida about North East in General towards New England is to the Southern Part of Virginia about an Hundred Miles West but more Northerly and towards the Head of the Bay the Distance is not so great not Exceeding from the Navigable or Tide way Sixty miles west & North west to some part of them. The Bay & Rivers afford great Variety of Fish both of Sea & River kind & the Run of Herrings shad & many other Sea Fish is very Great at Spring & fall which might be turned to Considerable Advantage in Trade were it improved or looked into; In the Spring of the Year the



Whales Come from the Northw<sup>d</sup> and go along our Coast tow<sup>ds</sup> Florida. The New England people take many on our's Virginia & Carolina and make good Proffit by the Oyl & some Times Spermalecti but I do not understand that any bone Fish are taken on these Coasts on the Westernside of Chesepeak Bay the Lands of Virginia next the Bay are low as is the Southermost part of this province but higher up to the Northw<sup>d</sup> the Land in many places rise Considerably tow<sup>d</sup> the Head of the Bay there are Very high Rocky Lands and some very fertile & good fit for Farming grass or other Improvem<sup>ts</sup> interspersed with fine falls of water & Runs fit for Mills or other Water works. In this Distance between the Bay & the mountains is great Variety of Land some Very good & about thirty miles from the Navigable Water is a Range of barren dry Land without Timber about nine miles wide which keeps a Course about North East and South West parallel with the mountains thro this province Virginia & Pensilvania but between that and the Mountains the Lands mend and are Very good in Several parts. (As all mountainous Lands afford great Variety of falls of Water so do these many fine Runs Stocked with Trout Sun, Catt fish and many other Sorts.) the mountains are Very steep Craggy and Inhospitable to the Sight Affording very little Variety than a dry Husky rough Rock in General where I have passed them in many different parts both in Virginia this province and Pensilvania From the Eastern side of the mountain to Cross the first Range is in general about Twelve in some places Twenty Miles over but where so wide interspersed with pretty good Valleys of Land and good Streams of water at the aforesaid Distance's begins a Vale of good Land from Twenty to Twelve miles wide w<sup>ch</sup> runs parallel with the mountains thro this & the Two neighbouring Colonys in some places Very Scarce of Timber but the Soil Extraordinary good and broke in many places with Lime Stone & in some Rivers which ran thro this Valley I have seen very good blew & white, & white marble & I take the Lime Stone w<sup>ch</sup> stands out of the Ground in Very large & high Rocks to be a kind of Marble &

would bear being Raised in large blocks; on the western side of this Valley begin the mountains to rise again and so Continue with Vales of good Land but for the Greater part Extraordinary Rough for about Sixty miles West Until you use the Summit of the Apalachian Mountains from the Western Summit of which falls the waters that Run into the River Mississippi the waters to the Eastw<sup>d</sup> fall into Our Bay & the other English settlem<sup>t</sup>.


It is upon these mountains that the greatest Quantity of Jantzage is found It will Certainly occur to reflect how the English Settled in these back parts on this Continent will live or Support themselves or what Trade they Can Carry on, or what Commodities they can raise, w<sup>ch</sup> may tend to the national Int & Service, and Such a Settlem<sup>t</sup> is very Worthy the Attention of the British Nation as a Barrier Ag<sup>t</sup> the Junction of the French from the mouth of Mississippi to the Southward & the mouth of the Bay of St Lawrence to the Northward and the more to as the Lands on the Branches of Mississippi are deemed Extraordinary good. Those who are settled and who hereafter shall Settle Upon amongst or beyond the second Range of Mountains an Hundred or an Hundred & Twenty miles or greater Distance from navigable water will be employed in Hunting which may afford Deer Skins and Furs being things that may pay for Carriage they may also raise Cattle Hogs & Horses w<sup>ch</sup> will Carry themselves to Market. The Province of Pensilvania lying along our Western Side for some Distance has extraordinary good Land Suitable for Farming Grass and other Improvem<sup>ts</sup> their Increaseing Trade from Philadelphia their number of People & Growth of that Town & many others and Raising Value of their Lands is a Demonstration of Good Oeconomy Form and Indulgence of their Governm<sup>t</sup>. That province being Watered by the River Delaware w<sup>ch</sup> runs into the Bay so Called doth not afford so great a Variety of navigable Creeks Inlets or Rivers as Chesapeake so that their Land Carriage is considerable from Westward & North west to Navigable Water from New Castle upwards Their Indian Trade for Dear Skins & Furs has been a considerable Remittance their

Wheat & Flax seed exported are Two Essential Branches as is their Flower Bread Pork & Some Beef to the West Indies w<sup>ch</sup> with Lumber & some Iron exported make the general of their Export. Their great Land Carriage & Farming with the Ship Building takes the greatest part of the Bar Iron made there. And since I have mentioned Bar Iron give me leave to tell you that tis Surprizing to Consider that so wise & great a nation as Britain is have not more perfectly Encouraged Two so Useful and necessary Materials for Supporting the Arts of peace and War as Iron and Hemp to be made in the Collonys and imported into great Britain and I should Conceive it to be the more needfull for Britain to do so as the dependance for a Supply of them is in great Measure upon Two Nations Spain & Sweden with whom there may be such disputes as would render the getting them precarious or at very high Rates whereas by suitable Encouragem<sup>t</sup> there might be considerable supplies of both from the Northern Colonys. I am Sensible that Six Pounds ꝑ Ton has been by Act of Parliament thought Sufficient for Plantation Hemp manufactured as directed and that Takg off the Duty of Bar Iron lately, may be deemed Sufficient Encouragem<sup>t</sup> for the Later. It has been found by Experience that the first did not answer, And I fear the other will not, You will Expect my Sentiments which I will give you with my Reasons for the same. I am of Opinion that the Bounty on Hemp & Flax should be made larger Suppose even to nine pounds the Ton and the Time to be expressly longer than has by any Act of Parliament yet been done and that fresh Instructions should be sent to the respective Governours of the Northern Colonys to be distributed among the People Inhab<sup>ts</sup> for making & manufacturing such Hemp or Flax in w<sup>ch</sup> the people are here very ignorant as they Commonly Dew rot both which gives a dark Colour & weakens the staple. I sent about 600 w<sup>t</sup> of Hemp to a Merchant in London about Two years ago from hence & desired his opinion if such would bear the Bounty & the Value thereof. He had it tryed by an Artist & Sworn Broker and was Valued but at 12<sup>s</sup> ꝑ Ton w<sup>ch</sup>



here Cost me at the Rate of Thirty Pounds  $\text{£}$  Ton beside Freight Commission and other Charges nor would it bear the Bounty as it was not manufactured Agreeable to the Act. And as to Bar Iron Takeing of the Duty alone I Conceive will not be a means to encourage the making or Importation of any great Quantity but that by giving of a Bounty of three Pounds  $\text{£}$  Ton for the Space of at least Thirty Years upon all Plantation Bar Iron Imported into the Port of London would (as the Duty is now taken off) be a means to Encourage perfectly the Thing. It is not upon the works now erected in the plantations that Great Britain can depend for the Quantity of Bar Iron necessary to Render her independent of Supply from Sweden or Spain but from more works w<sup>ch</sup> may by such Encouragem<sup>t</sup> be gone upon. The Lands Suitable for Hemp must be the best and Richest, And such here is generally most loaded with Timber & Requires great Labour & much Time to Clear w<sup>ch</sup> Cannot be done by poor or indigent persons, but were there such Encouragem<sup>t</sup> And a Certainty of a Return, men of Fortune would not only go upon it themselves but would also encourage the poorest Sort by Supply of Serv<sup>s</sup> and Necessaries tow<sup>d</sup> Clearing for, and making & Manufacturing Hemp. In this province & Virginia as their Staple is Tobacco so on the Navigable Waters and for Fifty Miles to the Westw<sup>d</sup> Towards the Mountains they apply their best Land for that weed and as the Trade in that may be overdone, it would be the National Interest for that and other Reasons to encourage the other Under the East or South East Side of the mountains and in the Vale between the Two Mountains both in Virginia this Province & Pensilvania Extraordinary good and suitable Land for Hemp from Sixty to an Hundred Miles distance from Navigable Water And likewise further Back in many Vales in the mountains and should it Yield such a price as to bear the Land Carriage great Quantity may in Time be made on the Branches of Mississipi & brought to the Navigable Waters of Carolina Virginia this province & Pensilvania (The Land Carriage being so tedious the Thing new and the Navigation hence to



Britain long w<sup>ch</sup> renders the freight much greater than from the Baltick requires the national Encouragement, but when the people are in a Way their Lands prepared, and they taught to make & prepare it that Charge to the Nation may by Degrees be lessened. If I may Call it a Charge for it will not be taking six pence out of the nation only dividing such Bounty amongst the People of great Britain as the Value there of will be Exported in the National Manufacture which Reasoning will hold the same in the Bounty on Bar Iron Nay the Two Staples themselves will be worked and manufactured in Britain & returned in payment to the Colloneys Again with good Profit to the Nation. I observe before that it is from Furnaces & Forges to be erected hereafter in the Plantations that great Britain Can Expect a Suitable Supply of Bar Iron, for the Forge now erected in this province Pensilvania or New York & New England is not much more than Supply the necessary Occasions of the sev<sup>l</sup> Colonys In Virginia there is but one Forge and does but little. I believe that from the Forges belonging to Sir Nicholas Hacket Carew & C<sup>o</sup> in this province some Bar Iron has been & will be imported, to the Northw<sup>d</sup> of Maryland the respective Colonys require great Quantity of Bar Iron for their Farming Land Carriage & Ship Building so that little Can be expected from their present works; In Virginia there are Two Furnaces which work that belong to General Spotswood's Family & one to Coll Taylor the former has a supply of oar that makes better Castings than Bar Iron the latter has no supply of Oar, but what is Carried from this province and Sir Nicholas Carew & C<sup>o</sup> were obliged to drop a Furnace they had there for want of Ore as a C<sup>o</sup> in Bristoll were before obliged to drop another, and I must take upon me to say that ore is but too scarce with some Furnaces in this province near the Navigable water. In Pensilvania most of their present Forges & Furnaces are Forty miles & upw<sup>ds</sup> from Tide way  vide the End I must likewise observe that wood near the navigable parts begins to be scarce the Lands in general too deer to Purchase for such use as Iron Works so that was ore plenty

the want of the other would retard Carrying on such Business to Effect. In the Back parts of the province of New York & in the Jerseys there is Ore as there is in Pensilvania this Colony & Virginia & I am Credibly Informed of North Carolina near the mountains and over them severall good appearances of w<sup>ch</sup> I have myself seen in Pensilvania this Province & Virginia on the East & West side of the Eastermost Range of the mountain some sixty and some between that and an Hundred and Twenty miles from Navigable Water and to w<sup>ch</sup> Roads for Carriage may with Industry & Care be found & made. I would from this observe that the Supply of Bar Iron (for Pig would not bear the Carriage) must Come from the back parts of the Northern Colonys near or over the mountains and from Sixty to Hundred & Twenty miles or such other Distance as may bear the Carriage to Navigable Water an Encouragem<sup>t</sup> given by the Nation for erecting such work & Importing Bar Iron to Gr: Br: would be attended with this advantage (Exclusive of a National Supply) that it would be a means of settling the Back parts & which in my opinion is no small Consideration to Induce the Nation to give the Bounty. The great Difficulty which would attend the first undertak<sup>s</sup> in Iron works in those remote parts in Relation to the Expence of Carriage Scarcety of workmen & Dearness of Labour makes it necessary to have such Bounty as I have mentioned for it would not more than pay the Carriage of a Ton of Bar Iron Eighty miles nor then if a Back Carriage was not provided & paid for w<sup>ch</sup> by such undertakers may be Easily found of Salt and other necessary Supplys. And since I have mentioned Salt give me leave to digress on that Head at any Distance in these Colonys from Salt Water the Inhabitants are obliged to give Salt to their Cattle Sheep Horses & Hogs or they will neither Thrive nor remain with them, but range wild in Search of Salt or some Nitrous or Alumnious Earth w<sup>ch</sup> they Eat in Room of the other and even the Wild Creatures as Elk Buffaloes Deer Wolves & Bears seek these kind of Earth as Supply in Lieu of Salt. I have myself seen in divers places Back where the

Ground hath been eat away for Two or more Acres Square by the Wild Creatures as if Earth for Bricks had been dug in the place, in some Parts Two three & four Feet deep as the Nitrous or Aluminous Earth lay—Nor Can I find by any that have been farthest back that there are any appearance of Salt Springs as in some of the Inland parts of Germany. Now the very supply of Salt by way of Back Carriage to such Iron Works would Render it plenty & Cheap to the Settlers who are generally poor & unable to keep Carriages of their own & their stock be thereby improved. Now I am upon the article of Salt give me liberty to let loose my Thoughts a little farther. By the 15<sup>th</sup> C 2<sup>d</sup> Ch: 7<sup>th</sup>: Sec. 6<sup>th</sup> there is a Restraint to prevent the Shipping Goods &<sup>ca</sup> into the Plantations from any parts Except England: Sec. 7<sup>th</sup> is a proviso that Ships legally navigated may take in Salt for the Fisheries of new foundland & New England. In the Charter of King Cha: 1<sup>st</sup> to Cecilius Calvert Barron of Baltimore of this Province (which is one to the people also) is the following Clause vidz. Saving always unto us our Heirs & Successors and to all the Subjects (of our Kingdom of England & Ireland) of us our Heirs & Successors free Liberty of Fishing for sea fish as well in the Sea Bays Inlets and navigable Rivers as in the Harbours Bays & Creeks of the Province afs<sup>d</sup> & the Priviledges of Salting & drying their Fish on the shore of the s<sup>d</sup> province & for the same Cause to Cut & take underwood or Twigs there growing & to build Cottages & sheds necessary in this behalf as They heretofore have had or might reasonably have used which Liberties and Priviledges nevertheless the Subjects of af<sup>d</sup> of us our Heirs & Success<sup>rs</sup> shall enjoy without any notable Dammage or Injury to be done to the said now L<sup>d</sup> Baltimore his heirs or assigns or to the Dwellers or Inhabit<sup>r</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> Province in the Ports Creeks & Shores af<sup>d</sup> & especially in the woods & Copses growing in the s<sup>d</sup> province And if any shall do any such damage or Injury he shall Incur the heavy displeasure of us our Heirs & Success<sup>rs</sup> the Punishm<sup>t</sup> of the Laws; & shall moreover make Satisfaction Now Notwithstanding the said Clause makes this a Fishing Colony and all was deemed New England to the




Northw. of Virginia in those Times the Restraining Clause has been construed to extend to this Province & not the provisoe Clause to the great Damage of the Inhabit<sup>ts</sup>. And as I before observed this being a Wheat Country their Trade in that Branch would be bettered if that Clause was by Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> explained in their Favour for a great Part of their Wheat goes or may go to Lisbon their Vessels might Ballast back again with Salt w<sup>ch</sup> would render that useful Commodity plenty & cheap to the people & likewise put thereon the Branch of Taking & Curing fish for Exportacon as some do now, but trifling to what may be done. The Province of Pensilvania obtained an Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> to the above Purpose and I hope his majestys loyall & dutifull subjects the Inhabitants of Maryland deserve no less Indulgence & Favour, and with great submission I conceive they do the more so as it seems a matter of Right pertaining to them—Another cogent Reason for admitting the Importation of salt from Portugal or other part of Europe in Amity with his Majesty his heirs & Success<sup>rs</sup> is that the navigable waters of this province ly nearest & most Commodious to the mountains and thro w<sup>ch</sup> a Supply may be Carried with the greatest Ease to the North East draft or Branches of the Mississipi for a Relief to the present or future Settlers on those Branches or other Contiguous Back parts. Now as the Encouragem<sup>t</sup> for making Bar Iron and Hemp in the Plantations and Importing the same into Gr. Br. is absolutely necessary and would turn to a National advantage I submit to the wisdom of a British Parliam<sup>t</sup> whether it would not greatly promote tow<sup>d</sup> attaining so desirable an End If a Fund was erected by Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> of Thirty or Forty Thousand Pounds Issuing out of the Exchequer or Bank of England under the Direction of the Lords of Trade to be lent to Persons of Repute & Credit in the Respective Plantacons or great Br. at reasonable Interest upon good Land or personal Security in the s<sup>d</sup> plantations given before the Governor & Councell of Each Respective Colony and by them certified to the Honble the Lords of Trade or Landed or personal



Security in Gr: Br: to enable such persons to erect Furnaces & Forges and make Bar Iron to be imported into Gr: Br: and likewise for making & manufacturing Hemp to be so imported and that such security should be taken in the Name of their Lordship & their success for the life of such fund Conditioned that such persons should lay out & apply such money in making Manufacturing Hemp & Importing the same into Gr. Br. or as the Case may Require in erecting Furnaces & Forges for making Bar Iron & importing the same into the Port of London. As also to pay such money as should be so advanced out of such Fund with the Interest thereof Yearly, Such Mortgage or other Security to be recorded in the Secretary's Office of the respective Colony where taken & a Copy thereof to be transmitted to the Lords of Trade, Upon the Receipt of which their Lordps to give Orders for the Payment of the money Yearly or according to the Tenor of such mortgage or Security to the agent or Factor of such persons giving such Security or Mortgage & that upon Repaymt their L<sup>d</sup>sps to make Release I know of persons in this province of Undoubted Reputation & Credit that Could & would give good Landed & personal Security to the Value of five or Six Thousand Pounds who have lands & Convenient Scituations with ore for erecting one or more Furnaces with Two or three Forges which in four or five Years would turn out three Hund<sup>d</sup> Ton of Bar Iron Yearly to be imported into Gr. Br. and these scituations are near the Mountains about Sixty Miles Cartage to Navigable Water, but must be useless for want of money to Carry them on, and many more there are who are possessed of extraordinary Land suitable for Hemp in the Back Parts, and Cannot Cultivate such Lands to the Purpose for want of Credit to Purchase serv<sup>ts</sup> or slaves tho' capable of giving good security—I will suppose a Person here possessed of suitable scituation with Ore Sixty miles from Navigable Water to erect a Furnace & a Forge his Lands paid for and in possession of some Slaves Serv<sup>ts</sup> Stock and other Country Estate to help to Carry on such Forge & Furnace but may want about Seven Hundred Pounds ₤ ann for Extraordinary

Supplies for that Purpose for five Years In which Time I presume that is the fifth Year or perhaps sooner he may be able to send one Hundred Ton of Bar Iron to the Port of London, and in the Mean Time pay the Annual Interest and one Hundred Tons Yearly after without some great Accident of Dams giving way or Fire burning his Building or Stock of Cole so that in Five Years more he might by Yearly payments discharge the Principal & save sufficient to Carry on his work beside, if the Iron sold at any Reasonable price—The same may be considered of Persons in like Circumstance possessed of good Land for Hemp but wanting money for purchasing Serv<sup>ts</sup> or Slaves These would send in Two or three Years to market sufficient to discharge principal & Interest The Interest would Increase the Capital Fund & in my Humble Opinion the Erecting such a Fund would be a Credit as well as profit to, & great Security of the Nation & assistant to the support of many of his Maj<sup>ys</sup> faithfull Subjects. It is true that the Article of Wood for Coal is Cheaper here than in Gr: Br: but then all Labour is double or more than there Founders Hammer men finers & Coaliers very scarce as are all other Tradesmen necessary for Carrying on Such Works as Furnaces & Forges, whereby the making Bar Iron is rendered far Dearer in the plantations & therefore requires a national Encouragem<sup>t</sup>. This as a Certain Advantage would arise to Gr. Br. that whatever the Produce of Iron or Hemp Imported amounted to would be paid for in the national Manufacture & not in ready money as to Sweden which I have seen asserted in a Report of the Honble the Lords of Trade some Years since that a very great sum went out of the Nation for that Commodity Yearly—In Relation to the Making Hemp The Respective Govern<sup>rs</sup> in the Collonys where numbers of Germans are, should be ordered to have the Instructions for making & manufacturing the Hemp translated into the German tongue & printed to be dispersed amongst them Altho I am sensible that such Instructions must have been sent to the respective Colonys I never yet Could see or meet with one which induces me to believe it necessary for the Governm<sup>t</sup> at home to renew orders to the Colonys to

Publish them And I will farther observe that if it were Recommended by the Government at Home to the Governours of the respective Colonys where Hemp & Iron may be probably made to Endeavour to procure Bountys from each Collony for Bar Iron & Hemp to be exported to great Britain if but forty shill <sup>Ⓔ</sup> Ton the Currency of Each Colony yet would be the motive for people with other Encouragem<sup>t</sup> to attempt the Thing with Vigour. This would be triffling to a publick yet would help the undertakers. The great Certainty I have of the probability of having a Considerable supply of the Two before mentioned Commodities from the plantacons to great Br: Upon the Encouragm<sup>t</sup> before mentioned or such like induces me to wish them Considered & done for the national good which I do as sincerely desire as any man Can do and were there no other Reason for the Necessity of such Encouragement then that Sweden being the Constant allie of France and as Spain is Circumstanced it will in all Human Appearance continue so, in my Humble opinion that alone ought to prevail this likewise may be considered as advantageous to our Mother Country that whatever Increase we have in Our Import thither that the greater will be the Exports of manufacture from her and here I would refer to the 15 C: 2<sup>d</sup> C 11<sup>d</sup> Sec 7 & 12 C 2<sup>d</sup> Ch. 34 Sec 1 to shew how agreeable it would be to the national sense then I hope will be now ( (1) & (2) vide infra) If all contained in this Ltr be not, yet I am sure some is, & I hope will be thought worthy the publick attention.

Least I should tire you I will conclude with this assurance that I am with true Esteem.

To Charles Carroll Esq<sup>r</sup>

at the Midle Temple

Garden Court Stair Case


No. 2 London

Dear Charles

Y<sup>r</sup> affectionate father <sup>c</sup>


Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

C. Carroll

 In this province there is no Certainty of Ore near the navigable water Except on Patuxent at Mr Snowdens Works Patapsco, Back River which is the property of particular Gent:



In Virginia as before observed Except Mr Spotswoods works there is no suply of ore to be had there near the Tide way. And it is Certain that neither of the Carolines afford any except in the mountains or near them which is an Hundred & Twenty miles at least distant from any place where it Can be water born the soil of both Carolinas being generally Sandey which is not a suitable Bed for Iron Ore it Requiring a stiff marle or Clay.

 1 By the 25<sup>th</sup>: C: 2<sup>d</sup> Ch: 7<sup>th</sup>: there is a Duty laid on sev<sup>ll</sup> enumerated Goods sent from one Plantation to another therein included one penny  $\text{p}$  pound on Tobacco & and by Sec. 5<sup>th</sup> the officers appointed to Collect the said Dutys are impowered where the skipper hath not money to receive in Lieu thereof to the amount in the s<sup>d</sup> Goods so shipped at the Curr: price The observation I would make hereon is that for Fifty Years Back take one with the other Tobacco here & in Virginia did not amount to more than one penny the Pound in both Collonys to the makers I believe that Duty has been in the Reign of W: 3<sup>d</sup> given tow<sup>ds</sup> support of the Colledge of Virginia but what it Clears Yearly I know not and conceive if it was reduced to Ten or some other sum  $\text{p}$  Cent ad valorem & still subject to be discharged according to the said Clause would be more Agreeable to that on the others & more frequently paid; at present I have reason to believe great Quantitys are exported that never pay, as the Duty is so high as the Value of the Commodity and I really believe that too high Dutys laid on Commodities in all Countrys have the same Fate of Yielding less than if moderate; I am sure it has on that or forreign Rum Sugar & Molasses Imported to the Plantations (By the 6<sup>th</sup> C: a C: 13). If that Duty was continued on the Forreign Rum or Totally prohibited and that on Forreign Molasses & Sug<sup>r</sup> lessened as the Two latter are manufactured to advantage by his Majestys Subjects, I humbly Conceive it would bring money to the Crown and leave Room to the fair Trader & distiller to get a living proffit, nor Can I see how it would in the least damage the Sugar Collonys (all his Majestys loving Subjects wherever stationed whether in the West India



Islands North or South America are equally dear to him & their Mother Country.)

If the Northern Province Can spare us for Instance to Surinam Horses w<sup>th</sup> Flower Bread & Lumber & other provisions they make their Returns in Molasses Chiefly for distilling there Can be no Damage to the Sugar Colonys since there is sufficient suply for them Exclusive nor do I Conceive any of them would take off the Horses w<sup>ch</sup> is one of the chief Branches of that Trade. (2) I hope I need no apology to the Honble the Board of Trade for proposing them to see the Execution of this Trust when I consider the Noble & Honble members who Compose that Board at present & conclude an equal succession & reflect on the miscarriage of the S. Sea & charitable Corporation: where Could it better placed their Lordsp's Trouble in the Execution of the Character they bear will not be much greater since the Secretary's & Clarks assistance on that occasion by proper Accounts & Books will ease them but no money to be issued without the signing of the Major part. It would be needless for me to point out any further method, the Painter by the Thumb described the Giant.

To Charles Carroll Esq<sup>r</sup> at the  
Middle Temple Garden Court  
Library Stair Case No. 2 London

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Annapolis, Feby 3<sup>d</sup> 1753

Sir

I rece<sup>d</sup> Yours of the 15<sup>th</sup> Inst. and have inclosed you my Bill For Twenty Pounds ster. with a Lre of advice w<sup>ch</sup> I desire you will Send by the first Ship.

I hope you will allow me Sixty five for this Bill I shall have a Ball. in Your Hands after Crediting you with the Two orders in Favour of Truck which I have done and am very respectfully,

To

Mr Reese Meredith Merc<sup>t</sup>.

Per Post.

Philadelphia

Sir

Y<sup>r</sup> most humble serv<sup>t</sup>

C. C.

## BENJAMIN HENRY LATROBE TO DAVID ESTE.\*

Cincinnati March 6th 1820.

Mr. Este,  
Sir,

Mr. Bean, your client, having thought proper to state to several persons, that the debt for which I was arrested at Wheeling, & afterwards at this place, was incurred for money lent to me by Mr. Beltzhooover, *to support my family*;—& the good opinion of so respectable a man as yourself not being indifferent to me, I beg leave to state the real facts, lest Mr. Bean's statement should implicate me in a charge of indelicate conduct to Mr. B. of which I have not been guilty.

I was Mr. Fulton's agent in building the Ohio Steam boat.—*Fulton* had forfeited all claim to credit, but *individually*, I was considered as trustworthy. Schoenberger had a claim of 1100,\$ for Iron, on the Ohio Steam Co. He refused to take my notes as agent,—& threatened to attach the boat, but he offered to take my *own* notes. Having myself the fullest confidence in Fulton I was prevailed upon to give them for 500 & 600 & Mr. Fulton protected his brother in laws bills as well as mine to the amount of 6000\$ & died.—I paid the first note 500 but the whole concern was ruined before the 2d became due.—I was recalled to Washington by the President, & threatened at the same time to be detained by a writ at Pittsburg. In this emergency Mr. Schoenberger agreed to take my note at six months & Mr. Beltzhooover became my surity. From that day till my arrest at Wheeling I never heard from Mr. Beltzhooover, as to this debt.—

\* David Kirkpatrick Este was born at Morristown, N. J., 21 Oct. 1785 and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1 April 1875. He was the son of Capt. Moses Este of the Continental army, and Ann Kirkpatrick. He graduated at Princeton in 1803; studied law, settled in Cincinnati in 1814; became Judge in 1834 and retired in 1847. He was frequently associated with Henry Clay.

On Sunday, Mr Bean communicated in the cabin his intention to arrest me.—It was represented to him that as I was on board with my family, he ought first to speak to me, but he refused,—& at day light the sheriff entered my stateroom with a whip in his hand, put his arm over the bed in which I lay with my wife, and told me I was his prisoner. He was exceedingly rude, & on my desiring him to stand at the door, until I could get up and dress, he refused and remained in the narrow space in which myself my wife & daughter were, until I was dressed.—

I, afterwards spoke to Mr. Bean and requested, that, as he had dismissed the Sheriff by Mr. Stackhouse's request, to prevent the detention of the boat,—he would go with me at the next stage to an Attorney of respectability in order to examine the validity of my discharge. He promised it, but left the boat at Mayrietta, & had a writ ready on my arrival here, which was also served,—but more delicately, in the presence of my family.—

I beg you to excuse the trouble I thus give you, & to ascribe it to the desire that you should not form an unfavorable, because an incorrect opinion of my conduct.

Respectfully your ob sr

(Signed) B. H. B. Latrobe.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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*December 9th, 1929.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last regular meeting of the Society were read and approved as read.

The minutes of the Special meeting held on the 18th of November were read and approved.

A list of the donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last regular meeting was read.

A letter was read from Mr. Robert Frank Skutch stating that he had been directed by Mrs. Arnold Burges Johnson, Mrs. D. Grigsby Long, and Mrs. Harriet Cohen Coale, heirs of the late Miss Bertha Cohen, to present to the Society the sword, epaulettes and cocked hat worn by Colonel Mendes I. Cohen.

The Chair recognized Mr. Thomas Foley Hisky, who presented the following Motion:—

*Resolved*, That the sword, epaulettes and cocked hat of Colonel Mendes I. Cohen be accepted by the Society and that the thanks and appreciation of the Society be extended, for the gift, to each of the three heirs of the late Miss Bertha Cohen.

The Motion was seconded. Unanimously carried.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active membership:

Mrs. Eben Sutton	Henry Hollyday, Esquire
Mrs. Robert H. Carr	Admiral Richard C. Hollyday
Miss Mary Matthews McWilliams	

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. Albert C. Tolson, November 18, 1928,  
Mrs. R. K. Goodnow, Sr., August 24, 1929,  
Mrs. William P. Harvey, ——— ———

The Chair recognized Dr. A. K. Bond, who asked for information concerning the Benjamin Bond whose name appears on the Battle Monument. Dr. Bond also requested information concerning the tablet which was erected at City Springs in memory of General Armistead and which has been taken away.

There being no further business, the speaker of the evening, Wm. W. Norman, Ph. D., was introduced. He read a paper entitled "The Dividing Line of History, Showing the Changes in the Map of Europe."

At the close of the paper Mr. George L. Radcliffe moved:

*That*, The thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Norman for his most interesting and instructive paper. Motion carried.



There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded the meeting adjourned.

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*January 13th, 1930.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved as read.

A list of the donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last meeting was read.

The following named persons were elected to Membership:

*Active:*

Miss Julia B. Burton	Mr. Howard B. Beaumont
Mrs. William H. Haydon	Mr. F. Stansbury Haydon
Miss Celeste Webb	Mr. Richard E. Brady
Mrs. H. E. Houck	Mr. J. Edward Murray
Mr. Lewis George Sheppard.	

*Associate:*

Miss Sarah Redwood Lee	Miss Evelyn Eva Sutton Weems
Mr. James S. Lakin.	

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mrs. Edmund Sattler on January 11th, 1929,  
Miss Ellen B. Findlay on May 13th, 1929,  
Henry H. Klinefelter on November 11th, 1929,  
Thos. John Chew Williams on December 11th, 1929,  
Mary Keene Hollingsworth on December 24th, 1929,  
Sewell S. Watts on December 27th, 1929,  
George H. Stickney on January 9th, 1930.

The President announced that nominations should be made for the various offices of the Society, for election at the Annual Meeting to be held February 10th proximo.

Judge Walter I. Dawkins offered the following Motion:

THAT, the Secretary be authorized to place in nomination for the various offices the present incumbents.

Mr. William Ingle seconded the Motion with the following amendment, viz.: that the name of Charles M. Reeder be placed in nomination for membership on the Committee on Membership to fill the vacancy on said Committee caused by the death of Isaac T. Norris. Judge Dawkins accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Ingle.

With the unanimous consent of the meeting Judge Dawkins' Motion, as amended, was carried, and the Recording Secretary cast the ballot, as follows:—

*President.*

W. HALL HARRIS.

*Vice-President.*

RICHARD M. DUVALL

CLINTON L. RIGGS.

DeCOURCY W. THOM.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

JAMES E. HANCOCK.

*Recording Secretary.*

GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

*Treasurer.*

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

*Trustees of the Athenaeum.*

JESSE N. BOWEN, *Chairman.*

WM. G. BAKER, JR.

G. CORNER FENHAGEN.

RANDOLPH BARTON, JR.

WILLIAM H. GREENWAY.

WILLIAM C. PAGE.

*Committee on the Gallery.*

LAURENCE HALL FOWLER, *Chairman.*

THOMAS C. CORNER.

R. MCGILL MACKALL.

JOHN M. DENNIS.

LAWRASON RIGGS.

*Committee on the Library.*

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

HENRY J. BERKLEY.

EDWARD B. MATHEWS.

WALTER I. DAWKINS.

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

GEORGE HARRISON.

A. MORRIS TYSON.

*Committee on Finance.*

WILLIAM INGLE, *Chairman.*

HOWARD BRUCE.

PETER E. TOME.

*Committee on Publications.*SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*

J. HALL PLEASANTS.

JOHN M. VINCENT.

*Committee on Membership.*JAMES D. IGLEHART, *Chairman.*

ALICE H. BRENT.

CHAS. M. REEDER.

GEORGE ARNOLD FRICK.

DANIEL R. RANDALL.

T. MURRAY MAYNADIER.

FRANCIS E. WATERS.

*Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.*WM. B. MARYE, *Chairman.*

WALTER W. BEERS.

HARRIET P. MARINE.

FERDINAND B. FOCKE.

WILLIAM J. MCCLELLAN.

PERCY G. SKIRVEN.

*Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.*JOHN L. SANFORD, *Chairman.*

GEORGE CATOR.

JOHN H. LATANÉ.

The speaker of the evening was then introduced, Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey, who read a paper, which was illustrated with lantern slides, entitled "Josiah Wedgwood, Potter, American Sympathizer and Portrait Maker."

At the close of the paper it was moved, seconded and unanimously carried, that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Halsey for his most interesting and instructive paper.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned.

*February 10th, 1930.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A list of the donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last meeting was read.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman was recognized by the Chair and made the following presentations:

On behalf of H. Oliver Thompson, Esquire, two lithographs; one being of Washington by A. Hoen, Baltimore; the other in color of St. Timothy's Church and Hall, Catonsville. The following motion was made:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Maryland Historical Society be extended to H. Oliver Thompson, Esquire, for his very generous and valuable gift.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

On behalf of Miss Eleanor S. Cohen was presented a Stock Certificate of the Baltimore Museum, issued May 14, 1816, to Jacob I. Cohen, Jr., filled out and signed by Rembrandt Peale. It was moved by Mr. Thomas Foley Hisky, and,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Maryland Historical Society be extended to Miss Eleanor S. Cohen for the gift of the Stock Certificate of the Baltimore Museum, to be placed in the Cohen Room.

The Resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. Dielman also presented several photostat and typewritten copies of letters and papers formerly in the possession of the late Miss Bertha Cohen. Among these papers were letters from Maximillian Godefroy and his wife, Eliza S. T. M. Godefroy, to Mr. Louis H. Girardin, dated Richmond 1816, and Baltimore 1818.

In the absence of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, Mr. Dielman called the attention of the Society to the very splendid piece of work done by Mr. Louis Dow Scisco on the old Kent County Record text. Mr. Radcliffe

*Moved*, That the thanks of the Maryland Historical Society be extended to Mr. Louis Dow Scisco for the splendid work on Liber A. of the Kent County Records (which is presumably the oldest of all record books), which is one of the most remarkable pieces of work ever done for the Society.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The following persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to Active membership:

Mrs. Frank M. Dick

Mr. Perry W. Fuller

Miss Mary P. B. Findlay

Associate membership:

Miss Mary Cloud Bean

Mrs. Viola Root Cameron



The following deaths were reported from among our members.

Countess Jean de Sayve, on April —, 1929,  
Miss Mary Coles Carter, on January 15, 1930,  
Adrian Hughes, on January 19, 1930,  
Arthur C. Gibson, on January 22, 1930,  
Dr. Charles O'Donovan, on January 23, 1930,  
William Ellis Coale, on February 6, 1930.

Mr. James E. Hancock read the first part of his paper entitled "The Primary Cause of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812".

It was moved, seconded and carried that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Hancock for that portion of his paper read at this meeting.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

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*February 10, 1930.*—At the conclusion of the stated meeting, held this day, the annual meeting was called to order by the President. The officers and members of Committees nominated at the meeting of January 13th (*see ante*) were duly elected by ballot. President Harris then presented the following:

#### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

It is provided by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society that at each annual meeting the Council, "as the governing body of the Society, shall submit a written report of the work accomplished during the preceding year, together with statement of membership," etc.

It is also provided that the Trustees of the Athenaeum and the several Standing Committees shall annually submit to the Council written reports of their several activities during such year.

These reports leave for the Report of the Council little more than a brief resumé of their contents.

The Treasurer accounts for the expenditure of the State appropriations for the preparation and publication of its Archives and for the receipts and expenditures of the Society, showing the income to be maintained, the expenditures to be somewhat increased and a small emergency fund continued. His accounts and investments have been approved by the Committee on Finance.

The Trustees of the Athenaeum have found the operation and maintenance of the buildings to involve increased expenditure, but all needful repairs have been made and buildings are kept in proper condition.

The Gallery Committee has received a large number of valuable donations and has glazed many paintings, for their better preservation.

The Membership Committee reports 1,315 members in all classes, a net increase during the year of 62.

The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment reports ten addresses, four illustrated. The success which has attended the efforts of this Committee is most gratifying and has afforded the Society unusual opportunity for enjoyable and informative lectures and contributed a number of valuable historical treatises to its archives.

The Committee on the Library reports the conduct of the various branches of its activities, the large additions which have been made to its collections in books, autographs, newspapers, lithographs, etc., for which it and the Society are greatly indebted to the several donors. Both cataloging and repairing of books, etc., have been carried on throughout the year and satisfactory results obtained in both. This Committee desires to acknowledge, with appreciation, the faithful and intelligent service rendered by the Society's representatives and especially manifested in the courtesy with which they have met the public as well as members; in this expression, the Council has pleasure in heartily concurring.

The Committee on Publication reports the completion and distribution of Volume XLVI of the Archives of the State, covering the Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly

during the period between 1748-1751; and that it has in press Volume XLVII, which will embrace the Correspondence to the Governor and State Council, January 1 to December 31, 1781; and Volume XLVIII, which will embrace the Proceedings and Correspondence of the State Council, November, 1781, to November, 1783.

The Society co-operated in the ceremonies marking the Bicentennial of the founding of the City of Baltimore, and through the courtesy of Messrs. Hochschild, Kohn & Company placed on display an extremely interesting historical exhibit.

The opening of this year is marked by the demolition of the Athenaeum Building, the home of this Society from the beginning of its active existence until the munificent gift of Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser enabled it to occupy its present handsome and commodious buildings. The Athenaeum Building was also the home of the old "Library Company of Baltimore" and of the "Mercantile Library Association of Baltimore."

In 1924 the Trustees of the Athenaeum sold the lot and building for an adequate price, materially increasing the capital and income of the Society and enlarging its capacity for efficient operation, but many associations with the old building are destroyed by its disappearance.

The Maryland Historical Society was incorporated by Act of Assembly of 1843 (ch. 312). Two years later the Baltimore Athenaeum was chartered by Act of Assembly (ch. 122) for the purpose of uniting the interests of the Library Company and the Historical Society and to provide a survivorship under which the contributions of money, of the lot and the building to be erected, should pass to whichever of the two societies continued in active existence. In the interval between 1843 and 1845 those interested in The Maryland Historical Society and in the Library Company of Baltimore secured subscriptions and perfected their plans. The response was prompt, twenty public-spirited citizens contributing five hundred dollars each, one one thousand dollars and many, smaller sums. The lot fronting fifty-two feet on the west side of Saint Paul street and one hundred and thirty-one feet on the north side of Sara-

toga street, was bought from Thomas Wilson and wife for seventy-five hundred dollars (\$7,500.00); Robert Carey Long was appointed architect (and probably builder); The Mercantile Library Association was provided for, as lessee (at a nominal rental) of space in the projected buildings; the erection of the building was commenced on August 16, 1846, at the price of twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-two dollars (\$28,182.00) and was delivered "for occupancy, free of debt," May 1, 1848, the "furnishings," including book-cases, when in place, having cost eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00), a total of forty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars (\$43,682.00) "as a gift from which no pecuniary return whatever was to be derived"—a very considerable sum to have been contributed in the Baltimore of eighty-five years ago.

After many years the Mercantile Library Company of Baltimore moved to other quarters and has now passed out of existence; the Library Company of Baltimore discontinued functioning and has been absorbed by this Society, while the Baltimore Athenaeum survives in the "Trustees of the Athenaeum," who constitute so valued an element of our organization.

Respectfully submitted,

W. HALL HARRIS,  
*President,*  
*for the Council.*

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#### REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Your committee reports that during the past year substantial progress has marked the work of the various branches of the library. Your Committee has held regular monthly meetings; and when no especial business required the action of the Committee, the time has been spent in inspecting the work finished or that in progress.

Our collections have been enriched through gifts of members and friends. There have been added 255 volumes, 135 pamphlets, 19 manuscript account books, 190 autograph letters and



documents, 500 newspapers, 175 pieces of sheet music and a number of lithographs and engravings. We are particularly under obligation to the following generous donors: Miss Eleanor S. Cohen, Mrs. Emily E. F. Skeel, Mrs. Mary B. Redwood, Mr. William H. Buckler, Mr. H. Oliver Thompson, and to the Baltimore Chapter National Society D. A. R.

The repair department, now consisting of four skilled workers, has repaired, cleaned, crepe lined and mounted for binding "Red Books" Nos. 1-8, containing 1,060 sheets, the "Brown Books" Nos. 2, 3, 10, and 11, containing 683 sheets, and in addition many smaller pieces, such as maps, prints and Bible records, aggregating nearly 2,000 pieces. We regret that very little binding has been done, although quite a mass of material is ready and waiting the convenience of the binder.

Cataloguing has been steadily carried on by the Misses Davison. Thousands of pamphlets have been sorted out and arranged or discarded. The duplicates have been sold and the proceeds have added materially to our meager fund for purchases. Especial attention has been given to our collection of local periodicals, one of the finest in existence, some of which are exceedingly rare and valuable.

The employees of the Library have given faithful and intelligent service to our many readers, who draw heavily upon our resources. It is pleasant to note the letters of appreciation frequently received from out-of-town patrons, who have made use of our material either in person or through correspondence.

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#### REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

On this day, in company with Mr. Heyward E. Boyce, the securities, the property of the Society, were examined, checked, and there were clipped all coupons maturing between this date and January 1st, 1931, inclusive.

All the securities listed in detailed statement heretofore sent you by Mr. Boyce are of high order, well distributed and most readily marketable.

Respectfully submitted,      WM. INGLE,  
*Chairman Finance Committee.*

1929.

Jan. 9, 1930.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT INVESTMENTS.

Balance for Investment from 1928.....		\$ 58.21
Perm. Endow. Fund for Investment	{ Mary C. Cain... \$ 100.00 { Venita L. Shores 5.00	
		105.00
5 M Dom. of Canada 5½, due Aug. 1, 1929.....		5,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$5,163.21

SECURITIES PURCHASED.

5 M Balto. City 4s, due Oct. 1, 1937.....	\$4,904.14	
4 shares B. & O. R. R. Com.....	395.28	
		<hr/>
		5,299.42
		<hr/>
Amount over-invested.....		\$236.21

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND INVESTMENT.

4 M U. S. Treas. C. of I. 4½, due June 15, 1929.....	\$4,000.00	
4 M U. S. Treas. C. of I. 4¾, due Dec. 15, 1929.....	4,000.00	
		<hr/>
		8,000.00

SECURITIES PURCHASED.

4 M U. S. Treas. C. of I. 4¾, due Dec. 15, 1929.....	\$3,993.75	
4 M. U. S. Treas. C. of I. 3¾, Due 1940/43.....	3,992.50	
		<hr/>
		7,986.25
		<hr/>

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND INVESTMENT NOW HELD.

4000 U. S. Treas. Cert. 3¾, due 1940/43.....	
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*Maryland Historical Society Treasurer's Report of Receipts and Expenditures for the Year 1929.*

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1929.....	\$1,354.89
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RECEIPTS.

Dues from Members.....	\$6,228.00	
Permanent Endowment Fund:		
Mary C. Cain, Life Membership.....	\$ 100.00	
Donation, Venita L. Shores.....	5.00	
		<hr/>
		105.00

General Account:

Rent War Record Commission.....	\$ 916.67
Telephone .....	52.65
Photostat .....	42.60

Salaries Charged Archives Account...	615.51	
Books Sold.....	176.50	
Miscellaneous .....	1.69	
	<hr/>	1,805.62
Income Peabody Fund.....		950.00
Income other than Peabody Fund.....		3,127.51
Ground Rent Athenaeum Bldg.....		6,000.00
Investigation and Searches.....		32.00
Confederate Relics.....		90.00
Certificates of Membership.....		29.00
Publication Committee.....		43.43
Magazine Account.....		209.00
Interest on Bank Balance.....		50.05
Interest Accrued on Securities Sold.....		86.04
Securities Sold or Matured (See Investment acct.)		13,000.00
	<hr/>	31,755.65
		<hr/>
		\$33,110.54

## EXPENDITURES.

## General Account:

Salaries .....	\$8,728.50	
Trustees Account.....	3,097.27	
Office Account.....	634.13	
Treasurer's Account.....	121.25	
Committee on Addresses.....	115.90	
Photostat .....	47.25	
Leakin Fund.....	142.00	
	<hr/>	\$12,886.30
Magazine Account.....		1,845.41
Publication Committee.....		249.17
Library Committee.....		2,965.50
Gallery and Paintings.....		90.15
Interest Accrued on Securities Purchased.....		111.54
Securities Purchased (See Investment Account) ..		13,285.67
	<hr/>	31,433.74
		<hr/>
Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1929.....		\$ 1,676.80

## SPECIAL ACCOUNT—RESTORATION ST. PAUL'S CEMETERY.

March 23rd, 1929.....	\$5,000.00
Interest on Bank Balance.....	76.94
	<hr/>
	\$5,076.94
Expenditures .....	3,645.00
	<hr/>
Balance Dec. 31st, 1929.....	\$1,431.94

## STATE ARCHIVES ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1929.....	\$3,077.15
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## RECEIPTS.

From State of Maryland for preparation and publication of its Archives.....	\$2,694.97	
Interest on Bank Balance.....	70.68	
Receipts in General.....	180.35	
	<hr/>	2,946.00
		<hr/>
		\$6,023.15

## EXPENDITURES.

Archives Repairs.....	\$1,922.29	
General Archives.....	410.64	
Transferred to General Account (Salaries).....	615.51	
	<hr/>	2,948.44
		<hr/>
Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1929.....		\$3,074.71
State of Maryland Appropriation for its Archives.....		\$6,500.00
Paid through the Society for Copying, Proofreading and Printing of Archives.....	\$5,000.00	
For repairing, Crepelining and Binding MSS. State Archives .....	1,500.00	
	<hr/>	\$6,500.00

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESSES AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments reports that from January 1, 1929, to February 1, 1930, the programmes submitted by the Committee at the meetings of the Society have been as hereinbelow indicated:

January 14, 1929—"Songs of our Fathers," being a number of old songs rendered by artists from the Peabody Conservatory of Music which were accompanied by explanations of the history of the different songs by Mr. Louis H. Dielman.

February 11, 1929—"The Privy Council and Cabinet in Colonial Administration," by Prof. E. Raymond Turner.

March 11, 1929—"The Declaration of the Freeman of Maryland," by Daniel R. Randall, Esq.

April 8, 1929—"Our American Styles in Furniture," by R. T. Haines Halsey, Esq. This address was illustrated by numerous lantern slides.

May 13, 1929—"The First Man up San Juan Hill," by DeCourcy W. Thom, Esq.



October 14, 1929—"Francis Scott Key," by Francis Scott Key-Smith, Esq. This address was illustrated by lantern slides.

November 11, 1929—"Maryland During the Revolution," by Dr. Marcus Benjamin of the Smithsonian Institution.

November 18, 1929—"The Marking of Historic Spots in Virginia," by William E. Carson, Esq. This was given at a special meeting of the Society on the date indicated and the address was copiously illustrated.

December 9, 1929—"The Dividing Line of History," by William W. Norman, Esq.

January 13, 1930—"Josiah Wedgwood, Potter and Portrait-Maker," by R. T. Haines Halsey, Esq. This lecture was illustrated by lantern slides.

The growing attendance evidences the interest of the membership in the work of the Society and is a tribute to the various speakers who have so kindly given their time and learning to the elucidation of the subjects they have respectively discussed.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN L. SANFORD,  
*Chairman.*

#### REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENAEUM.

Salaries .....	\$1,784.64
Repairs to building.....	1,407.84
Light .....	302.29
Insurance and Taxes.....	355.57
Coal .....	850.50
Extra labor.....	27.25
Supplies .....	91.87
Miscellaneous charges.....	63.10
<hr/>	
Total expenditures.....	\$4,883.06
1929 allowance.....	4,500.00
<hr/>	
Over expended.....	\$ 383.06

During the past year the office was painted, the floors refinished and a new radiator installed. The hall floors were refinished and also the Park Avenue entrance. The ceiling in the Bonaparte Room was replastered and the whole room painted. The ceiling in the Wyatt Room had to be repaired and the whole room is now being papered. A number of chairs through-

out the building were repaired and new leather covering put on them. A new ventilating fan was installed in the Library. The general repairs this year were unusually heavy.

Respectfully submitted,

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#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE GALLERY.

It is a pleasure to report that the number of visitors to view the various collections has increased over last year's record. During the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration there was a keen interest shown by the people who came to visit our Society.

Under the supervision of Mr. Thomas C. Corner eighteen paintings were covered with glass. About ten pictures were framed and hung. Under Mr. Corner's direction the David Garrick desk, in the J. Wilson Leakin Room, was restored.

Among the large number of donations to the Gallery in the past year are:

Chair, which was in the Old State House at Annapolis when Washington resigned his commission; purchased by Col. Andrew Slicer, of Annapolis, when the State House was refurnished many years ago. Presented by Miss Henrietta W. Slicer and Miss Laura Cooper Sadtler.

Gold striking watch which belonged to Col. Francis Meyer, of the Mexican War. As far as it is known this watch was carried by the Colonel through the War. Presented by Mr. Charles E. Meyer.

Civil War Sabre and Musket found on Antietam Battlefield. Presented by the family of Jacob L. Newcomer.

Portrait bust in Carrara marble of Prince Borghese. Presented by the heirs of Fannie Gay Howe.

Colored lithograph of the Malthy House. Presented by Miss Elizabeth H. Daran.

Dress worn by Mrs. David I. Cohen at the wedding of her son, the late Mendes Cohen.

Turkish costume worn by Col. Mendes I. Cohen during his travels in the Far East, 1829-1833.

Three photographs, being Joshua I. Cohen, Jacob I. Cohen, Col. Mendes I. Cohen.

Sword, epaulettes and cocked hat worn by Col. Mendes Cohen, the first while a member of Capt. Nicholson's Company of General Armistead's Command. Presented by Mrs. Arnold Burgess Johnson, Mrs. D. Grigsby Long, Mrs. Harriet Cohen Coale, heirs of the late Miss Bertha Cohen.

Surgeon's chest used by Dr. John Forney Zacharias when a surgeon in the Army of the Confederate States of America. Presented by Mrs. Daniel Z. Dunott.

Colored lithograph of Baltimore, 1889. Colored lithograph of Ellicott Mills, Md. Presented by H. Oliver Thompson.

Medal commemorating the 100th birthday of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Presented by Mr. Louis H. Dielman.

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#### REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

December 31st, 1928. Total membership.....	1,253
Life Members.....	15
Associate Members.....	145
Active Members.....	1,093
	<hr/>
	1,253
Deaths in 1929.....	35
Resignations .....	23
Dropped .....	15
	<hr/>
	73
	<hr/>
	1,180
New Members in 1929:	
Life .....	1
Active .....	110
Associate .....	24
	<hr/>
	135
	<hr/>
	1,315
December 31st, 1929. Total Membership.....	1,315
Increase of 62 over previous year.	

Respectfully submitted,

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE,

J. D. IGLEHART, *Chairman.*

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NOTES.

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*The Maryland Motorist* for March, 1930, carries an article on Old Durham Church, Charles County, the first of a series on the Colonial churches of Southern Maryland, by the Rev. Reginald Stevenson. We are advised that the Roads Commission is arranging to erect directional markers on the roads in the vicinity of these historic churches.

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*Colonial Families of America*, issued under the editorial supervision of Ruth Lawrence. New York, National Americana Society, 1928. Illus., plates, ports., coats-of-arms.

Four volumes of this sumptuous work have been received, and if the same care has been given to the editorial side, as to the mechanical preparation, the work is an outstanding one. The presswork, illustrations and coats-of-arms in color have been beautifully executed and add greatly to the interest of the whole work. It will doubtless have a wide appeal to those genealogically inclined.

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*A Declaration of the Lord Baltimore's Plantation in Maryland.*

An event of outstanding bibliographical importance is the recent discovery of the hitherto unknown and unsuspected edition of the *Declaration of The Lord Baltimore's Plantation in Maryland*, a tract of eight pages printed at London in the early part of the year 1633.

With the possible exception of a certain edition of the *Charter of Maryland*, the exact date of which is still open to question, this is the earliest printed work relating to Maryland, antedating the *Relation* of 1634 by one year.

The substance of this tract has been available to students through the McSherry transcript of a Latin manuscript formerly in the archives of the Society of Jesus at Rome. But here for the first time an exact facsimile of the original printed English edition is available.



The *Declaration* was printed early in 1633, several months before the sailing of the "Arke," which it announces as scheduled to leave London for Portsmouth in August 1633, and Portsmouth for Maryland in the next month. It was written and circulated to encourage emigration and it sets forth in glowing, but truthful language, the advantages of the new colony. It opens with Lord Baltimore's objects in founding the colony, followed by a description of the country, its geography, soil, climate, rivers, trees, fish, animals, birds, plants, and other particulars. It closes with a reference to the sailing of the "Arke," and urges intending emigrants to apply to Lord Baltimore for information and guidance. It is probably from the pen of Father Andrew White, who also wrote the *Relation* of 1634.

I believe I am correct in saying that no such bibliographical event as the discovery of a new "first" historical work on any of the thirteen original colonies has occurred before, for such books as Captain John Smith's *True Relation*, 1608; Cushman's *Sermon Preached at Plimmoth*, 1622; Denton's *Brief Description of New York*, 1670; and Penn's *Some Account of Pennsylvania*, 1681, have been kept in sight and memory since their first printing. The discovery of the single surviving copy of this Maryland "first" in the Archives of the Archdiocese of Westminster, after nearly 300 years of oblivion, is due to the energetic researches of Mr. Willard A. Baldwin in the field of 17th century Maryland bibliography. With the permission of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, Mr. Baldwin has now reprinted it in facsimile, with a detailed historical introduction by Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth of the John Carter Brown Library.

The book has been printed, most appropriately, by the Lord Baltimore Press, of Baltimore, Maryland. As a piece of fine printing it will take a good position among modern press books. The edition has been limited to 125 copies, 100 of which have been placed in my hands for sale. The price, \$7.50 net, has been fixed to cover the cost of production and distribution only.

LATHROP C. HARPER,

N. Y., 1929.

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LIST OF MEMBERS OF  
THE MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

\* CLEMENCEAU, GEORGES (1923).....Paris, France.  
MARSDEN, R. G. (1902).....13 Leinster Gardens, London, Eng.

LIFE MEMBERS.

BRIDGES, MRS. PRISCILLA B. (1910).....8 E. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.  
CAIN, MRS. MARY CLOUGH (1922).....Church Hill, Md.  
CALVERT, CHARLES EXLEY (1911).....34 Huntly St., Toronto, Canada.  
CORNER, THOMAS C. (1913).....260 W. Biddle St.  
DAVIS, GEORGE HARVEY (1927).....“Westwood,” Towson, Md.  
HILLS, MRS. WILLIAM SMITH (1914).. { Care of Mrs. D. E. Waters,  
  { Grand Rapids, Mich.  
HOWARD, MISS ELIZABETH GRAY (1916)...901 St. Paul Street.  
LITTLEJOHN, MRS. ROBERT M. (1916)....23 E. 67th St., New York City.  
LOYOLA COLLEGE LIBRARIAN..... { Loyola College, Charles St. Ave., and  
  { Cold Spring Lane.  
MARBURG, MISS EMMA (1917).....19 W. 29th Street.  
MORRIS, LAWRENCE J. (1927).....437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
\* NORRIS, ISAAC T. (1865).....1224 Madison Ave.  
REDWOOD, MRS. MARY B. (1907).....Preston Apts.  
SHIRK, MRS. IDA M. (1913)..... { Care of R. C. Faust, Central Union  
  { Trust Bldg., 42nd St. & Madison  
  { Ave., New York City.  
SHORT, CAPT. JOHN SAULSBURY (1919)...38 E. 25th Street.  
WILLIAMS, MISS NELLIE C. (1917).....214 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.

### CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ALDERMAN, E. A., LL.D. (1893).....	University of Va., University, Va.
BATTLE, K. P., LL.D. (1893).....	Chapel Hill, N. C.
BELL, HERBERT C. (1899).....	R. D. Route, No. 4, Springfield, O.
BIXBY, WM. K. (1907).....	{ King's Highway and Lindell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
BLACK, J. WILLIAM, PH.D. (1898).....	Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
BROOKS, WILLIAM GRAY (1895).....	257 S. 21st St., Phila., Pa.
BROWN, HENRY JOHN (1908).....	4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.
BRUCE, PHILIP A. (1894).....	Norfolk, Va.
BUEL, CLARENCE C. (1887).....	134 E. 67th St., New York.
COCKEY, MARSTON ROGERS (1897).....	117 Liberty St., New York.
EARLE, GEORGE (1892).....	Washington Ave., Laurel, Md.
EHRENBERG, RICHARD (1895).....	Rostock, Prussia.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| FORD, WORTHINGTON C. (1890).....                         | 1154 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.                |
| HALL, HUBERT (1904).....                                 | Public Record Office, London.                   |
| HARDEN, WILLIAM (1891).....                              | 226 W. President St., Savannah, Ga.             |
| HERSH, GRIER (1897).....                                 | York, Pa.                                       |
| LAMPSON, OLIVER LOCKER (1908).....                       | { New Haven Court, Cromer, Norfolk,<br>England. |
| MUNROE, JAMES M. (1885).....                             | Savings Bank Bldg., Annapolis, Md.              |
| SNOWDEN, YATES (1881).....                               | University of S. C., Columbia, S. C.            |
| STEVENSON, JOHN J. (1890).....                           | 215 West End Ave., New York.                    |
| TYLER, LYON G., LL.D. (1886).....                        | Williamsburg, Va.                               |
| WINSLOW, WM. COPLEY, PH.D., D.D., }<br>LL.D. (1894)..... | { 525 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.                 |
| WOOD, HENRY C. (1902).....                               | Harrodsburg, Ky.                                |

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| AKERS, MRS. WARREN N. (1929).....                 | { 1817 Lamont St., N. W.,<br>Washington, D. C.                  |
| ANDREWS, CHARLES LEE (1911) ... ..                | 42 Broadway, New York.  |
| APPLEGATE, MRS. EMILY R. (1924) .....             | Wellsburg, W. Va.   |
| * ASHBURNER, THOMAS (1917).....                   | { Care Babcock & Wilcox Co.,<br>140 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. |
| BAKER, MRS. C. H. (1927).....                     | 1080 Arden Road, Pasadena, Cal.                                 |
| BAKER, MISS BETTY DUVAL (1927).....               | York, Pennsylvania.   |
| BALTZELL, HENRY E. (1914).....                    | Wyncote, Montgomery Co., Pa.                                    |
| BARKER, CHARLES A. (1929).....                    | 52 Crescent St., Northampton, Mass.                             |
| BEAN, MISS MARY CLOUD (1930).....                 | Locust Valley, Long Island.                                     |
| BELL, ALEX. H. (1916).....                        | 3400 Garfield St., Washington, D. C.                            |
| BENNETT, CLARENCE (1920).....                     | { 405 Montgomery St.,<br>San Francisco, Calif.                  |
| BLAKE, MRS. DUER (1924).....                      | 12 East 87th St., New York.                                     |
| BLISS, LESLIE E. (1925).....                      | { (H. E. Huntington Library,<br>San Gabriel, Calif.             |
| BODINE, MRS. JOS. R. (EVA BUDD) }<br>(1929) ..... | { Haddonfield, N. J.  |
| BOUVIER, MRS. HENRIETTA J. (1919)...              | 580 Park Ave., N. Y.  |
| BULKLEY, MRS. CAROLINE (KEMPER) }<br>(1926) ..... | { 1044 Rutherford Ave., Shreveport, La.                         |
| BULLITT, WILLIAM MARSHALL (1914)...               | Inter-Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.                           |
| BURCH, A. STUART (1929).....                      | { 1314 Delafield St., N. W.,<br>Washington, D. C.               |
| CARPENTER, MRS. H. R. (1920).....                 | Route 1, Box 89, La Junta, Colo.                                |
| CARTER, MRS. JESSE S. (1928).....                 | 127 Sulada St., Chester, S. Carolina.                           |
| CARTY, REV. ARTHUR (1924).....                    | 219 S. 6th St., Phila., Pa.                                     |
| CATLIN, HENRY W. (1927).....                      | 2 Rector St., New York City.                                    |
| CHAHOON, MRS. OWEN (MARY D.) (1913)...            | 1420, Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.                                 |
| CLARK, ALLEN C. (1926).....                       | Equitable Bldg., Washington, D. C.                              |



CLAYPOOL, MRS. W. M. (1922)	320 17th St., San Bernardino, Cal.
COCHRAN, MRS. JOHN E. (1927)	North Braddock, Alexandria, Va.
CONGDON, CLEMENT H. (1927)	Real Estate Trust Bldg., Phila., Pa.
CRAYCROFT, ROBERT LEE (1925)	42 Broadway, New York City.
DONALDSON, JOHN W. (1927)	Irvington-on-Hudson, Glencoe P. O., New York.
DORSEY, VERNON M. (1921)	
DUPUY, MRS. F. R. (1928)	Marianna, Arkansas.
FOSTER, FREDERICK (1921)	84 State St., Boston, Mass.
GAITHER, MISS IDA BELLE (1921)	Elizabethtown, N. Y.
GATES, MRS. FLORENCE J. (1920)	"Wayside," 19 3rd St., Deposit, Broome Co., N. Y.
GIFFORD, W. L. R. (1906)	
GILLISS, REV. WM. WEIR (1928)	St. Louis Merc. Lib. Assoc., Mo.
GORDEN, MRS. BURGESS LEE (1916)	Haymarket, Virginia
GOULD, LYTTELTON B. P. (1925)	601 7th Ave., Spokane, Wash.
GROOME, H. C. (1926)	150 E. 73rd Street, New York City.
GUILDAY, REV. PETER, PH.D. (1915)	Airlie, nr. Warrenton, Va.
HAGER, FRANK L. (1921)	Catholic University, Wash., D. C.
HAMILTON, HON. GEORGE E. (1924)	204 Spring St., Fayette, Mo.
HARGETT, ARTHUR V., M.D. (1926)	Union Trust Bldg., Wash., D. C.
HARPER, BENJAMIN OGLE (1920)	103 Park Ave., New York City.
HARRISON, MRS. EDMOND PITTS (1923)	Crane Parris & Co., Washington, D. C.
HARRISON, FAIRFAX (1921)	Grandin Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.
HARVEY, MRS. WALLACE P. (1923)	Belvoir, Virginia.
HASTINGS, MRS. RUSSEL (1925)	4 E. 88th St., New York.
HEYN, MRS. WALTER (MINNIE WAT- KINS) (1929)	8 Holland Terr., Montclair, N. J.
HILLYER, MRS. GEO. JR. (1927)	
HOBSON, MRS. EFFIE SARGENT (1920)	2311 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
HOFFMAN, SAMUEL V. (1910)	1505 Main St., Ventura, Cal.
HOFFMAN, WILMER (1929)	258 Broadway, New York. 14 Rue Conepagne Premiere, Paris, France.
HOLMAN, MISS WINIFRED LOVERING (1928)	
HOLT, MRS. FRANK (1924)	39 Winsor Ave., Watertown, Mass.
HOOK, JAMES W. (1924)	301 Beverley Terrace, Staunton, Va. Blake & Vallery Sts., New Haven, Conn.
HOPKINS, SAMUEL GROVER (1911)	
HOUGH, H. C. TILGHMAN (1925)	6th & Walnut Sts., Phila., Pa.
HUDSON, MILLARD F. (1923)	162 East 80th St., N. Y.
JANIN, MRS. VIOLET BLAIR (1916)	2000 D St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
* JOHNSON, FREDERICK T. F. (1915)	12 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
JONES, MRS. E. CATESBY (1929)	McGill Building, Washington, D. C.
KAINS, MRS. A. C. (1929)	Green Plains, Hewlett, Long Island. 9 Rideau Gate, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
KEITH, A. L. (1924)	
	Lock Box W., Vermillion, S. Dakota.



- KEY, SEWALL (1929).....University Club, Washington, D. C.  
KIMBLE, MISS PEARLE B. (1921).....Box 1925, Tulsa, Okla.  
KUHN, MISS FLORENCE CALVERT (1921)...Marmet, W. Va.  
LAKIN, JAMES S. (1930).....{ State Board of Control,  
Charleston, W. Va.  
LAYTON, MRS. MARY TURPIN (1929)....3925 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
LAZENBY, MISS MARY E. (1929).....2333 Nebraska Ave, Washington, D. C.  
LEACH, MISS MARY ATHERTON (1907)...2118 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.  
LEE, MISS SARAH REDWOOD (1930)....{ 1150 Connecticut Ave.,  
Washington, D. C.  
LEHR, MRS. LOUIS (1926).....1155 Sixteenth St., Wash., D. C.  
LESH, MRS. C. P. (1923).....3650 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.  
LIBBY, MRS. GEO. F. (1919).....{ 1617 Wilmot Place,  
Victoria, British Columbia.  
LITTLE, REV. FRANCIS K. (1916).....Ingleside Inn, Phoenix, Arizona.  
LYDEN, FREDERICK F. (1925).....42 Broadway, New York City.  
LYNN, MRS. ALBERTA (1922).....Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio.  
MARTIN, MRS. EDWIN S. (1905).....New Straitsville, Ohio.  
MELVIN, FRANK WORTHINGTON (1926)...32 Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
MOHLER, MRS. V. E. (1921).....St. Albans, W. Va.  
MONNETTE, ORRA E. (1928).....350 S. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.  
MORSE, WILLARD S. (1908).....{ 526 Adelaide Ave., Santa Monica,  
California.  
MOSS, JESSE L. (1906).....Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.  
NICKLIN, COL. BENJAMIN PATTEN (1921){ 516 Poplar St., Chattanooga,  
NICKLIN, JOHN BAILEY CALVERT (1920).{ Tennessee.  
NOBLE, HERBERT (1927).....115 Broadway, New York.  
NORTON, MISS LILLIAN A. (1924)....{ Box 25, Penna. Ave. Station,  
Washington, D. C.  
OURSLEER, MISS MARY C. (1921).....{ 1415 Longfellow St., N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.  
OWINGS, DORSEY, JR. (1928).....{ 148 Northern Boulevard,  
Flushing, Long Island  
PAULL, MRS. HARRY W. (1925).....Wellsburg, W. Va.  
PIERCE, MRS. WINSLOW S. (1915)....."Dunstable," Bayville, Long Island.  
PLOWDEN, WM. DOUGLAS (1928).....{ 105 S. Spring St., c/o Nadeau Hotel,  
Los Angeles, California  
RAMSBURGH, MRS. EDITH ROBERTS (1928)..2001 16th St., Washington, D. C.  
RAYNER, MRS. ISIDORE (1927).....1320 18th Street, N. W., Wash., D. C.  
RAYNER, WILLIAM B. (1914).....2641 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.  
REAM, MRS. M. V. (1928).....{ 439 W. Ray Ave.,  
New Philadelphia, Ohio  
REESE, RT. REV. FREDERICK F. (1927)...Bishop of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.  
REID, MRS. C. R. (1928).....{ P. O. Box 70, Shawinigan Falls, Prov.  
of Quebec, Canada  
REID, LEGH WILBER (1923).....Box 151, Haverford, Penna.  
RENSHAW, MRS. ALFRED H. (1927).....Noroton, Connecticut.

ROBERTSON, GEO. DOMVILLE (1929).....	403 S. Serrano Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
ROGERS, COL. ARTHUR (1920).....	{ 5208 Dorchester Ave., Hyde Park Sta., Chicago. Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tenn.
ROTHROCK, MISS MARY W. (1926).....	
RUSK, WILLIAM SENER (1924).....	
* SAYVE, COMTESSE JEAN DE (1925).....	13 Ave. Bosquet, Paris, France.
SCHOENFELD, MRS. FREDERICK (VIR- GINIA BERKELEY BOWIE) (1928)...	{ Fort Russell, Wyoming.
SCISCO, LOUIS DOW (1925).....	
SELLMAN, JOHN HENRY (1917).....	2022 Columbia Rd., Wash., D. C.
SERPELL, MISS ALETHEA (1919).....	38 Beechcroft Rd., Newton, Mass.
SHEPPARD, MRS. HENRIETTA D. (1925)...	902 Westover Ave., Norfolk, Va.
SIMMS, HAROLD H. (1921).....	17 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.
SMOOT, LEWIS EGERTON (1921).....	352 Woodbine Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
	{ 2007 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
SPEAKE, A. HOWARD (1923).....	
STEINER, DR. WALTER R. (1927).....	4540 Klinge Rd., Wash., D. C.
STEPHENSON, MISS JEAN (1929).....	646 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.
STEVENSON, GEO. URIE (1915).....	Conard Apts., Washington, D. C.
STEWART, FOSTER (1917).....	4704 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
STONE, LETTA B. (1928).....	4037 W. 8th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
STRIDER, MISS EMMA T. (1927).....	3111 N St., N. W., Washington D. C.
SUTLIFF, MRS. S. DANA (1921).....	1450 Rhode Island Ave., Wash., D. C.
TAYLOR, MRS. HARRY L. (1920).....	Shippensburg, Pa.
THRUSTON, R. C. BALLARD (1917).....	Wyoming Apts., Washington, D. C.
TILGHMAN, J. DONNELL (1928).....	Columbia Building, Louisville, Ky.
VOORHEES, E. K. (1929).....	20 Commerce St., New York City, N. Y.
WAKEFIELD, MISS ROBERTA P. (1928)...	101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.
WALLIS, MRS. THOMAS SMYTHE (1923)...	3123 Adams Mill Rd., Wash., D. C.
WATSON, MRS. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE (1920) .....	{ 1114 3rd Ave., Louisville, Ky.
WEEMS, MISS EVELYN EVA SUTTON (1930) .....	
WHITE, JOHN BAKER (1925).....	1200 16th St., Washington, D. C.
WILSON, SAMUEL M. (1907).....	Box 1462, Charleston, W. Va.
WOOD, WM. W. 3RD (1921).....	Trust Co. Building, Lexington, Ky.
	523 N. Wayne St., Piqua, Ohio.

## ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Where no P. O. Address is given, Baltimore is understood.

ABERCROMBIE, DR. ROLAND T.....	18 W. Franklin St.
ADAMS, HOWARD (1927).....	114 Overhill Rd., R. P.
AIKEN, HERBERT C. (1927).....	4201 Evergreen Ave.
ALBAUGH, GEORGE W. (1923).....	Westminster, Md.

\* Died, 1928.

- ALBEE, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....Laurel, Md.  
 ALBERT, MRS. J. TAYLOR (1928).....1028 N. Calvert St.  
 ALCOCK, JOHN L. (1922).....2082 Joppa Rd., Towson, Md.  
 ALEXANDER, CHARLES BUTLER (1923)....Eccleston, Md.  
 ALEXANDER, MRS. EMMA K. (1927).....Elkton, Maryland.  
 AMES, JOSEPH S. (1910).....Charlcote Place, Guilford.  
 AUDOUN, MISS CLAIRE (1929).....3333 N. Charles St.  
 ANDREWS, C. McLEAN, PH. D. (1907)....Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.  
 ANDREWS, MATTHEW PAGE (1911).....849 Park Ave.  
 APPOLD, LEMUEL T. (1902).....1010 Fidelity Bldg.  
 ARMISTEAD, GEORGE (1907).....625 St. Johns Rd.  
 ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER (1929).....1007 Calvert Bldg.  
 ARROWSMITH, REV. HAROLD N. (1924)....204 St. Martin's Rd., Guilford.  
 ASH, MISS MOLLIE HOWARD (1924).....Elkton, Md.  
 ASHBY, BERNARD (1927).....Latrobe Apts.  
 ATKINSON, MATTHEW S., JR. (1925).....37 South St.  
 ATWOOD, WILLIAM O. (1917).....2809 St. Paul St.  
  
 BADGER, MRS. A. P. (1927).....1111 Edmondson Ave.  
 BAER, JOHN P. (1920).....305 N. Charles St.  
 BAER, MICHAEL S. (1920).....1001 N. Calvert St.  
 BAER, WILLIAM S., M. D. (1919).....4 E. Madison St.  
 BAETJER, DR. F. HENRY (1927).....4 E. Madison St.  
 BAILY, JAMES (1921).....1430 Park Ave.  
 BAILY, MRS. JAMES (1922).....1430 Park Ave.  
 BAKER, J. HENRY (1910).....9 E. Franklin St.  
 BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.  
 BALDWIN, CHARLES GAMBRILL (1920)....845 Park Ave.  
 BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D. D. (1919).....226 W. Lafayette Ave.  
 BALDWIN, MRS. FANNY LANGDEN (1920)..845 Park Ave.  
 BALDWIN, RIGNAL W. (1926).....16 E. Lexington St.  
 BALDWIN, MISS ROSA E. (1923).....3951 Cloverdale Road.  
 BALDWIN, MISS SARAH R. (1929).....717 Park Ave.  
 BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD, JR. (1928)....117 W. Baltimore St.  
 BALDWIN, WM. WOODWARD (1924).....926 Cathedral St.  
 BANKS, MISS ELIZABETH (1926).....2119 Bolton St.  
 BANSEMER, MISS CAROLINE S. (1929)....3333 N. Charles St.  
 BARCLAY, MRS. D. H. (1906).....14 E. Franklin St.  
 BARKER, MRS. ENOCH M. (1927).....2107 Chelsea Ave.  
 BARNES, WALTER D. (1928).....3603 Calloway Ave.  
 BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)....."The Severn."  
 BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....412 Equitable Building.  
 BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....Chestertown, Md.  
 BARTLETT, J. KEMP (1900).....2100 Mt. Royal Ave.  
 BARTON, CARLYLE (1924).....1606 Munsey Building.  
 BARTON, MRS. CARLYLE (Isabel R. T.) }  
 (1929) ..... } Ruxton, Maryland



BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....	207 N. Calvert St.
BAUGH, MRS. FREDERICK H. (1922).....	207 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.
BAYARD, MISS ELLEN HOWARD (1928)....	1208 St. Paul St.
BAYLIES, MISS SARAH STONE (1929)....	4015 Roland Ave.
BEACHLEY, DR. RALPH G. (1929).....	Chestertown, Maryland
BEATSON, J. HERBERT (1914).....	Fidelity Trust Co.
BEATTY, MRS. PHILIP ASFORDEY (1910)..	214 Essex Ave., Narberth, Pa.
BEAUMONT, HOWARD B. (1930).....	1105 B. & O. Bldg.
BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....	4001 Bateman Ave.
BEERS, WALTER W. (1924).....	339 Bloom St.
BEEUWKES, C. JOHN (1924).....	626 Equitable Building.
BELL, EDMUND HAYES (1920).....	Wyoming Apts., Washington, D. C.
BENJAMIN, ROLAND (1915).....	415 Bretton Place, Guilford.
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....	3106 Evergreen Ave., Hamilton
BENSON, MRS. WM. (1924).....	University Apartments.
BERGLAND, JOHN McF., M.D. (1924)....	4 W. Biddle St.
BERGLAND, MRS. JOHN McF. (1924)....	4 W. Biddle St.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M.D. (1900).... }	106 Tuscany Rd.
BERKLEY, MRS. HENRY J. (1922).... }	
BERNARD, RICHARD CONSTABLE (1923)....	1312 John St.
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....	1317 Park Ave.
BIAYS, TOLLEY A. (1926).....	14 E. Lexington St.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B. ....	2600 Maryland Ave.
BIDDLE, MRS. J. WILMER (1916).....	1009 N. Charles St.
BILLSTEIN, NATHAN (1898).....	Greenway Apts.
* BIRCKHEAD, REV. HUGH (1925).....	811 Cathedral St.
BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....	5 E. 27th St.
BIXLER, DR. W. H. H. (1916).....	1424 Linden Ave.
BLACK, HARRY C., JR. (1920).....	Fidelity Building.
BLACK, MRS. VAN LEAR (1921).....	1205 Eutaw Place.
BLACK, VAN LEAR (1902).....	1113-17 Fidelity Bldg.
BLACKFORD, EUGENE (1916).....	200-4 Chamber of Commerce.
BLAKISTON, MRS. BUCHANAN (JESSIE )	113 West Monument St.
GAREY BLACK) (1921).....	
BLOOM, MRS. SARAH F. (1928).....	Hughesville, Maryland
BOISSEAU, JOHN E. (1924).....	3 E. Fayette St.
BOLGIANO, RALPH (1927).....	Towson, Maryland.
BOLGIANO, MRS. RALPH (1927).....	Towson, Md.
BOND, DR. A. K. (1922).....	3104 Walbrook Ave.
BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....	1125 N. Calvert St.
BOND, MISS CHRISTIANA (1919).....	1402 Bolton St.
BOND, DUKE (1919).....	Charles & Read Sts.
BOND, MISS ISABELLA M. (1918).....	1402 Bolton St.
BOND, JAMES A. C. (1902).....	Westminster, Md.
BOND, THOMAS R. (1929).....	1400 Park Ave.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....	511 Calvert Building.





- BUCKLER, WILLIAM H. (1923).....1 Bardwell Road., Oxford, England  
 BURCH, WM. BALTZELL (1924).....Valley Lee, Md.  
 BURCH, MRS. WM. BALTZELL (1928).....2743 N. Calvert St.  
 BURNS, F. HIGHLAND (1919).....806 University Parkway.  
 BURTON, MISS JULIA B. (1930).....1404 Eutaw Place.  
 BUSCH, MISS MARY EDNA (1929).....4636 Park Heights Ave.  
 BUTTERFIELD, CLEMENT F. (1927).....2723 N. Charles St.  
 BUXTON, WILLIAM BRADBURY (1929) }  
 BUXTON, MRS. WM. B. (ANNETTE E.) } 103 W. Monument St.  
 (1929) ..... }  
 CAIRNES, MISS LAURA J. (1923).....4008 Roland Ave.  
 CANDLER, MISS OTIE SEYMOUR (1923)....5515 Roland Ave.  
 CAREY, CHARLES H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.  
 CAREY, JAMES (1913).....2220 N. Charles St.  
 CAREY, JAMES, 3RD (1929).....3507 N. Charles St.  
 CAREY, JOHN E. (1893)....."The Cedars," Walbrook.  
 CARR, MRS. CHEVER (1923).....2615 Maryland Ave.  
 CARR, MRS. ROBERT H. (1929).....653 University Pkwy.  
 CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913).....Brooklandville, Md.  
 CARROLL, MISS M. GRACE (1923).....111 Ridgewood Road., Roland Park.  
 \* CARTER, MISS MARY COLES (1923).....204 W. Monument St.  
 CARTER, MISS SALLY RANDOLPH (1923)...204 W. Monument St.  
 CARY, MISS MAUDE BIRNIE (1925).....16 W. Read St.  
 CATHCART, MAXWELL (1922).....1408 Park Ave.  
 CATOR, FRANKLIN P. (1914).....3333 N. Charles St.  
 CATOR, GEORGE (1911).....803 St. Paul St.  
 CATOR, W. W. (1929).....721 St. Paul Street  
 CHACE, MRS. DANIEL C. (1925).....6 W. Virgilia St., Chevy Chase, Md.  
 CHAMBERLAINE, REV. ALWARD (1925)....Centerville, Md.  
 CHAPMAN, JAMES W., JR. (1916).....214 Northway, Guilford.  
 CHAPMAN, W. J. (1916)..... { Forest Ave., Eden Terrace,  
 Catonsville, Md.  
 CHATARD, DR. J. ALBERT (1929).....1300 N. Calvert St.  
 CHESNEY, CHARLES STEWART (1927).....1617 Linden Ave.  
 CHESNEY, MISS ROBERTA (1927).....1617 Linden Ave.  
 CHESNUT, MRS. W. CALVIN (1923).....Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.  
 CHESNUT, W. CALVIN (1897).....Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.  
 CHRISTIAN, CHARLES M. (1927).....Green Haven, Md.  
 CHRISTIAN, THOMAS L. (1927).....Green Haven, Md.  
 CISSEL, MRS. GEORGIA HOBBS (1928)....Marriottsville, Howard Co., Md.  
 CLAGGETT, MRS. T. WEST (1925).....Homewood Apartments.  
 CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914).....The St. Paul Apartments.  
 CLARK, MRS. GAYLORD LEE (1928).....Stevenson P. O., Md.  
 CLARK, WALTER L. (1921).....Calvert Bldg.  
 CLASSEN, CHARLES H. (1924).....4612 Roland Ave.  
 CLEMSON, CHARLES O. (1928).....Westminister, Maryland

- CLEVELAND, RICHARD F. (1925)..... { Care of Semmes, Bowen & Semmes,  
Citizens National Bank Building.
- CLIFT, JOSIAH, JR. (1919)..... 212 W. Monument St.
- CLOSE, PHILIP H. (1916)..... Belair, Md.
- COAD, J. ALLAN (1922)..... Leonardtown, Md.
- \* COALE, W. E. (1908)..... 109 Chamber of Commerce.
- COCKEY, CAPT. VINTON D. (1927)..... Laurel, Md.
- COE, WARD B. (1920)..... Fidelity Building.
- \* COHEN, MISS BERTHA (1908)..... 415 N. Charles St.
- COHEN, MISS ELEANOR S. (1917)..... The Latrobe.
- COHN, CHARLES M. (1919)..... Lexington Bldg.
- COLEMAN, WILLIAM C. (1916)..... 16 E. Eager St.
- COLLENBERG, MRS. HENRY T. (1928)..... 3103 Clifton Ave.
- COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914)..... 403 Keyser Building.
- CONKLING, WILLIAM H., JR. (1920)..... Kenway Rd., Mt. Washington
- CONNOLLY, GERALD C. (1919)..... 1116 N. Eutaw St.
- CONNOLLY, JAMES E., M. D. (1923)..... 1116 N. Eutaw St.
- COOK, MRS. GEORGE H. (1919)..... 103 Stratford Rd.
- COOK, MISS JANE JAMES..... 103 Stratford Rd.
- COOKE, MRS. J. ADDISON (1922)..... 150 West Lanvale St.
- COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907)..... 121 W. Lafayette Ave.
- COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912)..... Stock Exchange Building.
- CORBIN, MRS. JOHN W. (1898)..... 2208 N. Charles St.
- CORIELL, DR. LEWIS (1927)..... 111 W. Monument St.
- CORKRAN, MRS. BENJAMIN W. (1919).... Warrington Apts.
- CORNELIUS, THOMAS REESE (1924)..... Gittings Ave.
- CORNER, GEO. W. (1917)..... 3902 Juniper Rd., Guilford
- COTTEN, BRUCE (1912)..... Mt. Washington.
- COTTON, MRS. JANE BALDWIN (1896).... 239 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
- COUDON, JOSEPH (1920)..... Perryville, Maryland.
- CRANE, WM. HERBERT (1924)..... Edgecliffe House, Mt. Wash., Balto.
- CRANWELL, J. H. (1895)..... 1622 Park Ave.
- CROKER, MRS. EDWARD J. (1922)..... 3803 Juniper Road.
- CROMWELL, B. FRANK (1918)..... 401 Garrett Bldg.
- CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916).... Lake Roland.
- CROSS, W. IRVINE (1925)..... B. & O. Building.
- CULLEN, DR. THOS. S. (1926)..... 20 E. Eager St.
- CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910)..... 1227 16th St., N. W., Wash., D. C.
- CULVER, JOHN K. (1925)..... Mt. Washington, Md.
- CULVER, MRS. JOHN K. (1925)..... Mt. Washington, Md.
- DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916)..... Ruxton, Md.
- DAINGERFIELD, MRS. P. B. KEY (1925).... 4407 N. Charles St.
- DALLAM, C. BRAXTON (1924)..... 4001 Greenway.
- DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909)..... The Lord Baltimore Press.
- DAMUTH, REV. WARREN K. (1923)..... P. O. Box 264, Thurmont, Md.
- DARRELL, MRS. CAVENDISH (1921)..... 1109 N. Eutaw St.



DASHIELL, BENJ. J. (1914)	405 Central Ave., Towson, Md.
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904)	2927 St. Paul St.
DASHIELL, MRS. NICHOLAS L. (1922)	2927 St. Paul St.
DAVES, JOHN COLLINS (1923)	136 W. Lanvale St.
DAVIDSON, MRS. O. TILGHMAN (1928)	210 Roland Ave.
DAVIS, E. ASBURY (1924)	119-21 S. Howard St.
DAVIS, DR. J. STAIGE (1916)	215 Wendover Rd., Guilford
DAVIS, SEPTIMUS (1907)	4100 Greenway.
DAVIS, DR. W. W. (1921)	Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
DAVISON, MISS ELIZABETH T. (1925)	Cecil Apts.
DAVISON, MISS CAROLINA V. (1925)	Cecil Apts.
DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902)	1119 Fidelity Bldg.
DAWSON, MRS. THOMAS M. (1925)	1702 N. Charles St.
DAY, MISS MARY FORMAN (1907)	{ The Concord, Apartment 31, Washington, D. C.
DECOCK, FREDERICK TALBOT (1929)	
DECOCK, MRS. FREDERICK TALBOT	{ 4012 Kathland Ave.
(CATHERINE O'CONNOR) (1929)	
DEEMS, J. HARRY (1926)	154 Wilson St.
DEFORD, B. F. (1914)	608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
DEFORD, MRS. B. FRANK (1916)	608 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
DEFORD, MRS. WILLIAM (1929)	Washington Apts.
DELAPLAIN, EDWARD S. (1920)	Frederick, Md.
DENISON, H. MARCUS (1923)	10 E. Read St.
DENMEAD, GARNER WOOD (1923)	227 St. Paul St.
DENNIS, MRS. JAMES T. (1923)	1002 N. Calvert St.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907)	2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, JOHN M. (1919)	Union Trust Bldg.
DENNIS, OREGON MILTON (1922)	New Amsterdam Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905)	2 E. Lexington St.
DETRICK, MISS LILLIE (1919)	104 E. Biddle St.
DEVECMON, WILLIAM C. (1919)	Cumberland, Md.
DICKEY, CHARLES H. (1902)	El Deseo, Del Monte, California.
DICKEY, EDMUND S. (1914)	Maryland Meter Company.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905)	Peabody Institute.
DIFFENDERFER, CLAUDE A. (1926)	Ruxton, Md.
DIGGES, LLEWELLYN A. (1925)	1312 Eutaw Place.
DITLER, MRS. JOHN CYRUS (1926)	100 W. University Parkway.
DITMAN, MISS GRACE BARROW (1919)	219 E. Biddle Street.
DITMAN, MRS. WILLIAM C. (1919)	219 E. Biddle Street.
DIXON, JAMES (1926)	Easton, Maryland.
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909)	344 N. Charles St.
DOEBLER, JOHN H. (1920)	{ Pennsylvania and Bosley Aves., Towson, Md.
DOEBLER, VALENTINE S. (1922)	
	{ Greenway and St. Martin's Rd., Guilford, Baltimore.



- DOLE, DR. ESTHER M. (1928).....Washington College, Chestertown, Md.  
DONALDSON, MRS. JOHN J. (1923).....c/o Safe Deposit & Trust Co.  
DONNELLY, EDWARD A. (1919).....213 N. Calvert St.  
\* DONNELLY, WILLIAM J. (1916).....Commerce and Water Sts.  
DORSEY, DR. CALEB, JR. (1927).....1659 W. North Ave.  
DOWELL, MRS. GEORGE (1921).....The Belvedere Hotel.  
DOWNES, MISS MARY LOUISE (1929)....729 N. Fulton Ave.  
DOWNEY, DR. JESSE W., JR. (1929).....209 Hawthorne Rd.  
DUER, HENRY LAY (1923).....Calvert Bldg.  
DUER, HENRY T. (1923).....Baltimore Club.  
DUFFY, EDWARD (1920).....138 W. Lanvale St.  
DUFFY, MRS. ELEANOR BERNARD (1927)..110 W. North Ave.  
DUFFY, HENRY (1916).....110 W. North Ave.  
DUGAN, MISS MARY COALE (1919).....124 W. Lanvale St.  
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....1 Ridge Rd., Mt. Washington  
DUKEHART, MORTON McL. (1920).....2744 N. Calvert St.  
DUKER, MRS. HENRY P. (1925).....3800 N. Charles St.  
DUKER, HENRY P. (1925).....3800 N. Charles St.  
DUKER, HERMAN (1924).....530 Albemarle St.  
DUKER, MRS. J. EDWARD (1923).....3904 N. Charles Street.  
DULAC, MRS. VICTOR (1925).....Temple Court Apartments.  
DUNAHUE, MRS. WILBUR C. (1923).....1620 Bolton St.  
DUNCAN, ALEXANDER E. (1929).....First National Bank Bldg.  
DUNCAN, MISS ELIZA W. McKIM (1921)..R. F. D. No. 6, Westminster, Md.  
DUNOTT, MRS. DANIEL Z. (1926).....1005 N. Calvert St.  
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902)...Harlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md.  
DUVAL, MRS. EDMUND BRYCE (1926)....703 Colorado Rd., Roland Park.  
DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.  
DUVALL, MRS. RICHARD M. (1919).....The Sherwood.  
DUVALL, SAMUEL GRAFTON (1925).....Frederick City, Md.  
DUVALL, DR. WIRT ADAMS (1929).....3523 Liberty Heights Ave.
- EARECKSON, F. LEIF (1928).....3934 Cloverhill Rd.  
EARLE, DR. SAMUEL T. (1922).....1431 Linden Ave.  
EARLE, SWEPSON (1916).....512 Munsey Building.  
EARLY, MISS EVELINE (1928).....711 Park Ave.  
EASTER, ARTHUR MILLER (1918).....102 E. Madison St.  
EASTER, MRS. JAMES W. (ANITA T. }  
(1929) ..... } Owings Mills, Md.  
EDMONDSON, MRS. FRANK GORDON (1928)..2304 Mt. Royal Terrace  
EDMONDSON, J. HOOPER (1928).....2306 Mt. Royal Terrace  
EDMONDSON, W. W., JR.....Roland Park Apts.  
EDWARDS, MRS. RHODA WALKER (1928)..Washington Apts.  
EGERTON, STUART (1919).....106 Elmhurst Road.  
ELLCOTT, CHARLES E. (1918).....Melvale, Md.  
ELLCOTT, WILLIAM M. (1929).....}  
ELLCOTT, MRS. WM. M. (1929).....} 714 St. Paul St.

ELLINGER, ESTHER PARKER (1922).....	12 W. 25th St.
ELLIS, LT. COL. OLIN OGLESBY (1927)....	Guarantee Title & Trust Co.
EMMART, WM. W. (1924).....	Union Trust Building.
EMORY, WILLIAM H. (1929).....	1307 Bolton St.
* ENGLAND, CHARLES (1924).....	317 Chamber of Commerce.
ENGLAR, GEORGE MONROE (1928).....	Title Guarantee Co.
EVANS, MRS. CORA R. (1924).....	2810 St. Paul St.
EVANS, MRS. ELLA WARFIELD (1924)....	4509 Woodlawn Rd.
EVANS, FRANK G. (1923).....	Eutaw Savings Bank.
EVANS, H. G. (1918).....	818 University Parkway.
FAHNESTOCK, ALBERT (1912).....	Sparks, Md.
FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915).....	1630 Bolton St.
FALLON, WM. B. (1920).....	6 Elmhurst Road.
FAURE, AUGUSTE (1916).....	735 Grand View Ave., Sunland, Calif
FEAST, CHAS. FREDERICK (1927).....	728 Reservoir St.
FENHAGEN, G. CORNER (1918).....	325 N. Charles St.
FENHAGEN, JAMES C. (1927).....	Garrett Building.
FENWICK, G. BERNARD (1929).....	Glydon, Md.
FICKENSCHER, MISS LENORE (1920)....	Guilford Manor Apartments.
FICKUS, HENRY J. (1927).....	4506 Mainfield Ave.
* FINDLAY, MISS ELLEN B. (1919).....	1510 Bolton St.
FINDLAY, MISS MARY P. B. (1930)....	1510 Bolton St.
FINLEY, JOHN NORVILLE GIBSON (1927)..	903 Cathedral St.
FISHER, D. K. E. (1916).....	1301 Park Ave.
FISHER, DR. WM. A. (1924).....	715 Park Ave.
FITZGERALD, CHARLES G. (1923).....	3507 N. Charles St.
FITZHUGH, HENRY M., M. D. (1921)....	Westminster, Md.
FLEMING, MISS ELIZABETH BOYD (1925)..	Canterbury Hall Apartments.
FOCKE, FERDINAND B. (1925).....	1718 Bolton St.
FOOKS, MAJOR HERBERT C. (1921).....	723 Munsey Building.
FORBES, GEORGE (1924).....	601 Maryland Trust Building.
FORD, MISS SARAH M. (1916).....	1412 N Street., N. W., Wash., D. C.
FOSTER, MRS. E. EDMUNDS (1917).....	23 E. 22nd Street.
FOSTER, REUBEN (1921).....	23 E. 22nd St.
FOWLER, MISS AMELIE DE PAU (1927)....	Oak Place, Charles St. Ave.
FOWLER, LAURENCE HALL (1919).....	347 N. Charles St.
FOWLER, MISS LOUISA M. (1923).....	St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md.
FOWLER, DR. T. HOWARD (1927).....	Chestertown, Maryland.
FRANCE, JACOB (1926).....	Calvert Building.
FRANCE, MRS. JACOB (1926).....	Catonsville, Md.
FRANCE, JOSEPH C. (1928).....	Court Square Bldg.
FRANCE, DR. JOSEPH I. (1916).....	Maryland Trust Building.
FRANK, ELI (1923).....	North and 4th Aves., Mt. Wash.
FRANKLIN, MRS. BENJAMIN (1921).....	104 W. 39th St.
FREEMAN, BERNARD (1916).....	749 Cobb St., Athens, Georgia.
FREEMAN, DR. E. B. (1926).....	807 Cathedral St.

- FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....203 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.  
 FREEMAN, MRS. JULIUS W. (1917).....2731 St. Paul St.  
 FRENCH, H. FINDLAY (1929).....Munsey Bldg.  
 FRENCH, DR. JOHN C. (1924).....416 Cedarcroft Road.  
 \* FRICK, MISS ELIZABETH R. (1925).....1523 Bolton St.  
 FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....20 E. Lexington St.  
 FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....28 W. Biddle St.  
 FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, M. D. (1919).....1212 Eutaw Place.  
 FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, M. D. (1919).....1013 N. Charles St.  
 FRIESE, PHILIP C. (1928).....Ruxton, Md.  
 FURST, FRANK A. (1914).....3407 Elgin Ave.  
 FURST, J. HENRY (1915).....12 S. Sharp St.  
  
 GAITHER, CHARLES D. (1919).....Winona Apts.  
 GALATIAN, DR. HARRY B. (1927).....315 Ingleside Ave., Catonsville, Md.  
 GALE, WALTER R. (1921).....233 W. Lanvale St.  
 GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....2030 St. Paul St.  
 GANTT, MRS. HARRY BALDWIN (1915)..  
     { The Chastleton, 16th at R St.  
     Washington, D. C.  
 GARCELON, MRS. HERBERT I. (1924).....Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.  
 GAREY, MAJ. ENOCH B. (1928).....1 Englewood Rd.  
 GARDINER, ASA BIRD, JR. (1912).....Cockeysville, Md.  
 GARRETT, JAMES D. (1928).....Central Savings Bank  
 GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building.  
 GARRETT, MRS. ROBERT (1928).....Charles Street Avenue  
 GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....Garrett Building  
 GAULT, MATTHEW (1914).....1422 Park Ave.  
 GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....Lakeside, Md.  
 GIBBS, MRS. RUFUS N. (1924).....1209 St. Paul St.  
 \* GIBSON, ARTHUR C. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.  
 GIBSON, EDWARD GUEST (1927).....  
 GIBSON, MRS. EDWARD GUEST (1927)..  
     { 300 Kernway, Guilford.  
 GIBSON, W. HOPPER (1902).....Centerville, Md.  
 GILBERT, D. C. (1923).....1824 Bolton St.  
 GILL, ROBT. JOSHUA (1927).....Citizens National Bank Building.  
 GILL, MRS. ROBERT LEE (1924).....  
 GILL, ROBERT LEE, JR. (1925).....  
     { 11 Club Road.  
 GILLESPIE, HERBERT A. (1929).....4409 Walnut Ave.  
 GILLET, J. MCCLURE (1928).....1420 Park Avenue  
 GILLIES, MRS. M. J. (1919).....Deland, Florida  
 GILLIS, DR. ANDREW G. (1923).....1033 N. Calvert St.  
 GILMAN, MISS ELIZABETH (1927).....513 Park Avenue.  
 GIRDWOOD, ALLAN C. (1916).....Court Square Building.  
 GIRDWOOD, MRS. JOHN (1921).....102 E. 25th St.  
 \* GITTINGS, JAMES C. (1911).....613 St. Paul St.  
 GITTINGS, MISS VICTORIA (1920).....231 W. Preston St.  
 GLASS, DAVID WILSON (1921).....4615 Kenwood Rd.



- GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....16 St. Paul St.  
GLENN, JOHN M. (1905).....1 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.  
GLENN, REV. WM. LINDSAY (1905).....Edgewood, R. F. D.  
DE GOEY, MISS VIRGINIA (1927).....The Sherwood.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES (1908).....St. Paul Apartments.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS P. (1914).....35 W. Preston St.  
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915).....National Union Bank.  
\*GOODENOW, MRS. R. K., SR. (1925).....914 N. Charles St.  
GOODNOW, DR. FRANK J. (1916).....Johns Hopkins University.  
GOODRICH, G. CLEM (1916).....100 W. University Parkway.  
GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1928).....1009 N. Charles Street  
GORMAN, MRS. GRACE NORRIS (1923).....Laurel, Md.  
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....128 Court House.  
GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916).....2402 N. Charles St.  
GOUGH, T. R., M. D. (1919).....Barnesville, Md.  
GOULD, CLARENCE P. (1908)..... { Western Reserve University,  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
GRAFFLIN, ROBERT L. (1925).....Baltimore Trust Co.  
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....Citizens' National Bank.  
GRAPE, ADRIAN H. (1919).....204 Clay St.  
GRAMKOW, MRS. EMMA (1919).....Elm St., Concord, Mass.  
GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917).....2322 N. Charles St.  
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.  
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....719 N. Charles St.  
GRESHAM, THOMAS BAXTER (1919).....815 Park Ave.  
\*GRIFFIS, MRS. MARGARET ABEL (1913).....Glyndon, Md.  
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons.  
GROSVENOR, GILBERT (1926)..... { National Geographic Society,  
Washington, D. C.  
HABIGHURST, MRS. CHARLES F. (1916).....1620 Bolton St.  
HALL, MISS ADELPHINE (1928).....5304 Springlake Way.  
HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919).....706 Fidelity Bldg.  
HALL, MRS. EDWARD, JR. (1926).....Joppa, Md.  
HALL, MISS ROSABEL E. (1928).....2406 Kenoak Ave., Mt. Washington  
HALL, DR. WILLIAM S. (1922).....215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park.  
HALSEY, R. T. HAINES (1929).....St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.  
HAMAN, B. HOWARD (1912).....1137 Calvert Bldg.  
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambleddune, Lutherville, Md.  
HAMBLETON, T. EDWARD (1914).....Hambleton & Co., 8 S. Calvert St.  
HAMILTON, S. HENRY (1923).....112 E. Preston St.  
HAMMAN, MRS. LOUIS (1923).....10 Norwood Place, Guilford.  
HAMMOND, EDWARD (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.  
HAMMOND, EDWARD HOPKINS (1923).....Union Trust Bldg.  
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....2122 St. Paul St.  
HANDLEY, DANIEL T. (1927).....1331 Mt. Royal Ave.  
HANN, SAMUEL M. (1915).....230 Somerset Road, Roland Park.



- HANSON, AQUILLA BROWN (1928).....206 Woodlawn Road., Roland Park  
HARDCASTLE, ALEXANDER (1929).....1217 John St.  
HARDY, GEO. E., LL. D..... }  
HARDY, MRS. GEO. E. (KATHERINE } 518 Cathedral St.  
CORIELL) (1929)..... }  
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building.  
HARLAN, MRS. HENRY D. (1928).....9 W. Biddle St.  
HARLEY, CHAS. F. (1915).....Title Building.  
HARPER, GEORGE HOUSTON (1921).....3405 Greenway  
HARRINGTON, HON. EMERSON C. (1916)...Cambridge, Md.  
HARRIS, MISS HELEN NICHOLSON (1928)..St. Paul Apts.  
HARRIS, NORRIS (1927)..... }  
HARRIS, MRS. NORRIS (1926)..... } ..2906 Alameda Blvd.  
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....Title Building.  
HARRIS, MRS. W. HALL (1919).....11 East Chase St.  
HARRIS, WILLIAM BARNEY (1918).....Greenway Apts.  
HARRIS, WM. HUGH (1914)..... }  
HARRIS, MRS. WILLIAM HUGH (1919). } Care Edwin Warfield, Sykesville, Md.  
HARRISON, EVELYN, ESQ. (1928).....c/o Gillet & Co.  
HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....Cecil Apts.  
HARRISON, MRS. GEORGE (1929).....Cecil Apts.  
HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....1714 Linden Ave.  
HARRISON, MRS. JOHN W. (1919).....c/o C. H. Medcalfe, Sudlersville, Md.  
HARRISON, MISS REBECCA (1919).....11 E. Chase St.  
HART, ROBERT S. (1923).....Greenway Apts.  
HARTMAN, HERBERT T. (1925).....Chestertown, Md.  
\* HARVEY, MRS. WILLIAM P. (1919).....932 N. Charles St.  
HARWOOD, JAMES KEMP (1923).....30 W. Biddle St.  
HAYDEN, MRS. LEWIS M. (1927).....2010 Park Ave.  
HAYDON, F. STANSBURY (1930)..... }  
HAYDON, MRS. W. H. (ELLEN PAGE) } Riderwood, Md.  
(1930) ..... }  
HAYES, A. GORDON (1919).....214 W. Madison St.  
HAYES, ROBERT F., JR. (1923).....3526 Roland Ave.  
HAYWARD, WILLIAM H. (1918).....312 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.  
HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T. (1920)...409 N. Charles St.  
HEMPHILL, MRS. JAMES M. (1926).....Elkridge, Md.  
HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919).....Continental Trust Bldg.  
HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.  
HENDERSON, NEWTON R. (1925).....4018 Bateman Ave.  
HENKLE, MISS CAMILLA JONES (1927)...1810 Park Ave.  
HENRY, DANIEL M. (1923).....Easton, Maryland.  
HENRY, MRS. M. LYNN (1928).....Linthicum Heights, Md.  
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914)....."Myrtle Grove," Easton, Md.  
HERRING, THOMAS R. (1919).....10 South St.  
HEWES, M. WARNER (1922).....2315 Maryland Ave.

HICKMAN, EDWARD L. (1924)	Cedarcroft, Baltimore.
HICKS, T. RUSSELL (1929)	106 W. Madison St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889)	4 Bishop's Road, Guilford.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899)	937 Calvert Bldg.
HINES, REV. CHARLES J. (1922)	27 S. Ellwood Ave.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900)	215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, JOHN GUIDO (1925)	Catonsville, Md.
HISKY, THOMAS FOLEY (1888)	215 N. Charles St.
HITCHCOCK, ELLA SPRAGUE (1919)	219 City Hall.
HODGDON, MRS. ALEXANDER L. (1915)	Pearson's, St. Mary's Co., Md.
HODGE, REV. HUGH LENOX (1927)	210 W. Madison St.
HODSON, EUGENE W. (1916)	Care of Thomas & Thompson.
HOFF, MRS. VIOLET B. (1924)	307 Southway, Guilford, Balto.
HOGAN, DR. JOHN F. (1929)	7 East Preston St.
HOLLAND, J. MONROE (1928)	3704 N. Charles St.
HOLLAND, MRS. WILLIAM W. (1929)	4713 Roland Ave.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895)	1802 Eutaw Place
HOLLINGSWORTH, MISS MATTIE ELLEN (1929)	} 8 W. Hamilton St.
HOLLOWAY, CHARLES T. (1925)	
HOLLOWAY, MRS. R. ROSS (1918)	{ 39 Colbert Road, East, West Newton, Mass.
HOLLYDAY, MISS CAROLINE R. (1926)	
HOLLYDAY, GUY T. O. (1923)	18 E. Lexington St.
HOLLYDAY, HENRY (1929)	{ Easton, Md.
HOLLYDAY, RICHARD C. (1929)	
* HOMER, FRANCIS T. (1900)	Riderwood, Md.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909)	Riderwood, Baltimore Co.
HOOFF, MISS MARY STABLER (1922)	1205 Linden Ave.
HOOPES, DR. FANNIE E. (1927)	Homewood Apts.
HOPKINS, JOHN HOWARD (1911)	328 Montgomery Ave., Laurel, Md.
HOPKINS, MRS. MABEL FORD (1924)	4205 Somerset Place, Guilford, Balto.
HORSEY, JOHN P. (1911)	649 Title Building.
HOUCK, MRS. H. E. (NELLIE WHITE) (1930)	} Whitefield Road.
HOUGH, MISS ANNE EDMONDSON (1928)	
HOUGH, MISS EMMA (1927)	{ 1015 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902)	
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907)	1010 Munsey Bldg.
HOWARD, MRS. CHAS. MORRIS (1921)	1205 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, J. SPENCE (1922)	12 E. Lexington St.
HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917)	209 W. Monument St.
HOWARD, MISS JULIA MCHENRY (1927)	{ 901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, MISS MAY (1927)	
HOWARD, WM. ROSS (1916)	Guilford Ave. and Pleasant St.
HOWELL, WILLIAM R., PH. D. (1929)	402 Washington Ave., Chestertown, Md.
HUBBARD, THOMAS F. (1928)	3324 Ellerslie Ave.

- HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915).....Chestertown, Md.  
HUBNER, WILLIAM R. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.  
HUGHES, ADRIAN (1895).....4104 Maine Ave., West Forest Pk.  
HUGHES, MRS. MARY P. (1924).....2823 St. Paul St.  
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.  
HULL, MISS A. E. E. (1904).....Hopkins Apts.  
HUNGERFORD, ARTHUR F. (1925).....809 N. Charles St.  
HUNTER, MRS. H. (1926).....Albion Hotel.  
\* HUNTING, E. B. (1905).....705 Calvert Building.  
HURST, CHARLES W. (1914).....4 Merryman's Court.  
HURST, J. J. (1902).....413 St. Paul Place  
HUTCHINS, MISS KATHERINE K. (1928)...142 W. Lanvale St.  
HUTZLER, MRS. CHARLES G. (1929).....Green Spring Manor Apts.  
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....Washington Apartments.  
HYDE, GEO. W. (1906).....Aigburth Road, Towson, Md.  
HYDE, HENRY M. (1923).....1519 Bolton St.  
HYNSON, GEORGE W. (1925).....U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee Co.  
  
IGLEHART, MRS. C. IREDELL (1927).....914 N. Charles St.  
IGLEHART, FRANCIS N. (1914).....11 E. Lexington St.  
IGLEHART, IREDELL W. (1916).....17 South St.  
IGLEHART, JAMES D., M. D. (1893).....211 W. Lanvale St.  
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....1707 St. Paul St.  
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.  
IVES, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1925).....1807 Kenway Rd., Mt. Washington  
  
JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....Garrison, Md.  
JACKSON, LLOYD L. JR. (1926).....Severn Apts.  
JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916).....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....300 Goodwood Gardens, R. P.  
JAMES, REGINALD I. (1929).....Johns Hopkins University.  
JANNEY, STUART S. (1924).....6th Floor, Title Building.  
JENCKS, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1924).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
JENKINS, GEORGE C. (1883).....16 Abell Building  
JENKINS, M. ERNEST (1924).....Lake Ave., Roland Park, P. O.  
JOHNSON, CHARLES W. L. (1923).....909 St. Paul St.  
JOHNSON, MRS. EDWARD M. (1924).....843 University Pkwy.  
JOHNSON, JAY C. (1927).....Baltimore Athletic Club.  
JOHNSTON, MRS. LOLA E. (1929).....105 Charlcote Rd.  
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910).....Greenway Apts.  
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911)..... { Care of J. S. Wilson Co.,  
Calvert Building.  
JOYCE, TEMPLE N. (1927).....Equitable Building.  
JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918).....Kenoak Road, Mt. Washington, Md.  
  
KARR, HARRY E. (1913).....1301 Fidelity Bldg.  
KEECH, MRS. CAROLINA PAGON (1924)....203 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park.



- KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Building.  
 KEECH, COLONEL FRANK B. (1919).....52 Broadway, New York.  
 \* KEENE, MISS MARY HOLLINGSWORTH }  
   (1917) ..... } 8 W. Hamilton St.  
 KEIDEL, GEO. C., PH. D. (1912).....300 E. Capitol St., Washington, D. C.  
 KELLY, HOWARD A., M. D. (1919).....1418 Eutaw Place.  
 KENNEDY, JOSEPH P. (1915).....Charles and Wells Sts.  
 KENNEDY, THOMAS W. (1928).....1934 Mt. Royal Terrace  
 KEPLER, MRS. IRVIN T. (1929).....1069 Market St., Sunbury, Penn.  
 KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.  
 KEYSER, MRS. H. IRVINE (1894).....104 W. Monument St.  
 KEYSER, H. IRVINE, 2ND (1928).....4103 St. Paul Street  
 KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917).....206-7 Keyser Building.  
 KEYSER, WILLIAM, JR. (1925).....Keyser Building.  
 KILPATRICK, MRS. REBECCA H. (1917)....1027 St. Paul St.  
 KINSOLVING, REV. ARTHUR B. (1922)....Saratoga and Cathedral Sts.  
 KIRK, HENRY C. (1908).....Roland Park Apts.  
 KIRK, MRS. HENRY C. (1917).....Roland Park Apts.  
 KIRKMAN, WALTER N. (1927).....Rolling Road, Catonsville  
 \* KLINEFELTER, HENRY H. (1922).....Chestertown, Md.  
 KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916).....1418 Fidelity Building.  
 KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)....211 Wendover Road, Guilford.  
 KOPPELMAN, WALTER (1927).....105 W. 29th St.  
 KYES, ROGER M. (1929).....c/o Glenn Martin Co., Baltimore
- LANAHAN, MRS. WILLIAM WALLACE }  
   (ELEANOR WILLIAM) (1929)..... } Long Crandon, Towson, Md.  
 LANKFORD, H. FILLMORE (1893).....Princess Anne, Md.  
 LATANÉ, JOHN HOLLADAY, PH. D., }  
   LL. D. (1913)..... } Johns Hopkins University.  
 LEACH, MISS MARY CLARA (1924).....4014 Edmondson Ave.  
 LEAKIN, MARGARET DOBBIN (1920).....Lake Roland, Md.  
 LEAKIN, MISS SUSAN DOBBIN (1923)....103 W. Monument St.  
 LEE, CASSANDRA (1923).....Washington Apts.  
 LEE, H. H. M. (1923).....1930 Mt. Royal Terrace  
 LEE, MRS. J. HENRY (1927).....9 East Read St.  
 LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916).....511 Calvert Building.  
 LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1896).....2843 N. Calvert St.  
 LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.  
 LEGG, JOSEPH B. (1924).....2508 N. Calvert St.  
 LEHMAYER, MARTIN (1927).....Fidelity Building.  
 LEIDY, MRS. C. FONTAINE-MAURY }  
   (MARGARET) ..... } "Hampton," Towson, Md.  
 LEMOINE, OSCAR M. (1927).....Garden Apartments  
 LEONARD, MRS. NORRIS C. (1928).....Tuscany Apartments  
 LEONARD, WM. WIRT (1924).....3401 Greenway.  
 LEVIS, MISS ANNA G. (1925).....Guilford Manor Apts.



- LEVY, OSCAR G. (1928) ..... 423 N. Fulton Ave.  
 LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909) ..... 11th floor, Fidelity Building.  
 LILBURN, MRS. A. E. T. (1926) ..... 1118 N. Calvert St.  
 LIMERICK, J. ARTHUR (1924) ..... 960 N. Howard St.  
 LINTHICUM, J. CHARLES (1905) ..... 20 E. Lexington St.  
 LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918) ..... 4003 Keswick Rd.  
 LITTIG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919) ..... Cambridge Apartments.  
 LJUNGSTEDT, MRS. O. A. (1915) ..... Bethesda, Md., Route 1.  
 LLOYD, MRS. CHARLES HOWARD (1928) .... 11 Stock Exchange Bldg.  
 LOCKARD, G. CARROLL, M. D. (1919) ..... 2925 N. Charles St.  
 LORD, MRS. J. WALTER (1923) ..... 44 Roland Court.  
 LORD, MRS. J. WILLIAMS (1919) ..... 1011 N. Charles St.  
 LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921) ..... Fidelity Trust Company.  
 LURMAN, THEODORE S., JR. (1923) ..... 1316 Eutaw Place.  
 LYELL, J. MILTON (1916) ..... 1801 Citizens National Bank Bldg.  
 LYON, MISS GRACE (1923) ..... 223 Wendover Rd.
- MCADAMS, REV. EDW. P. (1906) ..... 313 2nd St., Washington, D. C.  
 MCCARDELL, LEE (1929) ..... 2832 St. Paul St.  
 MCCENEY, GEORGE P. (1929) ..... 110 E. Lexington St.  
 MCCLEAVE, R. HUGH (1928) ..... Cumberland, Maryland  
 MCCLELLAN, WILLIAM J. (1866) ..... 3711 Liberty Heights Ave.  
 MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916) ..... 3000 St. Paul St.  
 MCCOLGAN, EDWARD (1921) ..... 1901 Edgewood St.  
 MCCORMICK, ROBERDEAU A. (1914) ..... McCormick Block.  
 MCCORMICK-GOODHART, LEANDER (1928) .. "Langley Park," Hyattsville, Md.  
 MCEVOY, P. J. (1919) ..... 3 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
 MCELDERRY, HORACE C. (1928) ..... 212 Woodlawn Road, Roland Park  
 MCELDOWNEY, MRS. JOHN S. (1926) ..... 1607 Bolton Street  
 MACGILL, RICHARD G., JR. (1891) ..... Atholton, Maryland  
 MCGREEVY, LEONARD (1928) ..... American Building  
 MCGROARTY, WM. B. (1920) ..... 122 S. Fairfax St., Alexandria, Va.  
 MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1917) ..... 1109 Calvert Bldg.  
 MCHENRY, JOHN (1929) ..... Owings Mills, Md.  
 MCILVAIN, MISS ELIZABETH GRANT (1917) . 908 St. Paul St.  
 MCWILLIAMS, MISS MARY MATTHEWS }  
 (1929) ..... } .. 1732 N. Calvert St.  
 MACKALL, MRS. CHARLES O'DONNELL }  
 (1929) ..... } .. 311 Broxton Rd.  
 MACKALL, R. MCGILL (1928) ..... 3556 Roland Ave.  
 MCKENRICK, MRS. CARL ROSS (1923) ..... Lake & Roland Avenues  
 MCKINNELL, WM. WENDELL BOLLMAN }  
 (1928) ..... } .. 2305 Allendale Rd.  
 MACKLIN, MRS. CHARLES F. (1925) ..... 1209 N. Calvert St.  
 MCKIM, S. S. (1902) ..... Savings Bank of Baltimore  
 McLANE, ALLAN (1894) ..... Garrison, Maryland  
 McLANE, MISS ELIZABETH C. (1919) ..... Hotel Stafford

- McNEAL, J. P. W. (1928).....1319 Linden Ave.
- MAGRUDER, JAMES M., D.D. (1919).....Hockley Hall, Annapolis, Md.
- MAGRUDER, MISS LOUISE E. (1929).....132 Charles St., Annapolis, Md.
- MALLOY, WILLIAM MILNES (1911).....1820 Eutaw Place
- MANDELBAUM, SEYMOUR (1902).....609 Fidelity Building
- MANLY, MISS SARAH SIMPSON (1927)....Greenway Apts.
- \* MANLY, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Eccleston, Maryland
- MANNING, JAMES R. (1928).....{ Briarfield, Poplar Hill Road,  
Roland Park, Baltimore
- MARBURG, MISS AMELIA (1919).....6 E. Eager St.
- MARBURG, WILLIAM A. (1919).....6 E. Eager St.
- MARBURY, WILLIAM L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building.
- MARINE, MISS HARRIET P. (1915).....717 Reservoir St.
- MARKELL, MRS. FRANCIS H. (1923).....Frederick City, Md.
- MARRIOTT, TELFAIR WILSON (1923).....1115 St. Paul St.
- MARRIOTT, MRS. TELFAIR W. (1919).....Severn Apts.
- MARSHALL, MRS. CHARLES (1917).....The Preston.
- MARSHALL, JOHN W. (1902).....13 South St.
- MARSHALL, THOMAS B. (1928).....850 University Pkwy.
- MARYE, WILLIAM B. (1911).....207 E. Preston St.
- MASSEY, JAMES ALLEN (1923).....1514 33rd St. Boulevard.
- MASSEY, MRS. JAMES ALLEN (1923).....1514 33rd St. Boulevard.
- MASSEY, MISS M. E. (1925).....105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
- MATHER, DR. IRVINE F. (1929).....708 Lennox St.
- MATHER, L. B. (1922).....315 E. 22nd St.
- MATHEWS, EDWARD B., PH.D. (1905)....Johns Hopkins University.
- MATTHEWS, MRS. HENRY T. (1927).....1302 St. Paul Street.
- MATTHEWS, J. MARSH (1926).....Fidelity Building.
- MATTHEWS, WILLIAM B. (1928).....900 St. Paul St.
- MAXSON, CHARLES W., M.D. (1923).....827 N. Charles St.
- MAXSON, MRS. CHARLES W. (1923).....827 N. Charles St.
- MAY, GEORGE (1924).....P. O. Box 530.
- MAYNADIER, THOMAS MURRAY (1919)....Walbert Apts.
- MAYO, DR. R. W. B. (1927).....4300 Wickford Rd.
- MENCKEN, AUGUST (1928).....1524 Hollins Street
- MEYER, MRS. ROBERT B. (1924).....3047 Brighton St.
- MICKLE, MRS. MAREBURY (1923).....122 University Pkwy.
- \* MILES, JOSHUA W. (1915).....Princess Anne, Md.
- MILHOLLAND, FRANCIS X. (1925).....B. & O. Building.
- MILLER, CHARLES R. (1916).....2200 Roslyn Ave.
- MILLER, EDGAR G., JR. (1916).....808 Fidelity Building.
- MILLER, PAUL H. (1918).....808 Fidelity Building.
- MILLER, THEODORE KLEIN (1921).....101 Stratford Rd., Guilford.
- MILLER, MRS. WARREN D. (1924).....{ 160 W. Washington St.,  
Hagerstown, Md.
- MILLER, MRS. WILLIAM E. (1922).....7 Beechdale Rd., Roland Park.
- MILLIGAN, JOHN J. (1916).....603 N. Charles St.

- MINTZ, JULIUS (1924).....400 Equitable Building.  
 MITCHELL, MRS. ROBERT L. (1921).....2112 Maryland Ave.  
 MOORE, MISS EMILY ELIZABETH (1927)...North East, Md.  
 MOORE, MISS MARY WILSON (1914).....2102 N. Charles St.  
 MORGAN, EDWIN F. A. (1929).....First National Bank Bldg.  
 MORGAN, JOHN HURST (1896).....10 E. Fayette St.  
 MORISON, MISS SIDNEY B. (1924).....827 St. Paul St.  
 MOSHER, MRS. FREDERICK I. (1921).....4204 Penhurst Ave.  
 MULLER, MISS AMELIA (1917).....116 E. 25th St.  
 MULLIN, MISS ELIZABETH LESTER (1916)..1501 Park Ave.  
 MUNDER, NORMAN T. A. (1920).....Coca-Cola Building.  
 MUNROE, MRS. KENNETH O. (1927).....3024 Raynor Ave.  
 MURDOCK, MISS MILDRED LAWS (1926)...1527 Bolton St.  
 MURPHY, MRS. J. HUGHES (1923).....822 S. 48th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 MURRAY, MRS. A. S. (1927).....21 E. Eager St.  
 MURRAY, MISS CHARLOTTE (1927).....21 E. Eager St.  
 MURRAY, DANIEL M. (1902).....Elk Ridge, Md.  
 MURRAY, J. EDWARD (1929).....Ruxton, Md.  
 MURRAY, JAMES S. (1919).....4411 Greenway, Guilford.  
 MURRAY, JOHN DONALDSON, M.D. (1921)..106 E. Madison St.  
 \* MURRAY, RT. REV. JOHN G. (1908)....409 N. Charles St.  
 MURRAY, MISS MERCEDES M. (1926).....2833 Hampden Ave.  
 MYERS, WILLIAM STARR (1902).....104 Bayard Lane, Princeton, N. J.  
 MYERS, WILLIS E. (1911).....10 E. Fayette St.  
 MYLANDER, WALTER C. (1923).....Morris Building.  
  
 NATHAN, MELFORD (1926) .....Cambridge, Md.  
 NELLIGAN, JOHN J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.  
 NELSON, ALEXANDER, C. (1907).....210 E. Redwood St.  
 NELSON, J. ARTHUR (1921).....227 St. Paul St.  
 NESBITT, REV. JOHN (1921).....Catonsville, Md.  
 NEWCOMER, WALDO (1902).....105 W. Monument St.  
 NICHOLAS, DR. FRANCIS C. (1927).....2724 N. Charles St.  
 NICHOLS, FIRMADGE KING, M. D. (1929)...4018 Liberty Heights Ave.  
 NICODEMUS, F. COURTNEY, JR. (1902)...Smithtown Branch, Long Island, N. Y.  
 NICOLAI, CHARLES D. (1916).....3604 Copley Rd.  
 NICOLAI, MISS CHARLOTTE (1923).....122 University Pkwy.  
 NIMMO, MRS. NANNIE BALL (1920).....3207 N. Calvert St.  
 NOBLE, EDWARD M. (1919).....Denton, Maryland.  
 NOLTING, WILLIAM G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.  
 NORMAN, WM. W. (1925).....1125 N. Charles St.  
 NORRIS, ALEXANDER MURDOCH (1929)....1530 Bolton St.  
 NORRIS, MISS MABEL G. (1923).....3021 Gwynns Falls Pkwy.  
 NORRIS, WALTER B. (1924).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.  
 NORWOOD, FRANK C. (1921).....Frederick, Md.  
 NYBURG, SIDNEY L. (1921).....1504 Citizens National Bank Building.  
  
 OBER, GUSTAVUS, JR. (1914).....Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.



O'DELL, WALTER GEORGE (1910).....3021 W. North Ave.  
ODELL, WALTER G., JR. (1922).....501 Title Building, Annex.  
\* O'DONOVAN, CHARLES, M. D. (1890).....5 E. Read St.  
O'FERRALL, ALFRED J. (1925).....8 Light St.  
OFFUTT, T. SCOTT (1908).....Towson, Md.  
OLIVER, JOHN R., M. D. (1919).....The Latrobe.  
\* OLIVER, W. B. (1913).....Wyman Park Apartments.  
OLIVIER, STUART (1913).....Standard Oil Building.  
OLSON, MRS. ALBERT F. (1925).....3925 Cedar Ave., Roland Park.  
O'NEILL, J. W. (1919).....Harve de Grace, Md.  
ONION, MRS. FRANK (1923).....1218 N. Calvert St.  
OPPENHEIMER, REUBEN (1924).....626 Equitable Building.  
OREM, JOHN, H., JR. (1925).....5 Englewood Rd., Roland Park.  
ORNDORFF, JAMES RIDGELY (1929).....  
  { 5703 Berkley Ave., Mt. Washington,  
  Baltimore  
OSBORNE, MISS INEZ H. (1917).....Havre de Grace, Md.  
OWEN, F. BUCHANAN (1917).....Guardian Building, Cleveland, O.  
OWENS, ALBERT S. J. (1914).....14 Court House.  
OWENS, EDWARD B., JR. (1927).....420 Cedarcroft Road.  
OWINGS, DR. EDWARD R. (1926).....1733 Linden Ave.

PACA, JOHN, P. (1897).....620 Munsey Building.  
PAGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1919).....4117½ Hershel Ave., Dallas, Texas  
PAGE, WM. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank.  
PAGON, ROBINSON C. (1921).....209 Ridgewood Road.  
PAGON, W. WATTERS (1916).....Lexington Building.  
PARKE, FRANCIS NEAL (1910).....Westminster, Md.  
PARKER, MRS. GEO. E., JR. (1927).....224 Northway  
PARKER, SUMNER A. (1924).....913 St. Paul St.  
PARKHURST, HARRY E. (1924).....Gunther Building.  
PARKS, MISS ESTHER JANE (1929).. {  
PARKS, MISS IDA M. (1922)..... { ..12 Mt. Vernon Place

PARRAN, MRS. FRANK J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.  
PARRAN, DALRYMPLE (1926).....1708 N. Calvert St.  
PASSANO, EDWARD B. (1916).....York Road and Susquehanna Ave.  
PASSAPAE, WM. M. (1924).....11 E. Lexington St.  
PATTON, MRS. JAMES H. (1913).....622 W. University Parkway.  
PAUL, MRS. D'ARCY (1909).....Blythewood Rd., Roland Pk. P. O.  
PAUL, JOHN GILMAN D'ARCY (1927)...Blythewood Road, Roland Park.  
PEARRE, AUBREY, JR. (1906).....Calvert Building.  
PEARRE, SIFFORD (1928).....Equitable Trust Co.  
PENNINGTON, DR. CLAPHAM (1917).....Plaza Apts.  
\* PENNINGTON, JOSIAS (1804).....Professional Building.  
PENNINGTON, MRS. JOSIAS (1916).....1119 St. Paul St.  
PENNINGTON, PLEASANTS (1929).....330 N. Charles St.  
PENTZ, MRS. BETTIE F. (1919).....1646 E. Fayette St.  
PERINE, MRS. GEORGE CORBIN (1916)....1124 Cathedral St.



- PERINE, WASHINGTON (1917).....607 Cathedral St.  
PERKINS, ELISHA H. (1887).....Winona Apartments.  
PETER, ROBERT B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.  
PICK, MRS. AGNES K. (1929).....4024 Mortimer Ave.  
PITTS, MISS MARY B. (1927).....822 West 40th Street.  
PITTS, TILGHMAN G. (1924).....129 E. Redwood St.  
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, M. D. (1898).....201 Longwood Road, Roland Park.  
POE, EDGAR ALLAN (1929).....U. S. F. & G. Building  
POLLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place.  
PORTER, MISS BESSIE (1926).....Latrobe Apts.  
PORTER, FRANK GIBSON, D. D. (1926)...3609 Grantley Rd.  
POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Merchantile Trust and Deposit Co.  
\* POULTNEY, WALTER DE C. (1916).....St. Paul and Mulberry Sts.  
POWELL, HENRY FLETCHER (1923).....309 W. Lanvale St.  
POWELL, MRS. WILLIAM M. (1922).....Canterbury Hall, Baltimore.  
POWER, J. LEONARD (1928).....Roland Park Apts.  
PRESTON, ALEXANDER (1922).....Munsey Building.  
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....916 Munsey Building.  
PRESTON, JAMES OSCAR (1926).....Homewood Apts.  
PRICE, DR. ELDRIDGE C. (1915).....1705 Park Ave.  
PRICE, MRS. JULIET HAMMOND (1924)...16 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park.  
PURDUM, BRADLEY K. (1902).....Hamilton, Md.  
PURDUM, MRS. B. K. (1923).....Hamilton, Md.  
PURDUM, FRANK C. (1922).....Hamilton, Md.
- RADCLIFFE, GEORGE L., PH. D. (1908)....Fidelity Building.  
RADCLIFFE, J. SEWELL (1926).....Lloyd's P. O., Md.  
RAMEY, MRS. MARY E. W. (1922).....9 E. Franklin St.  
RANCK, SAMUEL H. (1898).....Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.  
RANDALL, MRS. BLANCHARD (1919).....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place.  
RANDALL, DANIEL R. (1917).....712 Keyser Bldg.  
RAY, ENOS (1922).....Chillum, Prince George Co., Md.  
REEDER, CHARLES M. (1927).....Professional Bldg.  
REEDER, MRS. J. DAWSON (1927).....30 East Preston St.  
REESE, HENRY F. (1922).....3300 Liberty Heights Ave.  
REMINGTON, STANLEY G. (1920).....347 N. Charles St.  
REQUARDT, JOHN M. (1926).....Carlton Apts.  
REQUARDT, MRS. JOHN M. (1926).....Carlton Apts.  
REVELL, EDWARD J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.  
RIANHARD, THOMAS McH. (1929)..... { 1008 Winding Way, Poplar Hill,  
  }                      Roland Park
- RICH, EDWARD N. (1916).....Union Trust Building.  
RICH, MRS. EDWARD L. (1926).....Catonsville, Md.  
RICHARDSON, CLINTON O. (1924).....P. O. Box 85.  
RICHARDSON, MRS. HESTER D. (1901)....2127 N. Charles St.  
RICKER, MRS. ROGER R. (1927).....3011 Wayne Ave.

- RIDGELY, Miss ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.  
 \* RIDGELY, MRS. HELEN (1895).....Hampton, Towson, Md.  
 RIDGELY, JOHN, JR. (1916).....Towson, Md.  
 RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909)...10 E. Mt. Vernon Place.  
 RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....10 E. Mt. Vernon Place.  
 RIGGER, WILLIAM L. (1925).....920 University Pkwy.  
 RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....606 Cathedral St.  
 RIGGS, E. FRANCIS (1922).....Route No. 1, Hyattsville, Md.  
 RIGGS, LAURIE H. (1924).....Fidelity Building.  
 RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Building.  
 RILEY, MRS. MELVILLE FULLER (1929) }  
 (CAROLYN HEMPSTEAD)..... } Hagerstown, Md.  
 RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....Annapolis, Md.  
 ROBERTSON, GEO. S. (1921).....Park Bank Building  
 ROBERTSON, MRS. WM. HANSON (1924)...“Chenar Farm,” Easton, Md.  
 ROBINSON, J. BEN, D. D. S. (1928).....Medical Arts Bldg.  
 ROBINSON, MRS. HARRY LYON, JR. (1928)..Medora Rd., Linthicum Hghts., Md.  
 ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....Maryland Trust Bldg.  
 ROBINSON, WILLIAM CHAMPLIN (1917)...32 South Street.  
 ROGERS, MRS. HENRY W. (1914).....Riderwood P. O., Balto. Co., Md.  
 ROGERS, MRS. WM. F. (1927).....5308 Stonington Ave., Howard Park.  
 ROLLINS, THORNTON (1911).....746 W. Fayette St.  
 ROHRER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....22 Ailsa Ave.  
 ROLPH, MRS. MARY EMMA (1922).....Centerville, Md.  
 ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.  
 ROSZEL, MAJOR BRANTZ MAYER (1919).. { Shenandoah Valley Academy  
 { Winchester, Va.  
 ROUSE, JOHN G. (1928)..... { Maryland Casualty Company  
 { Cedar Ave. and 40th St.  
 ROUZER, E. McCLURE (1920).....Calvert Bldg.  
 ROWE, Miss GEORGIA M. (1925).....2321 N. Calvert St.  
 ROWLAND, SAMUEL C. (1923).....Calvert Bldg.  
 ROWLAND, SAMUEL T. (1923).....Keyser Bldg.  
 RUHRAH, JOHN, M. D. (1923).....11 E. Chase St.  
 RUMSEY, CHARLES L., M. D. (1919).....812 Park Ave.  
 RUSSELL, MRS. JAMES (1923).....2735 St. Paul St.  
 RUTH, THOS. DE COURCEY (1916).....120 Broadway, New York City.  
 RYAN, WILLIAM P. (1915).....1825 E. Baltimore St.  
  
 SADTLER, Miss FLORENCE P. (1925).....2605 N. Charles St.  
 SANDERS, Miss CARRIE M. (1929).....7 E. Mulberry St.  
 SANFORD, JOHN L. (1916).....2729 N. Charles St.  
 \* SATTTLER, MRS. EDMUND (1920).....100 W. University Pkwy.  
 SAUERWEIN, E. ALLAN, JR. (1924).....1303 Lexington Building.  
 SAUNDERS, Miss MARY WALTON (1928)...Charles Apts.  
 SCOTT, JAMES W. (1919).....205 W. Fayette St.  
 SCOTT, MRS. TOWNSEND (1922).....23 E. Eager St.

- SCOTT, TOWNSEND, JR. (1922).....209 E. Fayette St.  
 SCOTT, MRS. WILLIAM DODDS (1929) }  
     (KATHERINE FAIRFAX KIMBERLY)... } 3908 Hadley Square  
 SCULLY, MRS. LELA ORME (1920).....Baden, Maryland  
 SEEMAN, FREDERICK C. (1919).....110 Hopkins Place.  
 SELLERS, MISS ANNABEL (1919).....801 N. Arlington Ave.  
 \* SELLMAN, JAMES L. (1901).....P. O. Box "O," Baltimore, Md.  
 SELLMAN, MISS LUCINDA M. (1919).....1402 Linden Ave.  
 SEMMES, MISS FRANCES C. (1929).....222 W. Lanvale St.  
 SEMMES, JOHN E. JR. (1916).....Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg.  
 SEMMES, RAPHAEL (1923).....201 W. Monument St.  
 SENEX, ROBERT N. (1921).....207 Lambeth Road.  
 SETH, FRANK W. (1914).....11 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
 SHACKELFORD, WM. T. (1926).....1307 Park Ave.  
 SHAMER, MAURICE EMORY (1924).....3300 W. North Ave.  
 SHANNAHAN, JOHN H. K. (1919).....Sparrows Point.  
 SHAW, JOHN K., JR. (1927).....Eccleston Station, Md.  
 SHIPLEY, GEORGE (1924).....The Cecil.  
 SHIPLEY, ISSAO N. (1926).....Frederick, Md.  
 SHIPLEY, LARKIN A. (1927).....3113 Clifton Ave.  
 SHIPLEY, MRS. MARVIN R. (1927).....Harman's, Md.  
 SHIRLEY, HENRY C. (1926).....Reistertown Road, Arlington P. O.  
 SHIRLEY, MRS. HENRY C. (1926).....Reistertown Road, Arlington P. O.  
 SHRINER, F. EARLE (1924).....1001 St. Paul St.  
 SHRIVER, ALFRED JENKINS (1921).....University Club.  
 SHRIVER, JAMES MCSHERRY (1926).....Westminster, Md.  
 SHOEMAKER, MRS. EDWARD (1919).....1031 N. Calvert St.  
 SILL, MRS. HOWARD (1928).....929 N. Charles St.  
 SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNIE LEAKIN (1891)...1000 N. Charles St.  
 SIOUSSAT, ST. GEORGE LEAKIN (1912)...University of Penn., Phila., Pa.  
 SKEEN, JOHN H. (1927).....Citizens National Bank Bldg.  
 SKILLING, WM. QUAIL, M. D. (1928).....Lonaconing, Md.  
 SKINNER, M. E. (1897).....1103 Fidelity Bldg.  
 SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914).....2738 Reisterstown Rd.  
 SKUTCH, ROBERT FRANK (1929).....813 N. Calvert St.  
 SLOAN, MISS ANNE M. (1924).....Church St., Lonaconing, Md.  
 SLOCUM, MRS. GEO. WASHINGTON (1925)..1208 N. Calvert St.  
 SMITH, MRS. CHESTER M. (1923).....58 W. Biddle St.  
 SMITH, MRS. HENRY EDMOND (1923).....1500 Park Ave.  
 SMITH, MRS. JAMES S. (1928).....Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.  
 SMITH, MISS MARGARET M. (1919).....1329 Park Ave.  
 SMITH, THOMAS MARSHALL (1919).....Baltimore Club  
 SMITH, MRS. TUNSTALL (1926).....The Preston Apts.  
 SMYTHE, JOSEPH P. (1921).....712 Cathedral St.  
 SNOWDEN, WILTON (1902).....605 Cathedral St.  
 SOLTER, GEORGE A. (1925).....Court House, City.  
 SOPER, HON. MORRIS A. (1917).....102 W. 39th St.



- SPEARE, ALMUS REED (1923).....Rockville, Md.
- SPENCE, DR. THOMAS HUMPHREYS }  
 (1922) ..... } College Park, Md.
- STAMP, MISS ADELE HAGNER (1929).....Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
- STARR, EDWARD JAMES (1928).....2403 Chelsea Terrace.
- STAUB, JOHN T. (1924)..... }  
 } Care United R. W. & Elec. Co.,  
 } Continental Building.
- STAUB, WILLIAM H. (1919).....604 Somerset Rd., Roland Park
- STEELE, MRS. JOHN MURRAY (1922).....Garrison, Md.
- STEELE, MISS MARGARET A. (1917).....Winona Apts.
- STEELE, MISS ROSA (1925).....11 East Chase St.
- STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905).....S. E. Cor. Courtland & Saratoga Sts.
- STEINMULLER, THEODORE A. (1924).....221 E. Baltimore St.
- STETTINIUS, MRS. WM. C. (1929).....500 Somerset Rd.
- STEUART, JAMES E. (1919).....Title Building.
- STEUART, LAMAR HOLLYDAY (1928).....1311 John Street
- STEUART, RICHARD D. (1919).....Preston Apartments.
- STEUART, MISS SUSAN ELICOTT (1929).....Roland Ave., Roland Park
- STEWART, DAVID (1886).....1005 N. Charles St.
- STEWART, REDMOND C. (1916).....207 N. Calvert St.
- STEWART, MRS. WM. A., JR. (1925).....205 W. Lanvale St.
- \* STICKNEY, GEORGE H. (1923).....Keyser Building.
- STICKNEY, RT. REV. MSGR. LOUIS R. }  
 (1922) ..... } Sacred Heart Church, Mt. Washington
- STILES, MRS. WM. LEE (1928).....137 W. Lafayette Ave.
- STINE, I. FREDERICK (1928).....405 Hayward Ave.
- STIRLING, MISS HELEN (1929).....11 E. Chase St.
- STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, 3D (1917).....Ten Hills, Md.
- STOCKBRIDGE, MRS. HENRY, JR. (1921).....Cecil Apts.
- STOCKETT, J. NOBLE (1919).....1430 Linden Ave.
- STOCKETT, MARIA LETITIA (1927).....1430 Linden Ave.
- STOLL, MRS. CONRAD F. (1926).....Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
- STORK, WM. B., LT. U. S. NAVY, RET. }  
 (1928) ..... } Winona Apts.
- STORM, WILLIAM M. (1926).....Frederick, Md.
- STRAUS, PHILIP GUTMAN (1921).....3414 Powhatan Ave.
- STRAYER, MISS MINNIE (1926).....518 N. Carey Street
- STUART, MISS SARAH ELIZABETH (1915).....Chestertown, Md.
- SUDLER, MISS CAROLINA V. (1915).....Calverton Apts., Washington, D. C.
- SULLIVAN, FELIX R., JR. (1922).....1605 Park Ave.
- SUMMERS, CLINTON (1916).....Bedford Square, Guilford.
- SUMWALT, MRS. MARY H. (1909).....426 W. 57th St., Kansas City, Mo.
- SUTTON, MRS. EBEN (1929).....515 Park Ave.
- SWANN, SHERLOCK (1928).....908 N. Charles St.
- SWANN, THOMAS, 4TH (1929).....c/o Gillet & Co., Baltimore
- SWEENEY, MRS. LOUIS F. (1919).....2813 St. Paul St.



- SYKES, GUY (1929) ..... 10 W. Chase St.  
 SYMINGTON, JOHN F. (1924) ..... 1407 Philpot St.
- TABLER, DR. H. E. (1926) ..... Box 2, Hancock, Md.  
 TALBOT, MRS. HENRY PAUL (1929) ..... Homewood Apts.  
 TALBOT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913) ... Rockville, Md.  
 TAYLOR, RALPH CORBIN (1921) ..... 328 University Parkway.  
 THAYER, W. S., M. D. (1902) ..... 1208 Eutaw Place.  
 THIRLKELD, REV. L. A. (1918) ..... 3709 W. Hayward Ave.  
 THOM, DeCOURCY W. (1884) ..... 405 Maryland Trust Building.  
 THOM, MRS. MARY W. (1919) ..... 105 Wendover Rd., Guilford.  
 THOM, MRS. P. LEA (1902) ..... 204 W. Lanvale St.  
 THOMAS, MRS. CATHERINE BOWIE }  
     CLAGETT (1925) ..... } 2739 N. Calvert St.  
 THOMAS, DOUGLAS (1925) ..... 2739 N. Calvert St.  
 THOMAS, MRS. HARVEY C. (1914) ..... 2110 Mt. Royal Terrace.  
 THOMAS, EDWARD M. (1928) ..... 1123 N. Calvert St.  
 THOMAS, MISS ELIZA SNOWDEN (1919) ... 1102 McCulloh St.  
 THOMAS, GEO. C. (1915) ..... 2426 N. Charles St.  
 THOMAS, JOHN B., JR. (1929) ..... Baltimore and Light Sts.  
 THOMAS, WILLIAM S. (1915) ..... 211 N. Calvert St.  
 THOMPSON, ARTHUR (1921) ..... 109 Market Place.  
 THOMPSON, GOUGH W. (1922) ..... 300 N. Charles St.  
 THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895) ..... Title Building.  
 THOMPSON, R. LEA (1927) ..... Earl Court Apartments.  
 THOMSEN, JOHN J. (1923) ..... Severn Apartments.  
 TIFFANY, HERBERT T. (1919) ..... 132 W. Lafayette Ave.  
 \* TIFFANY, MRS. LOUIS McLANE (1920) .. 831 Park Ave.  
 TILGHMAN, LT.-COL. HARRISON (1917) .... 15 Broad St., New York City.  
 TILGHMAN, OSWALD (1906) ..... Easton, Md.  
 TINGLEY, THOMAS J. (1924) ..... 1706 Citizens National Bank Bldg.  
 \* TOLSON, ALBERT C. (1916) ..... 82-83 Gunther Building.  
 TOME, PETER, E. (1919) ..... Lutherville, Md.  
 TORSCH, C. BURNETT (1921) ..... 26 Somerset Road.  
 TORSCH, MRS. C. BURNETT (1921) ..... 26 Somerset Road.  
 TOWERS, ALBERT G. (1920) ..... Title Building.  
 TREIDE, HENRY E. (1922) ..... 4201 St. Paul St.  
 TRIPPE, ANDREW NOEL (1924) ..... Walbert Apartments.  
 TRIPPE, JAMES McC. (1918) ..... 1602 Bolton St.  
 TRIPPE, RICHARD (1917) ..... Citizens National Bank Building.  
 TRUNDLE, MRS. WILSON BURNS (1914) .... 2414 Madison Ave.  
 TUBMAN, ROBERT E. (1915) ..... Cambridge, Md.  
 TUBMAN, MRS. SAMUEL A. (1921) ..... Hopkins Apartments.  
 TUCKER, MRS. CLARENCE A. (1922) ..... Sudbrook Park.  
 TURNBULL, MISS ANNE GRAEME (1919) .. 1623 Park Ave.  
 TURNER, HOWARD (1916) ..... Betterton, Kert Co, Md.

- TURNER, REV. JOSEPH BROWN (1915).....45 Main St., Newark, Delaware  
 TURNER, MRS. J. FRANKLIN (1926).....Cecil Apartments.  
 TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.  
 TYSON, MALCOLM VANVECHTEN (1924)....251 W. Preston St.
- UHLER, JOHN EARLE (1924).....1402 Eutaw Place.  
 URIE, JOHN D. (1924).....Chestertown, Md.
- VALENTINE, MISS KATHERINE (1928).....1120 N. Calvert St.  
 VAN BIBBER, MISS LENA CHEW (1923)....129 W. North Ave.  
 VAN HOLLEN, DONALD B. (1925).....Cedarcroft Rd. & Bellona Ave.  
 VAN RENSSELAER, MISS FLORENCE (1926) ..3 E. 82nd St., New York, N. Y.  
 VEST, DR. CECIL W. (1923).....1014 St. Paul St.  
 VICKERS, MRS. ROBERT (1923).....1317 Eutaw Place.  
 VICKERY, STEPHEN G. (1925).....1223 N. Calvert St.  
 VEITCH, DR. FLETCHER P. (1926)..... }  
 VEITCH, MRS. LAURA B. (1926)..... } College Park, Md.  
 VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....Johns Hopkins University.  
 VON DER HORST, MISS LOUISE (1928).....747 W. North Ave.
- WALKER, MRS. CATHERINE F. (1915).....Chestertown, Md.  
 WALKER, OWEN (1926).....Arlington Ave., Relay, Md.  
 WALLACE, CHAS. C. (1915).....804 Union Trust Building.  
 WALTERS, HENRY (1880).....Abell Building.  
 WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.  
 \* WARFIELD, MRS. GUSTAVUS (1925).....Albion Hotel.  
 WARFIELD, HARRY RIDGLEY (1927).....3 Somerset Road, Roland Park.  
 WARNER, MRS. ALEXANDER (1923).....613 St. Paul St.  
 WARNER, MRS. THEODORE (1929).....Wardman Park Hotel, Wash., D. C.  
 WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....905 Union Trust Building.  
 WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....601 Calvert Building.  
 WATERS, MISS MARY E. (1916).....P. O. Box 53, Druid Station  
 WATERS, MISS MYRA (1924).....Laurel, Md.  
 WATKINS, MRS. SAMUEL (1921).....Ellicott City, Md.  
 WATTS, MRS. JOHN A. (1922).....Odenton, Md.  
 WATTS, J. CLINTON (1914).....2504 Maryland Ave.  
 \* WATTS, SEWELL S. (1916).....Calvert and Redwood Sts.  
 WEAVER, JACOB J., JR., M. D. (1889)....1709 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
 WEBB, MISS CELESTE (1930).....9 Wendover Rd.  
 \* WEBB, MISS ELLA (1922).....2030 Park Ave.  
 WEBB, MRS. OSCAR E. (1923).....Sudbrook Park, Pikesville, Md.  
 WEBB-PEPLOE, MRS. LAURA HAMMOND }  
 (1922)..... } 3927 Canterbury Rd.  
 WEBBER, CHARLES R. (1920).....B. and O. Building.  
 WEEDON, MISS L. A. (1927).....1306 W. Lexington St.  
 WELSH, MRS. ROBERT A. (1916).....Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.  
 WEST, HARRY (1916).....Hanover and Fayette Sts.  
 WETHERALL, WM. G. (1924).....800 Eastern Ave.



- \* WILSON, MRS. VELLETTA M. (1924) .....1419 E. Lanvale St.  
 WILSON, MISS VIRGINIA A. (1926) .....1013 St. Paul St.  
 WILSON, MRS. WILLIAM T. (1898) .....Care of Safe Deposit & Trust Co.  
 WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902) .....Fayette and St. Paul, S. W.  
 WINDER, EDWARD LLOYD (1927) .....110 E. Lombard St.  
 WINEBRENNER, DAVID C., 3RD (1926) .....Frederick, Md.  
 WINN, MISS ELIZABETH J. (1929) .....864 Park Ave.  
 WINSLOW, RANDOLPH, M. D. (1921) .....1900 Mt. Royal Ave.  
 WOOD, FREDERICK WM. (1926) .....  
 WOOD, MRS. FREDERICK WM. (1926) .....  
 } 2429 Keyworth Ave.  
 WOODRUFF, CALDWELL, M. D. (1914) .....Linthicum Heights, Md.  
 WOODRUFF, MRS. CHARLES S. (1927) .....Walbert Apts.  
 WOODS, HIRAM, M. D. (1911) .....842 Park Ave.  
 WOODS, MRS. HIRAM (1920) .....842 Park Ave.  
 WOOTTON, W. H. (1905) .....Citizens National Bank Building  
 WORTHINGTON, CLAUDE (1905) .....3502 Denison Rd.  
 WORTHINGTON, EDWARD L. (1924) .....3504 Clifton Ave.  
 WORTHINGTON, ELLICOTT H. (1917) .....1531 Bolton St.  
 WORTHINGTON, RICHARD W. (1925) .....3607 Fairview Ave.  
 WRIGHT, PHILEMON K. (1929) .....Easton, Md.  
 WRIGHT, W. H. DECOURSEY (1921) .....800 Cathedral St.  
 WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909) .....  
 } John Carter Brown Library,  
 } Providence, R. I.  
 WROTH, PEREGRINE, JR., M. D. (1921) .....Hagerstown, Md.  
 YEAKLE, IRA B. (1922) .....3768 Forest Park Ave.  
 YOUNG, ANDREW J., JR. (1916) .....814 Fidelity Building  
 YOUNG, MRS. SARAH J. GORSUCH (1917) ...214 Chancery Rd., Guilford  
 ZELL, MRS. HARRY S., JR. (1924) .....1800 N. Charles St.  
 ZELL, RANDOLPH CLEMENT (1925) .....Walbert Apts.  
 ZIMMERMANN, CHARLES W. (1929) .....1922 W. Baltimore St.





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## SOMETHING MORE OF THE GREAT CONFEDERATE GENERAL, "STONEWALL" JACKSON AND ONE OF HIS HUMBLE FOLLOWERS IN THE SOUTH OF YESTERYEAR.

By DECOURCY W. THOM.

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On August 26, 1927, Mr. Thomas Jackson Arnold, of Elkins, W. Va., nephew and biographer of the World famous General T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, C. S. A., wrote me as follows:—

Dear Sir:

"August 26, 1927.

I have in my files an extract from an article "Recollections of "Stonewall" Jackson by General Dabney H. Maury published in Richmond Times January 23rd., 1898, and in Vol. 25—Southern Historical Magazine (he means Southern Historical Society papers, D. W. T.) pp. 309-12-13, also Riley's "Stonewall" Jackson p. 15, giving an account of a duel in which General Jackson participated as second while serving in Mexico. Mr. Wm. Taylor Thom, of Washington, in course of correspondence mentioned incidentally sometime ago that his uncle in his life-time had given a similar account to him, with an injunction of secrecy and which injunction had been observed until General Maury gave the affair publicity, which he naturally felt removed the cause for such injunction. As I am one of the nearest relatives of General Jackson—knew him better than anyone now living—have made a study of his life

for years; have published "Early Life and Letters of General Jackson," I am greatly interested in getting anything new or additional about him, not for use, except with permission and then subject to strictest discretion on my own part, similar to that observed by me in my *Life of Jackson*. Mr. Thom informed me that the uncle referred to was your Father. Hence my object in addressing this letter to you is to ask if you are willing to let me have your Father's account of the affair. This occurrence was some 80 years ago. It was published to the World upon the statement of one of the participants, nearly 30 years past. If you think your Father, if living, would be willing to give me such facts as were within his knowledge pertaining to this affair, I trust you will feel no hesitancy in doing so. In making this request I hope you will credit me with having no desire to request more than what I would feel free to do myself under like circumstances.

With an apology for troubling you, I am

Very sincerely,

(Signed) Thos. J. Arnold."

Naturally I desired to gratify Mr. Arnold and I have always believed that every characteristic of a great man or great era should be utilized to grasp their full significance. On the other hand, my Father had described that duel to me in deep confidence. Indeed, he had written the details of it on a page of the brief auto-biography I had persuaded him to write and which he gave to me on December 27th, 1894. Then on the succeeding day he had substituted for the page containing particulars of the duel merely these words:—"While quartered here (Lerma, Province of Toluca, Mexico,—D. W. T.) the Lieutenant (the late J. Pembroke Thom—D. W. T.) witnessed a duel between two Lieutenants of his regiment in which a then distinguished Lieutenant of Artillery and subsequently one of the most distinguished Generals of the Confederate Army was second to one of the parties who fought with Army rifles at thirty paces. Neither was touched."

Why did my Father resort to such indefiniteness? Was he loath to convict the heroic "Stonewall" Jackson, subsequently a shining Presbyterian Christian, of aiding in a duel; or was he trying to shield a fellow Virginian who bore an illustrious name; or was he mindful of the fact that he himself might be barred from public service to which he was frequently called if he were convicted of participation in that unlawful thing—a duel?

I wrote Mr. Arnold that I questioned my right to break the confidence in which my Father had imparted to me the details of that duel. Mr. Arnold then cited to me Riley's "Stonewall" Jackson, and "The Confederate Veteran" of August 1927, as publishing quotations from an article entitled "Stonewall" Jackson, and written by the late Major General Dabney H. Maury, C. S. A., and published in the Southern Historical Magazine (Southern Historical Society papers—D. W. T.) in which he stated that General Birkett D. Fry, of Virginia, C. S. A., had told him that he, Fry, and "Stonewall" Jackson were seconds for a Lieutenant Lee, adjutant of his regiment, in a duel in Mexico when the American Army was awaiting the signing of peace terms after the fighting was ended in the Mexican War of 1846-48.

So much as to Jackson concerning my qualms in the matter. As to Lee, Jackson knew him and his record and was his second, thereby proving that the Lee side of the shield in the controversy producing the duel seemed to Jackson to be undefiled. And, finally, as to my Father who was the last survivor of the participants in this duel; he had passed from life's vexatious happenings on August 21st, 1899. Recognizing all these things I finally decided that the full facts about the duel should be set forth in a responsible Historical Magazine instead of being baldly stated in a casual letter. But as that little affair was only one of many private warfares which occurred in the Southern and Western parts of the United States some seventy years ago when our Nation was just about half its present age, to justify my telling about it, my account should present some illustrative details of American life in the Southern part of



our country in those days, including any pertinent anecdotes and facts concerning any of those mentioned in my paper. I have tried accordingly to secure details in the lives of the two principals, second Lieutenant Daniel Smith Lee and second Lieutenant Benjamin Franklin Harley, also of the four seconds: either Captain M. M. Clark or second Lieutenant Birkett D. Fry; second Lieutenant T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson; Captain Lewis Carr; and second Lieutenant J. Pembroke Thom; who took part in this duel in the South of Yesteryear. The great Jackson was chief second for Lee and either Clark or Fry was his assistant second. Carr and Thom served similarly for Harley. Carr and either Clark or Fry stood opposite one another as did Jackson and Thom. Jackson stood to the left of Lee when the duel occurred, while Thom stood to the right of Harley.

I consulted my friend, Mr. Charles F. Harley, of Baltimore, Maryland, and through him, Mr. Herbert Harley of Chicago, Ill., Secretary of the American Bar Association, as to Lieutenant Harley. They could not inform me. Heitman gives Harley's record as follows: "Benjamin Franklin Harley, Pa., Pa., Second Lieutenant Infantry, March, 1847. 11th Infantry 9th April 1847. 1st. Lieutenant 12th Aug, 1847, Brevet Captain 20th August, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico. Honorably mustered out 13th August, 1848." And I wrote Mr. William G. Stanard, Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Virginia Historical Society as to Lieutenant Lee. Mr. Standard replied on June 6th, 1928, as follows:

" June 6, 1930.

Dear Sir:

The only source of information in regard to the Lees which I have is Mr. Lee's "Lee of Virginia". Doubtless you have examined this and note that it has no mention of Daniel S. Lee. The Lees were so numerous, became so widely scattered, that Mr. Lee was far from getting them all.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) William G. Stanard."

But, the Military Secretary of the War Department of the United States referred me to Heitman's Historical Register of the U. S. A., for Lee's record. It is as follows:

"Daniel Smith Lee, Virginia. Virginia 1st. Infantry, 24th February, 1847. 11th. Infantry, 9th. April, 1847. Regimental Adjutant 9th April, 1847, to 14th August, 1848. Brevet Captain 20th August, 1847, for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico. Honorably mustered out 14th. August 1848. (Died 15th. of August, 1857.)"

And, I could learn nothing about Captain M. M. Clark, except this from Heitman:—

"Captain M. M. Clark, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., was during the period of the Mexican war a staff officer and not attached to any regiment. He had previously served as second Lieutenant, and first Lieutenant, 2nd. United States Artillery. He was promoted to be major and regimental quartermaster August 1, 1856, and he died May 10, 1861."

Nor anything about Fry except Heitman's statement as follows:

"Birkett D. Fry, Virginia. 1st. Infantry 24th, February, 1847. Voltigeurs 9th April 1847. Regimental Adjutant 15th June to 26th August, 1847. Honorably mustered out 31st. August, 1848. (Brig. Gen. C. S. A. war 1861 to 1865. Died 21st. January, 1891."

Likewise, Heitman was my only available source of information about Captain Lewis Carr except that the late Mark Alexander, Esq., wrote me on January 12th, 1905, that he thought Carr was of Albemarle County, Virginia.

Thus I was restricted to weaving my story around the lives of only two of the dueling party of six officers. One of them was the professional soldier "Stonewall" Jackson about whom books and fame are clamorous. The other was the humble, Southern, non-professional soldier whose career, I, of all men living know best and whose auto-biography written at my request and handed me on December 28th, 1894, is placed before me as I write.

Those two men were born in the golden age of Old Virginia. Each of them took his own way through life. But to illustrate the Old South let me sketch as briefly as will help our purpose the lives of these two Virginians, the professional and the non-professional soldier, until they met in this duel whose details were told me by the latter who was my Father.

Thomas Jonathan Jackson, was born at Clarksburg, in Harrison County, West Virginia, on January 21st., 1824. He was the youngest of four children. His parents died when he was three years old leaving him penniless. Many of his Jackson kin had become prominent. They cared for him. He was taken to live in the house of a Dutch uncle-in-law whom he did not like, "He soon ran away and took refuge with a kind Aunt, the wife of Judge Allen of the Court of Appeals. When she gently reproved him and urged him to return to his uncle he replied with great calmness and decision, "Maybe I ought, ma'am, but *I am not going to.*" Another uncle, Cummings E. Jackson, then took him to live in the old family home near Weston, in Lewis County. There he remained until the age of sixteen, acquiring some plain education in English at an old field school and helping his uncle in farm work. At sixteen his intelligence and probity led the County Court of Lewis County to elect him constable. He proved to be very efficient. But, vast ambition always urged him and he took his first long step forward when he secured a vacancy at West Point. When asked if he were prepared to enter that great military school he said, "I am very ignorant, but I can make it up by study. I know I have the energy, and I think I have the intellect." Entering West Point in June 1842 he worked incessantly so that in a class of seventy he steadily moved towards the top. His general standing was at the end of his first year 51; in his second year 30; in his third year 20; in his fourth year 17. In reaching these marks reference was had to his poor standing in the earlier of those four years, otherwise he would have graduated much higher. Indeed, his ranking in his fourth year was 12 in engineering, 5 in ethics, 11 in artillery, 21 in infantry tactics, 11 in mineralogy and geology. He graduated on July 1st.



1846, and being made Brevet second Lieutenant of Artillery was assigned immediately to the 1st. Regiment of United States Artillery, then serving under General Taylor in Mexico. He joined his command at once. He was in good physical condition except for his eyes. He had injured them permanently through studying by the light of a glowing anthracite fire after lights had to be put out in his bed-room at West Point. In the Spring of 1847 his battery took part in the assault on Vera Cruz. He was soon appointed second Lieutenant in Command of a battery of siege guns during the bombardment. For "gallant and meritorious conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz," he was promoted to the rank of first Lieutenant. Longing to gratify his sense of duty and his insatiable ambition he asked to be transferred to a battery of Light Artillery which General Scott had put under command of the dashing Captain John Bankhead Magruder as a reward for gallantly capturing it at the storming of Cerro Gordo. Commanding half of that battery at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Jackson, though he had suffered heavy losses amongst his horses and men, rushed his battery forward and serving his gun with the help of only one or two men, silenced the enemy battery which had done him so much damage. His Captain John Bankhead Magruder reported on him as follows: "My fire was opened, and continued with great rapidity for about an hour. In a few moments Lieutenant Jackson, commanding the second section of the battery, who had opened fire upon the enemy's works from a position on the right, hearing our own fire still further in front, advanced in handsome style, and kept up the fire with great briskness and effect. . . . Lieutenant Jackson's conduct was equally conspicuous throughout the whole day, and I cannot too highly commend him to the Major-General's favorable consideration." And on another occasion he reported on Jackson as follows: "I beg leave to call the attention of the Major-General commanding the division to the conduct of Lieutenant Jackson of the First Artillery. If devotion, industry, talent, and gallantry are the highest qualities of a soldier, then he is



entitled to the distinction which their possession confers." For "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847," Jackson was brevetted major. In less than a year he had risen from brevet second Lieutenant to brevet major, distinguishing himself so greatly in every action as to attract the attention, and secure the especial notice of his generals, including the Commander-in-Chief. When the actual fighting of the Mexican War was over Jackson was stationed with his command in the City of Mexico. There he studied Spanish and became a frequent visitor at the house of a Spanish Gentleman, of one of whose four daughters he was a great admirer, and engaged in the study of the Roman Catholic Religion with the Archbishop of Mexico though he had accepted Protestant Episcopalianism while at West Point. Such was Jackson's History up to the date of the duel.

That leaves me to recite the history up to that date of the remaining participant in the duel. I hope I shall be forgiven if I seem to use too many family details.

Joseph Pembroke Thom, seventh child and fourth son in a family of eight, was born on March 13th, 1828, at "Berry Hill", Culpeper County, Virginia, the dwelling plantation of his father, Colonel John Watson Triplett Thom, and his wife Abby De Hart Mayo, of "Powhatan Seat," immediately opposite Richmond, Virginia, in Chesterfield County.<sup>1</sup> J. Pembroke Thom was blessed with a home enjoying an ample income; but which produced most of the needs of the estate by the labor of between 100 and 200 negro slaves trained to very many vocations. The general life there was very happy and the young boy grew to understand the various industries on the place. And he amused himself with gun and dog; became a good rider of his Father's thoroughbred horses; developed into one of the strongest persons

<sup>1</sup> The lawn of "Powhatan Seat", by-the-way, is said to contain the grave of the Indian Emperor Powhatan. It was marked by a large boulder. And the site on that lawn where Pocahontas is said to have saved the life of Captain John Smith about to be clubbed to death, was marked by another large boulder.

there and acquired "book learning" at an old field school in the neighborhood. But he was of an adventurous disposition. He demanded to "go to sea before the mast." His wise Father took him to Norfolk, Virginia, and let him take ship to Boston. That completely disillusioned him for the time being and he gladly availed of the plans his Father had made for him to return by land. Then he attended the well known school of Mr. Thomas Hanson, at Fredericksburg, Virginia. In that school every boy was allowed to study aloud! When a boy hit him in mistake because of an injury committed by a third boy in the midst of the hubbub he returned the blow and finished the fight outside at recess; but upon being required by Professor Hanson to apologize refused to do so unless his assailant apologized first. Thereupon, his Father, Colonel Thom, came down from "Berry Hill" some twenty miles away and cut the gordian knot by deciding that his boy should return home with him. Soon thereafter came the Mexican War. Going to Fredericksburg, J. Pembroke Thom, then just 18 years old helped to raise a company of volunteers for that war and was chosen 1st. Lieutenant. His Father thought him too young to go to war and again brought him home. On this occasion he put him in charge of an outlying estate of 1000 acres. But his thirst for adventure was unquenched. That thirst was shared by his immediately older brother, Cameron Erskine Thom. They secured their Father's leave to go to Washington in search of commissions in one of the ten regiments then being raised for service in the Mexican War. They thought those commissions would be easily obtained because they had two family friends in high places. One of them was the Commanding General Winfield Scott, who had married their Mother's first cousin, Maria Mayo, daughter of Colonel John Mayo of "Belle-ville" near Richmond, Virginia, who by-the-way built "The Mayo bridge" between Manchester and Richmond.<sup>2</sup> The other

<sup>2</sup> There is a family anecdote which relates that Colonel Mayo did not smile upon the courtship of the very dashing but thriftless Captain Scott who one day rode out on a very magnificent horse to call upon his lady

high official was the great and good Matthew Fontaine Maury who had paid frequent visits to their Father's home in "Berry Hill". Maury, subsequently Commodore Maury, paid many of those visits in pursuit of his sweetheart Miss Herndon, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who spent much time at "Berry Hill" as a friend of the four daughters of Colonel Thom.<sup>3</sup>

However, not through Scott nor Maury nor otherwise were forthcoming the two second Lientenancies which my Father and his brother Cameron sought in Washington. Cameron Thom continued to hope in vain for his commission. Pembroke Thom secured an interview with President Polk and asked him for a second Lieutenancy. The President asked the young man, not then 19 years old, but who seemed much older because of a rather heavy beard he was wearing, if he could enlist some soldiers. Whereupon Pembroke Thom answered "lots and

love Miss Maria Mayo at "Belleville". Scott said to Colonel Mayo "what do you think I gave for that horse, sir," Colonel Mayo yielded to temptation and replied to him very baldly, "your note, sir," but I hope with a smile on his face.

<sup>3</sup>I am tempted to tell another characteristic anecdote. We have all heard that Commodore Maury dying at Lexington, Virginia, whence, the roads were virtually impassable that winter, requested that in the Spring his body should be borne thence 'through the Goshen Pass when the Laurel is in bloom,' and interred in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. That was duly accomplished. But his daughter,—she married her first cousin, Mr. Charles Maury,—told me of another death-bed request made by the Commodore. He had asked that a scion from a yellow flowering bush which had been in bloom in the garden at "Berry Hill" over the seat on which Miss Herndon had become engaged to him should be planted over his grave in Hollywood Cemetery. Mrs. Maury told me that wish had been complied with. But there is no such scion there now. When J. Pembroke Thom was next in the White House his eldest sister, Lucy Lewis Taylor, wife of William Taylor first cousin of President Zachary Taylor was stopping there and helping to receive. But, the last visit of Doctor Thom to the White House was at the especial invitation of President Grover Cleveland in whose behalf he had raised and headed the first 'Cleveland for President' Club in the United States, and had had it working steadily for Cleveland up to and in the nominating Convention and until his election to the Presidency. After the election and inauguration Manning, dispenser of offices for Cleveland had gotten Thom to visit him in Washington, and then said 'President Cleveland



cords of them". The President then told him to raise a company and he would give him a second Lieutenancy. The company was duly raised, the second Lieutenancy given, the necessary training received at Fortress Monroe and the company shipped to Vera Cruz.

Lieutenant Thom was wounded on September 14th, 1847, at the battle of Puente Nacional, as is mentioned by Major Kenly on p. 319 in his "Memoirs of a Volunteer in the War with Mexico"; but was well enough to fight at the battles of Cholula and Huamantla. In one of them he had to command his company as his superior officers were not in fighting condition.

When active warfare was over he was stationed for sometime in the City of Mexico where he and his command were quartered in a church.

I think I have shown from the doings of the six ardent young officers who participated in this duel and of the other persons I have mentioned something of the manner of living in the South of seventy years ago. Life is broader now than in their day and generation; but it is less intense and colorful. And though we agree that knowledge has grown amazingly since then, what has been happening meanwhile in the realm of Romantic adventure,

recognizing that your Cleveland Club turned Maryland to him and in appreciation of all that offers you the appointment of Collector of Customs is Maryland.' My Father expressed his appreciation. Some time passed. President Cleveland asked my Father to come to the White House at a certain hour. Then and there Cleveland personally expressed his obligation to Thom and offered him the Collectorship provided he secured the endorsement of the Maryland delegation in Congress whose dominant leader was Senator Gorman whose commands to Thom as Speaker of the House of Delegates to advance or retard certain bills on the calendar had not been obeyed. Therefore when President Cleveland thus qualified the unqualified proffer through Manning of the Collectorship Doctor Thom said to President Cleveland, 'Mr. President I have not sought any office from you. You made me an unqualified offer of this Collectorship. I will not seek endorsement from anyone regarding it.' Cleveland did not fulfill his promise about the Collectorship. He played up to the demand of the Maryland delegation that their approval must first be had as to all Federal appointments. They did say they would approve Thom as Naval officer, but he refused to be considered for any post but that of Collector of the Port.



and of Loyalty, and of Individuality and of Spirituality? Tennyson was right when he sighed about a somewhat similar society in the United Kingdom, "But the tender grace of a day that is dead will never come back to me". Perhaps that was true as to his cultured self; but, indeed, all the virtues were less pervasive then than now when in character as in topography the depths are filling up and the heights diminishing.

I can be authoritative in my account of the duel because on December 28th, 1894, I wrote out the following detailed description of it from my Father and got him to confirm its accuracy. And I have, also, from the War Department, U. S. A., the incidental military records I have cited. I ought to say here that General Dabney H. Maury wrote in the Richmond, Virginia, "Times", of January 23rd., 1898—(See copy in Vol. 25—Southern Historical Society papers, D. W. T.) that General Birkett D. Fry, C. S. A., told him that when he was a first Lieutenant (of Voltigeurs) he acted with "Stonewall" Jackson as a second for Lee. This would seem to supersede my Father's confessedly indistinct recollection as to who was the great Jackson's fellow second. I say "Great" for even then Jackson had proven his genius for war. Having described the personnel engaged in this characteristic private warfare called a duel, let me repeat my Father's account of it as given to me. The principals were thirty paces apart and fought with the standard army rifle of that day. The surgeon in the affair was from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was of the rank of assistant surgeon. The dueling ground was on the roadside between the City of Mexico and the village of Lerma which was then occupied by the 11th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. A. Lieutenant Jackson was stationed with his command—Magruder's Light Artillery—in the City of Mexico, whence, early in the morning he galloped to the duel which took place soon after sunrise. If Lee's assistant second was Lieutenant Fry, Fry must have joined the combatants from the camp of the Voltigeurs then billeted at Toluca near Lerma. If Captain Clark did serve as Lee's assistant second he was probably the

Captain M. M. Clark, assistant quartermaster, 12th Infantry, U. S. A., Virginia, stationed at the time of the duel in the City of Mexico, I believe, and, if so coming thence with Jackson to the dueling ground. In this duel there was very bitter feeling. Lieutenant Harley had charged that Lieutenant Lee was the author of an unsigned article which appearing in a newspaper printed in the United States had been received at the camp of the 11th Infantry at Lerma. Harley denounced Lee as the author of that article and as a liar because it stated that Colonel William M. Graham who had commanded the 11th regiment and who was killed on the 8th of September, 1847, in the battle of Molino del Rey, Mexico, had died in the arms of Lieutenant Lee, whereas it was well known, Harley asserted, that Graham had died while supported by himself—Lieutenant Harley.

Public opinion was so against Lee in this matter that his fellow officers avoided him. His only recourse under the Code of Honor of that day was to challenge Harley to mortal combat. This he did. My Father wrote that amongst all the officers of the 11th Infantry only one would serve as Lee's second. In this emergency he secured the friendly offices of the young T. J. Jackson—the immortal "Stonewall" Jackson that was to be. Each principal in this duel was said to be a deadly shot with a rifle. According to General Maury's newspaper article whose details he ascribed to Lieutenant Birkett D. Fry, subsequently a General in the Confederate service, "Jackson won the word, which he delivered, standing in the position of a soldier, in stentorian tones, audible over a forty acre lot." The words: "Are you ready?" "Take aim." "One", "Two", "Three", "Fire", were given. The two shots sounded as one. Both men throughout the whole affair showed unfaltering courage and steadiness. Lee was a fine rifle shot. Harley had very frequently cut a tape line at thirty paces distant with a rifle bullet. It was a matter of intense surprise to all parties that neither Lee nor Harley were even wounded! Lieutenant Thom "thought both men were killed so dead that

they could not stir." Lee stood quiet. Harley angrily grounded his rifle and immediately sent Lieutenant Thom to demand another shot. This Lieutenant Thom demanded through Lieutenant Jackson. Jackson instantly and peremptorily refused to accede stating that his principal had been accused of cowardice which charge was absolutely disproved by the duel which had just occurred. Lieutenant Thom reported this ultimatum to Lieutenant Harley. Harley then in a loud voice denounced Lee as a liar and a thief meaning that by a false report he had taken from Harley credit for bravery and soldierly devotion. This ended the affair. Jackson had dominated it. He withdrew from the ground with his principal, Lee, and his fellow second and promptly galloped back to the City of Mexico. Thom with his principal, Harley, and his fellow second repaired to Lerma.

Soon after all this peace terms were signed by Mexico and the United States. Jackson's command and that of Thom—the 11th Infantry—were sent to Fort Hamilton, New York. Here Jackson remained for two years. There he was christened by a Protestant Episcopalian minister and communed in his church. From Fort Hamilton Jackson was sent to Fort Meade near Tampa Bay, Florida, where his poor health was much improved by the climate. But wearying of the idle life at the Fort he applied for the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Artillery Tactics in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. Being elected to that position he resigned from the army and in July, 1851, began ten years of continued teaching there. His eye sight, impaired at West Point, forced him to mentally visualize many of the mathematical demonstrations and drawings required in teaching his classes. This training helped him greatly in keeping clearly before his mind in the Civil War the positions of the troops which he was either co-operating with or opposing. During these ten years of teaching at the Virginia Military Institute, Jackson continued to be respected most highly by every one who came in contact with his vigorous and devoted character.



Soon after going to Lexington he joined the Presbyterian Church. One of Major Jackson's christian acts in Lexington was to teach a Sunday School class of negro boys. Soon after settling in Lexington he had married Miss Junkin, daughter of the Presbyterian Clergyman, Dr. Junkin, President of Washington College. She did not live long nor did their only child a daughter. In a few years Jackson married again. This time to a Miss Morrison of North Carolina. One child—Julia—was born to them a few months before his death. That child married William E. Christian of Richmond, Virginia, and before her early death one child, Thomas Jonathan Jackson Christian, was born to them. That child graduated at West Point. The highest incentive to be a good man and a great soldier is his. He graduated at West Point June 13th, 1911. This is his military record to date:

“WAR DEPARTMENT  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
Washington

May 7, 1930.

AG 201 Christian, T. J. J.

(5-5-30) Offers.

CHD—RB—mmR—442

STATEMENT OF THE MILITARY SERVICE OF

THOMAS J. J. CHRISTIAN.

Upon graduation, appointed 2nd Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, June 13, 1911; served in the Philippines with regiment November, 1911 to February 12, 1915; at Presidio of San Francisco, California, with 1st Cavalry, March 8 to November 4, 1915; at Presidio of Monterey, California, to March 11, 1916; at Slaughter's Ranch, Douglas and Naco, Arizona, to July 1, 1916; promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 16th Cavalry, July 1, 1916; duty with regiment at San Antonio, Texas, to February 1, 1917; at Mercedes, Texas, to February 27, 1917;



Professor of Military Science and Tactics, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado, (promoted Captain of Cavalry May 15, 1917,) to June 11, 1917; duty with 21st Cavalry at Ft. Riley, Kansas, to September 1, 1917, and with 79th Field Artillery to October 27, 1917; at Camp Logan, Texas, to January 18, 1918; at School of Fire, for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to March 22, 1918; at Camp Logan, Texas, to June, 1918; appointed Major of Field Artillery, National Army, June 7, 1918; Assistant Commandant, Firing Center, Camp McClellan, Alabama, to July 3, 1918; Commanding 3rd Field Artillery Replacement Depot, Camp Jackson, South Carolina, to October 7, 1918, and 6th Brigade, Field Artillery Replacement Depot (appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Field Artillery, U. S. A., October 24, 1918,) to November 14, 1918; student, Army War College, Washington, D. C., to December 9, 1918; commanding 45th Field Artillery, Camp Stanley, Texas, to December 20, 1918; Commandant, Field Artillery Reserve Officers' Training Corps Unit, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, to December 31, 1919, and in addition thereafter, Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University (reverted to Regular Army rank of Captain, January 20, 1920; promoted to Major, Field Artillery, July 1, 1920,) to June 11, 1921; commanding Field Artillery Training Unit, R. O. T. C., Cornell University (Senior Instructor, Field Artillery Officers' Reserve Corps Training Camp, Edge-wood, Maryland, June to August 1922,) to June 30, 1923; commanding post, Madison Barracks, New York, to March 5, 1924; sick in hospital and on leave to January 1, 1925; commanding post, Fort Hoyle, Maryland, to July 31, 1925; student, Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to June 22, 1926; student, Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to June 20, 1927; duty at University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics (Assistant Instructor 1927 and Senior Instructor,

1928-29 Summer Camp, Officers' Reserve Corps, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin) to present date.

“By authority of the Secretary of War:

C. H. BRIDGES,  
Major General,  
The Adjutant General.”

He is married and has a son Thomas J. J. Christian, aged 14, and a daughter, Maguerite Christian, aged 10.

Now let me bring us up to date by stating what had happened to Thom during these same ten years. When he had arrived from Mexico to Fort Hamilton, New York, he developed yellow fever. His sturdy constitution and the devoted nursing of a friend saved his life. Being then mustered out of the Army he returned to his home “Berry Hill” for a brief time and then studied medicine at the University of Virginia for two years. He would not graduate there because it afforded no clinical practice, but, more especially, because he desired to prolong his studies made possible by his Father's practice of paying all the expenses of his sons while they prepared for a profession. Colonel Thom used to tell his four sons as to that:—“I want to put something into your head that the Sheriff cannot take away.” The incidental diploma of graduation having been received Colonel Thom would give to the son, thus graduating, a thoroughbred riding horse; the negro boy who had been his special servant on the plantation, and \$1000 and the advice to go out into the world and make his way, but to come back home to secure a fresh start if fortune should prove unkind despite sound efforts. Under this plan two of the sons became doctors of medicine and one a lawyer. One of the doctors—William Alexander Thom—used his equipment to travel through the South in search of a place in which to practice his profession. He finally settled in Northampton County, Virginia. Before that he had illustrated the high spirit of the South and the curious quirks of honor of the day.

He, too, had been involved as a second in a duel between two students while he was a student at William and Mary College. The principals compounded matters. But, for some reason Aleck. Thom and his opposing second exchanged shots. My uncle was shot in the leg and the College authorities caused him to leave. When the Civil War was about to start the seasoned physician, but, still adventurous William Alexander Thom got ready a large force of volunteers to sail across from Northampton County (on the Eastern shore) of Virginia, and capture Fortress Monroe. Reporting that to Governor Letcher of Virginia he was ordered to desist. A great opportunity for the Southern Confederacy was thereby lost. In the Civil War he became Inspector of Hospitals and was Chief of one in Richmond, Virginia. I will tell about the other doctor presently.

The lawyer son—Cameron Erskine Thom—went across the plains to California in 1849. He had various exciting experiences during that crossing. The most curious one occurred when he rode from his caravan on his charger, a mule, to inspect a little clump of trees near a stream. An Indian hidden there shot a poisoned arrow through Cameron Thom's leg and into the poor mule. Breaking the shaft of the arrow my uncle freed his leg and before long his wound healed. But the poison on the arrow head which could not be removed from the mule soon killed the poor animal. Arrived in California Cameron Thom soon gained a large practice and great popularity. He just failed of election as Attorney General of California, returned East and served as a captain in the Confederate States' Army, and after the war returned promptly to California and was often offered a sure election to Congress, served as Mayor of Los Angeles and died just before reaching the age of 90 years. The remaining son—John Catesby Thom—who was the oldest of all, remained at home with his Father to be in charge of the three family plantations.

All this seems to me to illumine the life in the South shortly before the great Civil War which severely changed it. Slavery was a terrible handicap for the South. The greatest difficulty



was how to get rid of it. Perhaps I will be pardoned if I allow this paper to help me further in picturing the Old South by stating in it the details of one of the special efforts which I know was tried to help solve the problem of slavery. My Grandfather, Colonel John Watson Triplett Thom, secured through a visit of his son Catesby the needed amount of suitable land in Pennsylvania, called for eighteen volunteers amongst his approximately 200 slaves to be freed and convoyed by his eldest son Catesby to those lands in Pennsylvania which were to be given them when sub-divided into little farms supplied with suitable buildings and adequate stock of various kinds. Only one suitable volunteer responded. Conscription of seventeen more was resorted to. After two arduous months spent in convoying and settling the Colony my uncle Catesby returned to "Berry Hill" to rest from his great labors. In a short time nearly all of the eighteen negroes he had led to Freedom, and to the equipped little farms my grandfather had bestowed, also, returned home to the mild work and plentiful supplies of the old plantation. (See p. 73 of Beverley B. Munford's "Virginia's attitude towards Slavery and Secession.")

But, I am allowing myself too much latitude. Let me complete the illustrating experiences of former second Lieutenant J. Pembroke Thom after finishing his medical studies at the University of Virginia. He studied for one year at the great Jefferson Medical College, in Pennsylvania. There he graduated with high honors. During that time he had an encounter that may interest you with the great novelist William Makepeace Thackeray at a reception given Thackeray at the home of the celebrated Mrs. Rush, who was considered the leader of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Society at that time. Mrs. Rush had gotten my Father and a number of other young men friends of hers to act as ushers in escorting young ladies to be presented to her and to Mr. Thackeray, the lion of the evening. After thus escorting a good many young ladies my Father broke the monotony of his frequent reappearances with the remark "they are making quite a Roman of you Mr. Thackeray", to which



remark Thackeray who had a very badly broken nose, you remember, promptly replied, "I wish they would begin with my nose, sir."

However, to our story: it was immediately after graduation that the former Lieutenant now become the young Dr. Thom, competed for one of several vacant assistant surgeoncies in the U. S. Navy. He and another graduate of his medical class tied for first place. There was a re-examination. The other applicant then surpassed Dr. Thom in marks. The kind providence that had so often saved him now again seems to have interposed. The successful applicant was ordered to be in sole charge and at higher pay but on a small vessel ordered to the Coast of China to do some charting. Dr. Thom had been ordered to serve under an older surgeon on the 72 gun frigate Savannah which was to cruise in the South Atlantic with headquarters about Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Dr. Thom refused the offer of his successful opponent to exchange berths. That opponent went with his ship to the China Coast. There it was once sighted and then disappeared forever in some great storm, it is believed. Dr. Thom served on the Savannah for four years. During that time he met in Rio de Janeiro the daughter of the American Consul and acting *Chargé des Affaires*—W. H. DeCourcy Wright. Dr. Thom and Miss Wright were married in 1857. Dr. Thom then resumed his life as a farmer and dwelt upon his estate—"Glen Ella"—near Brandy station in Culpeper County, Virginia. There he established thoroughbred stock of various varieties, especially thoroughbred running horses, thus gratifying a taste which had originated when he lived on his Father's estate.

Not until the Civil War did Thom again see Jackson, though they each had served with troops in connection with the John Brown uprising at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., in 1859. Jackson at that time commanded the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute camped at Charlestown, W. Va. And Thom served as Colonel on the staff of General William B. Talliaferro of Gloucester County, Virginia, who had been his Captain in the

Mexican War and who was appointed by Governor Wise to command the Virginia troops sent to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., in October 1859, to help suppress the John Brown raid. It was not until the dreadful Civil War between the States began that the Great Jackson and his humble follower Thom again encountered one another. Meanwhile Jackson had served as I have stated and had become a Colonel commanding a Confederate Force in the neighborhood of Cheat Mountain, West Virginia. And, meanwhile, the wife of Doctor Thom died on January 25th, 1861. He was desperate. Then loomed the Civil War. Going to Richmond, Virginia, he refused to become Major of the Irish Battalion the only troops Virginia raised before joining the Southern Confederacy. He wanted that battalion to be commanded by some professionally trained soldier and besides that he courted death for his sorrowing self. After the Irish Battalion had its first fight every officer in it signed a round-robin requesting him to become its Major in Command. His sense of duty caused him to decline that noble offer. Then came service with the Irish Battalion as part of the troops under Colonel T. J. Jackson, not yet "Stonewall" Jackson, about Cheat Mountain, West Virginia. There Jackson personally ordered Captain Thom and his company to occupy a certain critical point which he said he entrusted to him because of his record, and, he told the Captain that his company would be either withdrawn or relieved if the other troops retreated. Several days of heavy rain then occurred. The valleys were flooded. Communication was virtually cut off. The food of Thom's company gave out and nothing but green corn was obtainable. Finally, Captain Thom broke camp, though dreading Jackson's anger for he had already executed some who had disobeyed discipline. The movements of the enemy and the rising of the streams had prevented orders to withdraw from reaching the Captain's camp. Jackson neither explained the situation nor executed the Captain.

Then came the winter expedition in snowy weather to Romney. Pleural pneumonia put the Captain to bed there, but his

first Lieutenant Lewis Randolph got him on horseback and supported him there and so saved him from capture. Recovering his health the Captain served with the Irish Battalion at the first battle of Kernstown when again and for the last time he was to come into personal touch with the Great Jackson, who, had not yet so developed his troops and technique as to become a virtually invincible Commander. In fact until shortly after the first battle of Kernstown Jackson had suffered stalemate or check as a Commander in the Civil War. After that period he triumphed by applying his theory of battle:—‘Always mystify, surprise and deceive the enemy, and having found his weakest point attack in force and having defeated him pursue and cut him to pieces.’ None of that occurred at the first battle of Kernstown, near Winchester, Virginia. There Jackson’s 3600 men were foiled by the 9000 Federal troops under General Shields and withdrew after heavy losses. Jackson placed General Garnett under arrest for withdrawing his brigade there despite the fact that Garnett’s ammunition had become exhausted. Jackson asserted that Garnett should have ordered a bayonet charge. Jackson did have the Irish Battalion charge. While Thom was leading that charge the death he had sought almost came to him. He was wounded in the right hand, and shifted his sword to his left hand only to have that sword bent by a bullet. He was then wounded in the leg, and a bullet put his heart nearly out of service by hitting over it a thin, little, new testament which on the evening before the battle his first Lieutenant Lewis Randolph had thrown away and which Thom had slipped into the pocket of his blouse to give to some poor wounded man in the morrow’s battle. Struggling for breath and in great pain the Captain lay long upon the stricken field. Then it was that Jackson came and leaned over him and praised him and promised that in the next fight that humble Captain should lead the van. The physical heart of that wounded man never again permitted that. Recovered from his flesh wounds Thom was tried at drilling troops at Richmond. His heart action forbade even that for it had been injured permanently.



He was ordered to run the blockade from Charleston, South Carolina, to Bermuda enroute to Canada and France where he was to command the Marines on one of the war vessels the Confederacy was having built there to be commanded by his Father's good friend Commodore Matthew F. Maury. His blockade runner had to burn much of its movable parts in order to escape into the harbor at Bermuda from a Federal war ship. The tide of battle changing in the Civil War destroyed the complacent liking of Napoleon III for the Southern Confederacy. The dreams of a Confederate battle fleet built in France melted away.

After a while the Civil War was over. Thom was still only a Captain though he had earlier refused a second Colonelcy offered him on the staff of his boyhood friend General Seth Barton French, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. In 1866 he came from Europe to Baltimore with his second wife who had been Miss Catherine Reynolds of Kentucky. She was a first cousin of General John H. Morgan, C. S. A., of Kentucky. She co-operated with Captain Thom in many good works, notably in the founding of The Hospital for the Women of Maryland. During his thirty-nine years of life in Baltimore, Captain Thom did his humble best as the head of a family and as a citizen. His chief amusement was in rearing the finest of many kinds of thoroughbred stock, on his farm "Manor Vale", near Catonsville, now owned by his youngest son and namesake J. Pembroke Thom. Two of the animals raised there were the great steeplechase horse, Pimlico, who was never beaten except in the race in which he broke his neck, and Tonkaway so intimately associated in the memories of many of us with his subsequent owner "Old" Ned. Jackson and with Harry Harwood who as a gentlemen jockey rode him to many victories. Doctor Thom was offered repeatedly and in vain by the dominant political powers nominations to the mayoralty and to Congress. They did get him into the Presidencies of the first and second branch of the Council and into the Speakership of the House of Delegates. In the latter position he destroyed



his promotion to the Governorship of Maryland, I have been informed, when he, as Speaker, refused to obey the direct spoken instruction from the Chief of Staff of his political party's Board of Strategy, so to speak, to advance or retard certain bills on the docket of the House of Delegates which as Speaker, Thom had thought right to order to be taken up in their regular turn. Duty always commanded him. He lacked ambition. Perhaps his Father's broken career considerably destroyed ambition in his case and in that of others of his descendants. Colonel John Watson Triplett Thom served many years on the Vestry, Magistrate, High Sheriff group who in the various counties of Virginia governed according to the old English method which the Virginian Colonists had brought with them. As the High Shrievalty was served in rotation Colonel Thom who lived to be 85 years old, was High Sheriff of Culpeper County three times. And Colonel Thom had served in the war of 1812 and in the Senate of Virginia. But running for Congress as a Federalist he went down to overwhelming defeat in the country wide destruction of that party in 1801. After that his active contacts gradually diminished during forty years seriatim as to Nation, State, County, Plantation, Garden, House, Library until the last few years of his life which were spent in his bedroom surrounded by the classics, English, Latin and Greek which he had always loved.<sup>4</sup> But to return to "Mr. Speaker", J. Pembroke Thom. Before his decisive course about the ranking of bills he had taken his own line over political country when he organized and became President of the first 'Cleveland for President Club' in the United States and so led Maryland to Cleveland. Refusing many offices, he yet did accept the founding Presidency of the Hospital for the Women of Maryland; served as President of Spring Grove Hospital for the Insane; served as founding President of the

<sup>4</sup> But thence he showed his unbroken interest in nature by continuing to record daily in a book started some sixty years earlier the range in temperature, the direction and speed of winds, the rainfall, etc., etc. Commodore Maury used those records when writing upon kindred subjects.

Hospital for Feeble Minded Children and served long as a Vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, etc., etc. In such spirit he wrought his best as one of God's stewards until on August 21, 1899, death's finger touched him and he slept. His life was warm and full to overflowing with that knightly spirit which inspired the best Americans of the Old Time South—For God and Country. This is the Editorial in which the *Baltimore Sun* announced his passing away:

“Dr. J. Pembroke Thom whose death is announced this morning, though a native of Virginia, had been so long a resident of Baltimore that he was thoroughly identified in every way with the State of his adoption. Like most others whom Virginia has sent us, Dr. Thom proved a valuable and enterprising citizen, and made a prominent place for himself in professional, political and social spheres. He came of strong and spirited Virginia stock, with whom honor, courage and duty were the highest mottoes of life, and never lowered or sullied the noble standard of personal integrity and manhood which came to him as a State and family heritage. Born when “knighthood was still in flower” in the South and where then the grand old title, gentleman, was considered the highest of distinctions, he never forgot the ideals or traditions of his youth, but carried with him to the closing years of the century the courtly bearing and lofty and gallant spirit that characterized the gentlemen of the old regime. Dr. Thom was one of the last surviving representatives of a class of citizens who applied the principle of chivalry to modern democratic life, and who in public affairs, like the old guard at Waterloo, would rather die than surrender political principle or compromise moral conviction. This type seems passing away in public life, and the country is the poorer for it. We could exchange with benefit much of what is called the progress and development of the past two or three decades, for public men of the moral caliber of a day that is dead.”

And you ask me what became of the little testament that

saved his life at the first battle of Kernstown. His soul lived the life which the contents of that testament set forth. Nothing can destroy that. The bullet-torn, old, red morocco-covered little book itself of some three inches length and an inch and a half wide was thrown away some thirty years ago by a maid set to clean out his Secretary in which he had kept that talisman. I beg pardon if I have erred in writing too intimately and too much of that simple gentleman, my Father. I submit that the incidents I have told about him and his fellows do exemplify without exaggeration the habits of life of the vigorous Southern Gentlemen of Yesteryear.

But what of the glories of the genius for war of that same era. Again, I must exemplify as best I may. I tell of "Stonewall" Jackson, the greatest "Puritan" soldier produced by the English Speaking race. No words of mine can fittingly pronounce his mighty genius for War. The bead-roll of his victories against fell odds is unsurpassed. See how they gleam as I tell them over:— First Manassas; Winchester; Cross Keys; Port Republic; Cold Harbor; Malvern Hill; Cedar Run; Second Manassas; Harpers Ferry; Fredericksburg and then the crowning victory of Chancellorsville and his passing away in world-wide military and christian glory on Sunday, May 10th, 1863. The stars in their courses seem to have fought against the Southern Confederacy. But the devotion to conscientious conviction is ever the best measure of worthiness. And today the North and the South of our blessedly united country acclaim the purity of motive of the convinced defenders of the respective sides of the war shield that once separated them into warring camps in the American Civil War. "Stonewall" Jackson died sixty-seven years ago. Through the tense years since then his genius for war has shone on undimmed and has been studied reverently by every military directorate and so with the stark individualism of his granite-like character has kept his memory green.

Two more anecdotes about him and I shall have done. Years ago it was a duty and a joy to me to help during many weeks



about the bedside of a dearly beloved brother-in-law, Basil B. Gordon, awaiting at Atlantic City the time when a severe surgical operation should be performed upon him. Dr. Hunter McGuire who had been the Chief Surgeon of the Army of Northern Virginia, C. S. A., and who had served in a similar capacity in the "Stonewall" Jackson Brigade, spent a number of days as a consulting surgeon on Basil's case at Atlantic City. That threw me much into Dr. McGuire's company there and so I got him to talk to me about "Stonewall" Jackson. He told me that at the beginning of the War Jackson pointed out the logic of giving no quarter and illustrated his view by comparing the fighting strength of the South to the volume of water in an inland lake fed only by rain fall and constantly losing strength by evaporation and seepage, and the strength of the North to the great ocean constantly fed by inflowing streams, as well as rain fall and thereby offsetting its losses of any kind. And, Dr. McGuire told me this second anecdote:— how that after fighting all day long in the battle of Fredericksburg, General Jackson attended a staff meeting held by General Lee late in the day to consider what should next be done. Jackson advised that the Confederate Army should proceed to cross the Rappahannock river and cut up the demoralized Federal troops. Then he fell asleep from the fatigue of the day. The discussion was continued. Jackson was awakened and briefly informed of what views had been expressed by the other officers present and again was asked for his opinion. He replied 'cross the river (the Rappahannock) and cut up or capture the demoralized Federal troops'. He was told that darkness would make it impossible to tell Confederate from Federal soldiers. He replied "tie a white bandage around the left arm of each Confederate soldier". Thereupon an inquiry was sent to Dr. McGuire as to whether he could supply sufficient bandaging material for that purpose. Dr. McGuire was forced to state that his supply was insufficient. When that information was given to the staff council General Jackson said "then tear a piece off the shirt tail of each one of our men and bandage his



left arm, and cross the river and pursue and capture or cut up the enemy." The council decided otherwise. When the next morning came the Federal Army had retreated far and had availed itself of precious time to overcome much of their demoralization.

Through the kind providence of the All Wise, Time and the ever growing supply of new and cohering relationships has bound up the wounds received by the North and by the South in the great Civil War. The war was the greatest inter-necine struggle in the long history of the English speaking race. There was ample heroism and devotion to duty on each side in that fearful struggle, and in the regional life leading up to it. I specify none from the North simply because I have lacked opportunity to absolutely prove any statement I might thence make in the case. I have specified as to Jackson and Thom because I was enabled to be fully and absolutely sure about them but even with the aid of family knowledge I could not be sure of the details of the lives and services of some fifty relatives as close as first cousins of my Father who did their duty as they saw it by serving as officers in the army of the Confederate States. And, I do know that a few of his relatives serving in the United States Navy before the Civil War thought it their duty to continue their official service, and that one of them received his Southern Mother's forgiveness for that stand against her Southern people. "Berry Hill" House was burned during the Civil War; its stone walls were used by Federal troops to build huts, and its plantation was devastated and its ownership passed away from the typical Southern family some of whose life I brought myself to sketch in order to surely set forth Southern manners in those days of old.

I hope I have convinced you of the instinct for romantic adventure, individual initiative and spirituality prevalent in the South of Yesteryear. The North had its own type of all those virtues. Unfortunately I am ignorant of their incident details.

But I do know that Jackson and Thom belong in character

to the Southern Section of the mighty army of men good and true of various regions who throughout the sweep of history have tried as friend or foe to do their duty.

“The Knights are dust;  
Their good swords rust;  
Their souls are with the Lord we trust.”

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## DURHAM COUNTY: LORD BALTIMORE'S ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT OF HIS LANDS ON THE DELAWARE BAY, 1670-1685.

By PERCY G. SKIRVEN.

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The territory occupied by the present (1930) County of Sussex in the State of Delaware was known in the seventeenth century as the Hoorekill, [also spelled Hoerkill, Horekill and Whorekill] <sup>1</sup> and extended from Bombay Hook, on the west shore of the Delaware Bay, on the north, down the shore to Cape Henlopen (Fenwick Island) on the south, says Scharf in his history of the counties of Delaware.

In order to better understand the situation that obtained in Delaware in 1670-1684 I quote, in part, from the *Encyclopedia Britannica* the story of Delaware's beginning: “Queen Christina of Sweden in 1639 sent out a colony under a Dutchman, Peter Menewe, who first landed at the mouth of the Delaware,<sup>2</sup> near the present town of *Lewes*, which they named Paradise Point. Here they made a purchase from the Indians of all the land on the west side of the river, from Cape Henlopen, at the mouth of the bay, to Trenton Falls; and as none of the Swedes understood the Indian language, the deeds were written in Dutch, and sent to Sweden for preservation. The first settlement the Swedes made in their newly acquired coun-

<sup>1</sup> Kill in the Dutch language means “creek.”

<sup>2</sup> *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol. VII, p. 44, 9th Edition.

try, which they called New Sweden, was near the Delaware River, where the Christine [Christiana] and Brandywine Creeks join, and where the city of Wilmington now stands. Here they built a fort, which they called Christiana. The Dutch . . . also claimed the west bank of the [Delaware] river, and wrote a remonstrance to Menewe, though they did not interfere with the colony. . . . The Dutch proved troublesome neighbors, and as a retaliation . . . built Fort Casimir six miles below the Swedish settlement. . . .”

In 1654, Sweden sent Governor Rising with a large number of colonists; and his first act was to take Fort Casimir, which he did without bloodshed renaming it the ‘Fort of the Holy Trinity’, when he captured it.

This brought Governor Stuyvesant from New York, with six or seven vessels, and as many hundred men, who not only retook Fort Casimir but also Fort Christiana. Stuyvesant compelled the Swedes to swear allegiance to the Dutch Government, and those who refused the oath were forced to leave the country. Thus the colony of New Sweden was obliterated, and the Dutch became owners of the west shore of the Delaware River, having at Fort Casimir, which they called New Amstel, a governor of their own, though under the jurisdiction of the governor of Manhattan (New York).

In 1664 Sir Robert Carr after capturing Manhattan, sailed up South River, [the Delaware River] and took New Amstel, changing the name of the river to Delaware, and New Amstel to New Castle on Delaware; though the Swedish chronicler affirms ‘there has never been a castle in it’.

“For nine years was the colony held by the English, Carr being Governor under Governor Lovelace of New York. Lord Baltimore had claimed, during the Dutch administration, all the lower part of the territory, within two miles of New Amstel, and whilst Governor Lovelace was in office he still urged his claim. In 1673 the Dutch admiral Eversten stormed New York, took it without capitulation, and again there was a Dutch governor on the Delaware. This rule was short, for in the



very next year [1674] all the English Colonies were ceded back to England by the Peace of Westminster.

"Yet the settlement on the Delaware seemed doomed to change its owners; for, becoming the property of the duke of York [later James II] by a special grant, there was a governor sent to New Castle in the name of the duke, who himself never visited his possessions in America.

"In 1682 the duke gave, or nominally sold, 'the three lower counties' to William Penn, so that they became a part of Pennsylvania."

Since Lord Baltimore's Charter <sup>3</sup> to the Province of Maryland gave him all the lands west of the Delaware Bay, south of 40th parallel and north of a line drawn east from Watkin's Point, he felt that he had a perfect right to grant lands at and near the Hoorekill, and, in order to offer a special inducement, he had an Order issued by his Council, October 22, 1669,<sup>4</sup> that notice be given to the Sheriffs of Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot and Baltimore Counties <sup>5</sup> "that what Persons will seat [settle] on any Lands on the Seaboard Side [of Maryland] and [on] Delaware Bay from the bounds of Virginia to the degree forty Northerly Latitude, shall, for their encouragement pay, only one shilling sterling rent per annum for every fifty acres which he or they shall take up upon Legal warrant". These warrants were to be issued to those persons "that have been or shall have been transported into his said Province since the said 28th day of July 1669, etc." Only persons of British or Irish descent could receive these grants which were

<sup>3</sup> ". . . all that Part of the Peninsula, or Chersonese lying in the Parts of America, between the Ocean on the East, and the bay of Chesapeake on the West, divided from the Residue thereof by a Right Line drawn from . . . Watkins' Point, situate upon the Bay aforesaid, near the river of Wigheo, on the West, until the Main Ocean on the East; and between that Boundary on the South unto that Part of the Bay of Delaware on the North, which lieth under the Fortieth Degree of North Latitude, etc., etc."

<sup>4</sup> *Arch. Md.*, Vol. 5, p. 56.

<sup>5</sup> These were the only counties affected by the order. Baltimore County extended to both sides of the Chesapeake. Kent did not then reach the present Delaware line.



to be issued on credit, upon the condition to be void in case the grantee or grantees to whom the same shall be made do not or shall not within four years from the date of their grant bring in or import into the said Province to reside and continue there one person of British or Irish descent for every fifty acres so to be granted on Credit and make sufficient legal proof of such bringing in and importation of every such person.

For reducing the quit rent to one shilling sterling or 50 lbs. of Tobacco for each 50 acres granted, William Penn accused Lord Baltimore of breach of faith and of being a violator of the amicable treaty existing between them. This was in 1683.<sup>6</sup> To this the Proprietary writes: "Now why this should be such a crime as immediately for my Neighbor Penn to tax me with a breach of faith and to call me a disturber of the Peace etc.: Neither I nor my Councill can understand the same [for] that [which] now has been done was likewise done in Governor Richard Nicholls, Col. Francis Lawelas and Sir Edmund Andros their times whilst those same parts on Delaware were in the possession of His Royall Highness the Duke of York besides the Whorekill was taken by mee from the Dutch some years ago and never since in their possession which will sufficiently be made out; so that I have been ill used by my neighbor (I conceive) having not by any action of mine deserved to be termed a faithless person and one not fit to be treated with.

Thus much certified by

C. [Charles] Baltimore."<sup>7</sup>

The strained relationship, between these two men of vision, that arose over the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania, was further aggravated by the granting by Lord Baltimore, of some 19000 acres of land, in that part of Delaware lying along the west shore of the Delaware Bay and extending from the present Maryland boundary line (below Cape Henlopen) north some distance above the upper part of Sussex

<sup>6</sup> *Arch. Md.*, Vol. 5, p. 391.

<sup>7</sup> *Arch. Md.*, Vol. 5, p. 391.

County. There were forty-five persons who obtained warrants for these lands. The warrants bore date from 1670 to 1682, and there were forty-seven different pieces of land granted. At Annapolis, Maryland, in the Land Office, these warrants are recorded. In the book showing Lord Baltimore's lands that had been granted within the bounds of Cecil County, there is a list of the lands now lying in the State of Delaware that were granted as lying within "Durham County."<sup>8</sup> The record of these lands, together with the names of the grantees, date of grant and location of the property, is bound in the Cecil County "Debt Book".<sup>9</sup>

The List follows:

<sup>8</sup> *Arch. Md.*, Vol. 5, p. 56.

At a Council held at St. Mary's 22nd day of October 1669.

"Ordered that from the Horekill to the degree forty northerly latitude be erected into a county called by the name of *Durham*, and from the Horekill to Mt. Scarbarough be likewise erected into a county called as the Lord Proprietary shall hereafter direct." This latter was eventually named Worcester County which was first erected on June 20, 1672 as evidenced by the following record dated June 20, 1672.<sup>10</sup>

". . . and we having erected that part of our said province beginning at the southernmost branch of a bay now called Rehobeth Bay and from thence running northerly up the Seaboard Side to the South Cape of Delaware Bay and thence to the Whore Kill Creeke and up the bay to the fortieth degree northerly latitude into a county and do hereby erect the same into a county and it is our will and pleasure that it shall be a county and called by the name of Worcester county in our said Province of Maryland."

He, Baltimore, impowered Francis Jenkins an inhabitant and resident in the said county to pass upon the rights of settlers and to take out warrants for land for them in order that they would not have to travel to St. Mary's to the secretary's office.<sup>11</sup>

He also appointed Thomas Jones one of the justices of the county captain of all the forces, horses and foot that are or shall be in the county of Worcester the whole of this territory lying within the present limits of Delaware was lost to Maryland when the boundary of Delaware was determined in 1685. This county became a realty in 1742 by act of the assembly with the following bounds,—on the north by Delaware, East by the Atlantic Ocean, South by Virginia and West by Somerset County, Maryland.

<sup>9</sup> Page 80 et seq.

<sup>11</sup> *Arch. Md.*, Vol. 5, p. 109.

<sup>10</sup> *Arch. Md.*, Vol. 5, p. 108.

	Grantee	Name of property	Acres	Location
1	John Reynolds	Foxes Palace	300	25 Aug. 1670 on Fox branch of Winlock's Creek.
2	Thos. Hethod	Plain Dealing	300	25 Aug. 1670 Winlock's Creek near Delaware Bay.
3	John Everhard	Edward's Fortune	300	25 Aug. 1670 in Winlock's Creek near Delaware Bay.
4	John Curtis	Mulberry Point	300	25 Aug. 1670 north of Winlock's Creek near Plum Point about 6 miles above the Whorekill.
5	Thos. Reynolds	Reynold's Fortune	300	25 Aug. 1670. At head of Whorekill Creek at mouth of Delaware Bay.
6	Thos. Everard	Norwich	300	25 Aug. 1670. Delaware Bay on Whorekill Creek.
7	Zerobabell Wells	Well's Point	300	25 Aug. 1670. Fox Branch, Winlock Creek.
8	Timothy Freeman	Freeman's Joy	300	25 Aug. 1670. Box branch in Winlock Creek.
9	Ralph Elstone Jr.	Love	300	3 Oct. 1670. In Winlock Creek in Delaware Bay.
10	Otho Walgatt	Ship Haven	50	3 Oct. 1670. At Whorekill on Chesterfield Creek.
11	Saunders Millson	Ransom Bell or Ransamble	500	8 Oct. 1670. Chesterfield Creek.
12	Hellman's Fred'k. Wilbank	The Company's Fort	150	3 Oct. 1670. Chesterfield Creek.
13	William Clauson	Waram	50	3 Oct. 1670. Chesterfield Creek.
14	Derrick Tillson	Oyster Point	100	3 Oct. 1670 in Chesterfield Creek Delaware.
15	Anthony Peters	Outerlight or Outright	100	3 Oct. 1670 in Chesterfield Creek Delaware.
16	Hugh Brent	"Surveyed for Hugh Brent"	300	18 April 1670 W. S. Delaware Bay S. W. branch of Duke Creek.
17	Edward Wall	"Surveyed for E. Wall"	400	10 April 1671. W. S. Delaware Bay. Man S. W. branch Duke Creek.
18	Thos. Marshall	"Surveyed for Thos. Marshall"	400	8 April 1671. W. S. Delaware Bay S. W. S. Duke Creek.
19	Thos. Haynes	"Surveyed for Thos. Haynes"	400	W. S. Delaware 8 Apr. 1672 near head Duke's Creek.
20	Wm. Courtier	Chevie Chase	300	11 May 1672 Delaware Bay.
	Wm. Courtier	Hopewell	200	
21	Wm. Winsmore	Pipe Elme	300	3 May 1672.
22	Matthew Willson	Nottingham	300	2 May 1672. Near Prime Hook N. W. S. Nottingham Branch.



	Grantee	Name of property	Acres	Location
23	George Sealey	Sealey's Delight	300	10 May 1672 on Delaware Bay. N. S. Slaughter Creek.
24	James Buttler	Newington Green	300	On Delaware Bay. On N. S. Prime Hook. Oct. 1672.
25	Andrew Grundy	Andrew's Delight	300	8 May 1672 near Whorekill Creek E. S. Pagan.
26	Charles Pronce	Pronce's Discovery	300	10 May 1672. N. S. Prime Hook on Slaughter Creek.
27	Randall Revell	New Art	300	14. Feby. 1671. Near Whorekill on Indian Creek.
28	Danl. Browne <sup>12</sup>	Chaireing Cross	300	22 May 1672. Indian Creek.
29	Wm. Prentice	Prentice's Second Choice	300	14 May 1672. N. S. Slaughter Creek.
30	John White	Meant More	1000	2 May 1672 S. S. Duke Creek.
31	Richd. Pate	Severne	300	11 May 1672. Near Whorekill Indian Neck.
32	Richd. Kimball	Partners Choice	300	15 May 1672 near Whorekill W. S. Kimballs Creek.
33	Robert Cattlin Jr.	Long Acre	300	13 Feby. 1671 near the Whorekill near Indian River.
34	Robert Cattlin Sr.	Long Hope	300	16 Feby. 1671. Near Whorekill near Indian Creek. W. S. Pagan Creek.
35	Henry Smith	Kiderminster	1500	18 Mar. 1682. W. S. Delaware Bay. Prime Neck.
36	Frans. Jenkins	Pashoare	600	16 March 1672. W. S. Whorekill Creek near S. S. Delaware Bay.
37	Thos. Walker	Sidney	300	23 Aug. 1672. W. S. Whorekill Creek S. S. Delaware Bay.
38	John Smith	Bewdly	300	23 Aug. 1672. S. S. Delaware Bay N. S. Whorekill.
39	Miles Gray	Grays Lott	300	23 Aug. 1672. S. S. Delaware Bay on W. S. Whorekill Creek.
40	John Winder	Isle of Oxley	100	30 Oct. 1672 W. S. Delaware Bay 5 miles N. of Whorekill Creek in Rumley Marsh.
41	Wm. Warrilowe	Carpenters Lot	300	3 Mar. 1672. Kembell's Neck near Hoerekill Creek.
42	Thos. White	Castle's Green	300	4 March 1672 Near Whorekill Creek S. S. Kembell's Creek.

<sup>12</sup> Made High Constable of Worcester County 19th June, 1672.



	Grantee	Name of property	Acres	Location
43	John Richardson	Willow Brook	1202	Granted to John Richardson 17 Nov. 1682 on Duke Creek. W. S. Delaware Bay first for Duke of York.
43	John Richardson	Northampton	241	Granted 17 Nov. 1682. W. S. Delaware Bay between Terms Court and Little Creek.
44	John Stevens	London and Content	3180	W. S. Delaware Bay by marsh side of Little Creek.
45	Ralph Elstone	Elstone	300	3rd Oct. 1670 on Winlock Creek in Delaware Bay.
			<hr/>	
			Total acres	19173

“Total Amount of Durham County<sup>13</sup> £18.16.7½ this far ” is the notation of the collector of Lord Baltimore’s rents.

Writing of the persistence of Penn toward obtaining the rights of Lord Baltimore on the Delaware, McMahon states “. . . it now became necessary to assail that Charter (to Maryland): and hence in these representations we find Penn objecting to it because the Delaware settlements had been purchased and planted by the Dutch before that Charter was granted; and that even if Baltimore had acquired a right to them under the patent, he had forfeited it by suffering others than his colonists to retain possession of them for forty years. This objection, which will be found to have governed the decision of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in 1685, and to have ultimately deprived Baltimore of that portion of the peninsula which now forms the State of Delaware, did not originate

<sup>13</sup> There has been a careful search made for the map used by Lord Baltimore when these warrants were issued, that would show the rivers and streams called for as boundaries of the properties. Neither the Congressional Library at Washington, the Pennsylvania Historical Society’s Library in Philadelphia nor the library of the American Geographical Society of New York have copies of it. I feel reasonably sure that there existed such a map and am strengthened in this by the fact that Augustine Herman states in his report of his visit to Maryland in 1659, in which he describes “Mr. Secretary Calvert’s dinner,” “after the cloth was removed we talked about his *charts* or *maps* of the country of which he [Calvert] laid on the table two that were engraved and one in manuscript.”

with Penn. It will be found amongst the objections urged against the Charter, and in support of claims of Virginia, whilst the government of Maryland was in the hands of the Protector's Commissioners; and it was strenuously urged by the Dutch Ambassadors [Herman and Waldron] in 1659 in vindication of their title to the territory along the Delaware".<sup>14</sup>

Writing from London, England, under date of the 16th of September 1681 William Penn began to annoy Lord Baltimore by warning planters living in Cecil County, in the Province of Maryland, not to pay taxes to Lord Baltimore as he, Penn, regarded them as living within the bounds of his Province of Pennsylvania. The letters were addressed to James Frisby, Edward Jones, Augustine Herman, George Oldfield, Henry Ward and Henry Johnson "at their plantations in Pennsylvania".

Matters continued to get worse for Lord Baltimore, and the chief disturber was William Penn, who lost no opportunity to try to have the southern boundary of Pennsylvania established far enough south as to give him a harbor or landing on the Chesapeake Bay. This agitation continued until the Lords of the Committee of Plantations in England decided to clarify the situation and on February 12th, 1683/4 the following announcement was made by them: "A certain tract of land [Delaware] in America having been surrendered long since by the King and ever since the possession of His Royal Highness [James, Duke of York]. His Royal Highness having demised<sup>15</sup> it to William Penn, Esq., (lying contiguous to Pennsylvania) at a Rent, the Lord Baltimore now disturbs [*sic*] Wm. Penn and his agents there and opposes the passing of the Patent of it to His Royal Highness here".

"And upon a hearing before the Lords of the Committee of Plantations it being alledged in the behalf of His Royal Highness that this tract of land was inhabited by Christians before

<sup>14</sup> McMahon, Vol. 1, p. 30.

<sup>15</sup> McSherry says of this, "an act equally dishonest and disgraceful to both" *History of Maryland*, p. 97.

the Lord Baltimore's Patent, which extended only to land uninhabited by Christians.<sup>16</sup> It was ordered that they should be ready with proofs to that point.

It is now desired in the behalf of His Royal Highness a day may be appointed to be heard to it.<sup>17</sup> ”

Accordingly “ On Saturday, 17th October 1685, My Lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn were called in to Council Chamber ” and, after hearing Lord Baltimore, “ their Lordships agree to report their opinions that the tract of land now in dispute [Delaware] does not belong to Lord Baltimore, but in as much as it yet remains doubtful what are the true boundaries of the land called Delaware which their Lordships now adjudge to belong to His Majesty, their Lordships will meet again for the settlement of those boundaries between His Majesty and the Lord Baltimore at which time His Lordship [Baltimore] and Mr. Penn are to give their attendance and to come prepared for a final decision therein.”

The next meeting was on Saturday, 7th November 1685, and was as follows: “ My Lord Baltimore and Mr. Penn attending concerning the Boundaries of the Country of Delaware are called in and being heard their Lordships resolve to report their opinion to His Majesty that for avoiding further differences the

<sup>16</sup> Charter

“ Charles, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc.

To All to whom these presents shall come.

Greeting:

Whereas our well beloved and right trusty subject Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore in our Kingdom of Ireland, son and heir of George Calvert Knight, Late baron of Baltimore—treading in the steps of his father being animated with a laudable and pious zeal for extending the Christian Religion, and also the territories of our Empire, hath humbly besought leave of us, that he may transport by his own industry and expense a numerous colony of the English nation, to a certain region, hereinafter described *in a country hitherto uncultivated in the parts of America and partly occupied by savages having no knowledge of the Divine Being, etc., etc.*”

<sup>17</sup> *Arch. Md.*, Vol. 5, p. 404.

<sup>18</sup> *Arch. Md.*, Vol. 5, p. 454.



Tract of land lying between the river and bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea on the one side and the Chesapeake Bay on the other be divided into two equal parts by a line from the latitude of Cape Henlopen to the 40th degree of Northern Latitude and that one half thereof lying towards the Bay of Delaware and the Eastern Sea be adjusted to belong to His Majesty and that the other half remain to the Lord Baltimore as comprised within his Charter".<sup>19</sup>

This terminated claim of the Calverts to the Delaware lands. It also terminated their ambition to establish a county named for the County Palatine of Durham, England. It will be remembered that, when George Calvert's Charter to the Province was written, he was given among other items (mentioned in section IV of the Charter), "all and singular, such, and ample rights, jurisdictions, privileges, prerogatives, royalties, liberties, immunities, and royal rights and temporal franchises whatsoever, as well by Sea as by Land, within the Region, islands, islets and limits aforesaid, to be had, exercised, used and enjoyed, as any Bishop of Durham within the Bishoprick of *County Palatine of Durham* in our Kingdom of England, ever heretofore hath had, held, used or enjoyed or of Right, could or ought to have, hold, use or enjoy".

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A SKETCH OF THOMAS HARWOOD ALEXANDER,  
CHANCERY COUNCELLOR OF MARYLAND,  
1801-1871

By HENRY J. BERKLEY

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In a recent number of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, we have written of John H. Alexander, this State's first geologist and in this article wish to sketch the life of an equally famous brother, whose name has been forgotten though his death occurred less than sixty years ago.

<sup>19</sup> *Arch. Md.*, Vol. 5, p. 455.



During the wave of immigration into this land between the years 1788 and 1792, which brought many capable Scotch-Irish into this State, and whose impress upon the community is still marked, there came to the town of Annapolis two gentlemen of Belfast by the name of Alexander. Their christian names were William and Archibald. The latter soon left for the new State of Kentucky, then opening its treasures and attracting large numbers of their compatriots.

William settled permanently in Annapolis, and shortly married Mary Harwood Stockett, a daughter of Thomas Noble Stockett, whose descendants still occupy a place of prominence in Maryland. Her mother, Mary, was a daughter of Col. Richard Harwood, also of Ann Arundel County, who served in the Revolutionary War and other military capacities.

Of this union there were born Thomas Harwood, William and John H., and three daughters, Mary, Anne and Jane.

The first son, Thomas (b. Dec. 23rd 1801), was educated at St. John's College, and later studied law in the office of Col. James Boyle. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty years, and afterwards directed his attention chiefly to the practice and principles of equity. In early life he was in close association with Reverdy Johnson, Nicholas Brewer, Philip Barton and Theodoric Bland, all noted attorneys of that day. To Theodoric Bland he owed the principal direction and bent of his career. For a number of years Alexander held the position of Auditor to the High Court of Chancery, while Bland was Chancellor. He served several terms in the Maryland Legislature. In 1839 he published his "Maryland Chancery Practice" of which the original notes now lie before me. At the height of his career he was considered to be the ablest chancery lawyer of the State.

After the abolition of the Court of Chancery in 1851, he removed to Baltimore, where he became noted as an excellent consulting counsel and an unsurpassed scholar in the law. He was at that date retained by many of the largest corporations, and notably by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In 1832, Mr. Alexander married Priscilla Ghiselin, a great-grand-daughter of Caesar Ghiselin, Huguenot immigrant of Annapolis, noted as a goldsmith; but, of a somewhat numerous family, none of his descendants survive in this State.

He was a vestryman of Old St. Paul's, and an ardent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His life was one of spotless integrity and irreproachable character.

When the War between the States began, while sympathetic with the men of the South, he could not be brought to believe that it was wise to separate from the Union. In a community where the greater number of his friends and associates were secessionists, and where households were divided in sentiment among themselves, Mr. Alexander's lack of espousal of the popular cause encountered bitter resentment, so much so that in 1867 he removed to New York City, where he had offices, with residence in Newark, New Jersey. In November 1871, he fell ill with typhoid fever, to which he succumbed on the fourth day of December of that year. His burial place is in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

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## EDUCATION AND THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1850-1851

By L. E. BLAUCH

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### 1. THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitution of 1776 provided for Maryland what came later to be recognized as a most undemocratic form of government. Its property qualifications for voting and for holding office were high enough to remove control from the masses of the people. The governor was elected annually by the Legislature and he in turn, with the advice of the Senate, appointed all the judges of the various courts. The scheme of apportion-

ing the members of the House of Delegates gave the small counties legislative power out of all proportion to their population and it resulted in a government by the minority. With the rising spirit of democracy, as well as with social and economic changes, the plan of government was in serious conflict. From time to time changes were made by successive acts of the General Assembly, but these alterations did not go far enough to meet popular remands.<sup>1</sup>

Finally, after repeated delays, the Legislature recognized public sentiment and submitted to the voters the question of calling a constitutional convention. The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of a convention and as a result the convention met on November 4, 1850. Its work continued for more than six months, until May 13, 1851. Among the most discussed issues were the apportionment of the members of the House of Delegates, the limitations of the Legislature in creating state debts, reform in the judiciary, the method of electing the governor, the election of United States Senators, the status of the free negro population, and the establishment of a state system of public education.<sup>2</sup>

## 2. THE STATE DEBT.

When the Constitutional Convention met the State was heavily involved in debt most of which was the result of investments in internal improvements. Before 1826 the State expended somewhat more than a quarter of a million dollars in schemes of internal improvements, but no debt had been incurred therefor.<sup>3</sup> In 1826, however, the State embarked on these enterprises on a large scale and to secure the funds it began to borrow. The enthusiasts for internal improvements made much of the idea that the undertakings would yield large financial returns for the State which could be used for public

<sup>1</sup> Harry, James Warner, *The Maryland Constitution of 1851*, 11, 12-31.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 29-67.

<sup>3</sup> Hanna, Hugh Sisson, *A Financial History of Maryland (1798-1848)*, 78-9.

education. In fact this hope for education was held out as a strong inducement and it is reflected in some of the legislation.<sup>4</sup> The State policy toward internal improvements resulted in the accumulation of a State debt to the amount of over sixteen million dollars.<sup>5</sup> The improvements failed to yield the large returns which had been anticipated and consequently the State found itself unable to pay the interest on its debt without raising the money by taxation.<sup>6</sup> For a period of six years the interest on the debt was not promptly and fully met. The State, beginning in 1841, levied taxes to pay the interest, but so badly were they collected that they did not meet the need. To these taxes there was intense opposition, which amounted almost to revolution. Finally, after a very unfortunate experience, the State in 1848 resumed the payment of interest on all State bonds.<sup>7</sup> It was a lesson in State financing not soon to be forgotten.

### 3. STATE AID FOR EDUCATION.

In 1850 the State had developed a well established policy of State aid for education, which was carried out in two ways. As early as 1784 the State began annual appropriations to Washington College and St. John's College.<sup>8</sup> Fourteen years later the appropriations to Washington College were decreased and the State began to make appropriations for academies.<sup>9</sup> In 1805 all college appropriations were discontinued, but by later legislation the colleges were again granted State aid along with the academies.<sup>10</sup> Subsequent action of the Legislature changed the amounts from time to time. The intention seems to have been to grant each county \$800 annually, but several

<sup>4</sup> Maryland Constitutional Convention, 1851, Debates and Proceedings, I, 44; II, 339-40. Maryland Laws, 1834, Ch. 241.

<sup>5</sup> Harry, 131 and 79 ff.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 105.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 105-19, 124.

<sup>8</sup> Laws of Maryland, 1784, Ch. 7 and 37.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, 1798, Ch. 107.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, 1805, Ch. 85; 1811, Res. No. 38, 39, 43, 45, 46, 50.



counties received more. These appropriations were generally known as the academy and college donations or as the Academy Fund. In 1851 they amounted to \$19,600 annually. (Table I.) At various times there were proposals to withdraw these appropriations from the colleges and the academies and bestow them on common schools, but the Legislature refused all the requests.<sup>11</sup>

The second form of state aid was intended for common, or free, schools. By a law enacted in 1813 the State levied on banks an annual tax of 20 cents on every \$100 of capital stock paid in, this tax to be divided equally among the counties for a "general system of free schools throughout the State of Maryland."<sup>12</sup> Twenty years later (1833) this fund was distributed to the counties and Baltimore city as follows: (a) one half in proportion to the white population, and (b) one half to each county and Baltimore city equally, that is, the same amount to each.<sup>13</sup> This appropriation was known as the Free School Fund. A year later the Legislature ordered that the surplus revenue arising from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad should be applied to the support of schools on the same basis as the bank tax.<sup>14</sup>

When the surplus revenue of the United States was distributed to the States in 1837 Maryland ordered that \$681,387.25 from its share should be deposited in a bank to draw five per cent interest and that the interest was to be distributed to Baltimore city and the counties for common schools.<sup>15</sup> The capital was later spent by the State and the Legislature then ordered that \$34,069.36 should be annually used from the revenue accruing to the State from the Baltimore and Washington Rail-

<sup>11</sup> Steiner, Bernard C., *History of Education in Maryland*, 63, 62; Maryland House Journal, 1842, 53; 1844, 462. See also Report upon and Draught of a Code for the Support of Common Schools (1843).

<sup>12</sup> Laws of Maryland, 1813, Ch. 122.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 1833, Res. 47.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, 1834, Ch. 241, sec. 20. These improvements were authorized by this law.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 1836, Ch. 220.

road.<sup>16</sup> This amount, after deducting \$1,000 for the instruction of indigent blind, was to be distributed annually to Baltimore city and the counties (a) one-half on a per capita basis and (b) one-half on a basis of equality to each.<sup>17</sup> In 1851 the State apportioned \$62,915 from the two funds for common schools (Table I).

TABLE I.

The white population of Maryland in the census of 1850 and the distribution of the Academy Fund and the Free School Fund for 1851 (Maryland Constitutional Convention, Debates and Proceedings, I, 431).

<i>Counties and city</i>	<i>White popula- tion 1850</i>	<i>Academy Fund 1851</i>	<i>Free School Fund, 1851 *</i>
Baltimore city.....	141,440	....	\$5,525.53
Baltimore .....	34,354	\$800	3,047.83
Frederick .....	33,300	1,200	4,473.08
Washington .....	26,888	800	3,559.65
Allegany .....	21,643	800	2,588.63
Carroll .....	18,676	800	3,144.03
Anne Arundel .....	16,542	3,800	3,335.86
Cecil .....	15,482	800	2,856.40
Harford .....	14,414	800	2,931.24
Somerset .....	13,417	800	2,754.93
Worcester .....	12,401	800	2,832.81
Dorchester .....	10,788	800	2,842.62
Montgomery .....	9,435	1,000	3,636.42
Prince George's.....	8,902	800	2,722.77
Talbot .....	7,085	800	2,861.39
Queen Anne's.....	7,040	800	2,636.59
St. Mary's .....	6,226	800	2,411.57
Caroline .....	6,096	800	2,227.15
Charles .....	5,665	800	2,141.07
Kent .....	5,615	800	2,370.70
Calvert .....	3,630	800	2,015.02
Total .....	419,039	\$19,600	\$62,915.29

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 1839, Ch. 33.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, 1837, Ch. 285.

\* Distribution of the Free School Fund: (a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  to each county and Baltimore city equally, and (b)  $\frac{1}{2}$  to the counties and Baltimore city according to the white population.

## 4. A STATE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

At various times before 1850 there was much discussion of a State school system. When the Free School Fund was established by a tax on bank stock it was pledged for a "general system of free schools throughout the State of Maryland."<sup>18</sup> The State waited, however, until 1825 before it acted courageously by enacting a law "to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout the State."<sup>19</sup> The law was optional with the counties, which, together with some of its other features, prevented the establishment of a uniform State system.<sup>20</sup>

The distribution of the federal surplus revenue in 1837 again brought to the fore the idea of a system of public education,<sup>21</sup> but no action resulted except that a part of the amount received by the State was set aside for common schools. By 1842 the matter was still under discussion and in that year the Legislature appointed a committee to prepare "a system or code for the government of common schools, and for the promotion of general education within the State of Maryland."<sup>22</sup> The committee turned in a very creditable report which included a plan for a school system,<sup>23</sup> but the Legislature took no action on it. In spite of legislative indifference the idea of a school system would not down.

In the meantime a number of the counties and Baltimore city secured special legislation under which they established public schools. For their support the counties used the state

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, 1813, Ch. 122.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, 1825, Ch. 162.

<sup>20</sup> Steiner, 57-62.

<sup>21</sup> Maryland Documents, 1836, Document 48-50. Report of the Committee on Education Relative to Establishing a General System of Education. Governor Veazey's message in 1836 made reference to the fact that the time was auspicious for beginning a system of public education.

<sup>22</sup> Maryland Laws, 1842, Res. 1.

<sup>23</sup> Report upon and Draught of a Code for the Support of Common Schools (1843).

aid together with county taxes.<sup>24</sup> Under these provisions the schools were by no means uniformly successful, in fact, in some counties the schools seem to have made practically no headway in the education of the children.

##### 5. THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

One other phase of education deserves passing mention. In 1807 the State incorporated the College of Medicine of Maryland and five years later by another act the College of Medicine was authorized to annex three faculties, divinity, law, and arts and sciences, and these four faculties were constituted the University of Maryland.<sup>25</sup> The University was a private corporation. For its assistance the State authorized lotteries and it gave some aid but not in any large amount.<sup>26</sup> Attempts were made to establish faculties of law and arts and sciences, but these met with only limited success. In 1850 the medical school was the only part of the University in operation.

##### 6. EDUCATION CONSIDERED BY THE CONVENTION.

When the Constitutional Convention was called in 1850 a real opportunity seemed to have arrived for the friends of public education. It was fully realized that a constitutional statement on education would be a great step in advance. While there is little evidence to indicate that education was an important issue in the election of delegates, it was discussed in at least one county, Montgomery.<sup>27</sup> Interest was shown through a primary school convention, which through an "address" presented the case for education to the people and to the Constitutional Convention.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>24</sup> Laws of Maryland, 1816, Ch. 244, 250; 1825, Ch. 130; etc. Maryland Constitutional Convention, Debates and Proceedings, II, 805, 807, 808, 809, 811.

<sup>25</sup> Laws of Maryland, 1807, Ch. 53; 1812, Ch. 159.

<sup>26</sup> Steiner, 118-41.

<sup>27</sup> Maryland Constitutional Convention, Debates and Proceedings, I, 427.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid., 88.



Soon after the Convention had been organized it, on motion of Mr. Kilgour, of Montgomery county, ordered the president to secure from the Secretary of the Interior certain facts about illiteracy in Maryland and he was also ordered to procure from the various States information on their educational systems and results.<sup>29</sup> A committee was appointed to report what action should be taken regarding education,<sup>30</sup> and from time to time members of the Convention suggested to the committee certain educational matters for consideration. There were clear indications that education was to have attention.

On several occasions the Convention discussed the subject of education. During the consideration of the Declaration of Rights an article, proposed by Mr. Davis, of Montgomery county, was adopted. The article stated that the Legislature "ought to encourage the diffusion of knowledge and virtue, the promotion of literature, the arts, sciences, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the general melioration of the condition of the people."<sup>31</sup> The expressed purpose of this statement was to encourage associations whose object was "to advance and promote the various interests of all classes, and of all parts of the State."<sup>32</sup> The debate on the article was brief.

About two weeks later, when the Convention was considering the adoption of a section to limit the authority of the Legislature to borrow money a long drawn out debate began during which there was much discussion of education, especially the distribution of the State school fund.<sup>33</sup> It resulted in no definite statement about education for the Constitution.

Finally, during the closing week of the Convention the report

<sup>29</sup> Maryland Constitutional Convention, Proceedings, 80.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, 80.

<sup>31</sup> Debates, I, 225. February 10, 1851. The article seems to have been inspired by a statement in the Constitution of California (*Ibid.*, 224). The statement became Article 41 of the Declaration of Rights.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, 222.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, 395, 411-27, 430-7, 442-6, 522-6; II, 339-47, 457, 484, 570, 621-2, 662-4. February 8 to April 29, 1850. These discussions are described in part later in this paper.

of the committee on education was considered. The committee had reported a good section, which contained four items:

(1) A permanent and adequate school fund, to be established by the Legislature as soon as the financial condition of the State would justify it.

(2) A uniform system of common school education, to be established by the Legislature as soon as an adequate permanent school fund was established.

(3) A superintendent of education, or common schools, to be elected by the voters.

(4) A normal school, to be established by the Legislature.<sup>34</sup> These proposals were debated during the greater part of one day, after which further consideration of the report was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 46 to 35.<sup>35</sup> On the motion to postpone a majority of the votes cast by thirteen counties and Baltimore city favored postponement and a majority of the votes cast by seven counties were opposed (Table II). The three largest counties and Baltimore city favored postponement, but otherwise there seems to be no logical grouping of the counties on the basis either of size or of location.

TABLE II.

Votes of the delegates, by counties, on the motion to postpone further consideration of the report of the committee on education (Debates, II, 812).

<i>Counties and city</i>	<i>Not voting</i>	<i>Votes for</i>	<i>Votes against</i>	<i>Per Cent against</i>
I. All votes against:				
Worcester .....	0	0	4	100
St. Mary's .....	0	0	5	100
Charles .....	2	0	2	100
Anne Arundel .....	2	0	4	100
Montgomery .....	0	0	5	100
II. Majority of votes against:				
Allegany .....	1	1	3	75
Harford .....	2	1	2	67

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, I, 339. Submitted February 25, 1851.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, II, 805-12. May 9, 1851.

<i>Counties and city</i>	<i>Not voting</i>	<i>Votes for</i>	<i>Votes against</i>	<i>Per Cent against</i>
III. Majority of votes for:				
Carroll .....	0	3	2	40
Somerset .....	2	2	1	33
Caroline .....	1	2	1	33
Cecil .....	2	2	1	33
Baltimore .....	0	4	2	33
Calvert .....	1	2	1	33
Prince George's.....	2	2	1	33
Washington .....	0	5	1	17
IV. All votes for:				
Dorchester .....	1	4	0	0
Talbot .....	1	3	0	0
Queen Anne's.....	1	3	0	0
Kent .....	1	3	0	0
Frederick .....	1	5	0	0
Baltimore city .....	2	4	0	0
Total....	22	46	35	43

Immediately after the action just mentioned members submitted other proposed articles. Mr. Blakistone, of St. Mary's county, desired to make it "the duty of parents suitably to provide for and educate their children," and when parents were unable to do so the State should assume the obligation, particularly in the case of indigent orphans, so that each white child in the State might be suitably provided for and educated at the public expense, when his own means, or that of his parent or parents, were insufficient for that purpose.<sup>36</sup> It was also to be the duty of the Legislature to enact such laws as might be necessary to carry out these provisions as soon as the financial condition of the State would, in the judgment of the Legislature, justify it. There was, however, to be no change in the distribution of the Common School Fund and the funds arising from internal improvements from the distribution provided in accordance with the previous action of the General Assembly. With practically no discussion the proposal, on motion of Mr. Thomas, of Frederick county, was laid on the table by a vote of 51 to 28.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, 812.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*

At once Mr. Davis, of Montgomery county, offered an article which was similar to a section in the Constitution of Massachusetts.<sup>38</sup> Following a general statement to the effect that the diffusion of wisdom, knowledge, and virtue were necessary for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people and that "as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people," it should be the duty of the Legislature and the magistrates "to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures and a natural history of the country," and to countenance and inculcate general benevolence and the social virtues. Without debate Mr. Michael Newcomer, of Washington county, moved to lay the proposal on the table, which was accomplished without a yea and nay vote.

A third proposal, by Mr. McHenry, of Harford county, was, "It shall be the duty of the Legislature, at or before its second session after the adoption of this Constitution, to provide for the establishment of efficient common schools, adequate to the education of every white child of this State."<sup>39</sup> Mr. McHenry made a brief plea for his proposition in which he stated that it would "interfere with the predilections of no portion of the State" and that it would "jostle no system" then in operation. It contained, he said, "nothing objectionable to any member; nothing likely to encounter the prejudice of any portion of the community." He thought the Convention would not meet the expectation of the people if it failed to place in the Constitution some provision for education.

Mr. Bowie, of Prince George's county, moved to lay the article on the table, but his motion failed by a vote of 31 to 43. Mr. Brent, of Baltimore city, then moved to amend by adding

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.* For the section in the Constitution of Massachusetts see *The Federal and State Constitutions* by Francis Newton Thorpe, Vol. III, 1907-8.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 812-3.



the following proviso at the end: "Provided the expense of such education be assessed on the several counties and the city of Baltimore, for the schools within their limits respectively."<sup>40</sup> He immediately moved the previous question, and his amendment was adopted by a vote of 44 to 37. Then Mr. Blakistone, of St. Mary's county, moved to lay the article on the table and the motion was carried by a vote of 50 to 27.

Thus ended the whole matter. No educational statement was included in the new Constitution except the general and rather meaningless article in the Declaration of Rights. It was a certain defeat.

#### 7. THE ISSUES INVOLVED—THE STATE SCHOOL FUND.

The discussions on education centered around several issues, but the most mentioned one was the distribution of the state school funds. The inequality of the distribution then in vogue was severely criticized by members from the larger counties and Baltimore city, while members from the smaller counties resisted any change in the manner of distribution. In almost every discussion of education this issue was involved.

Mr. Blakistone, of St. Mary's county, proposed a section to make it "the duty of the Legislature to carry out in good faith the several acts of Assembly, and the several resolutions passed by the General Assembly in relation to the disposition of the school fund and also in relation to the disposition of the revenues arising from stocks of the State in works of internal improvement."<sup>41</sup> After some debate Mr. Gwinn, of Baltimore

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, 340. April 9, 1851. On March 7 he moved to add an additional section to the report of the committee on the legislative department (*Ibid.*, I, 445-6). A part of this section became Article III, section 42, of the Constitution. The rest of the proposed section was rejected. On April 9 he withdrew "the proposition hertofore offered by him" and substituted in lieu thereof a new section, which then became the subject of consideration. Inasmuch as the proceedings record no motion to reconsider, it is difficult to see how he could have a substitute adopted for a section which had been adopted.

city, moved to strike out of the proposed article all reference to the school fund, but his amendment was rejected without a recorded vote.<sup>42</sup> Mr. Brent, also of Baltimore city, then proposed an amendment to add the following proviso: "Provided that the said funds shall be distributed so as to return the proportions respectively paid in by each county and Baltimore city, and the residue to be distributed equitably according to the white population of this State, for purposes of education." By a vote of 51 to 11 the proviso was rejected and the Convention then, by a vote of 46 to 16 adopted Mr. Blakistone's proposed section.<sup>43</sup> About three weeks later Mr. Biser, of Frederick county, moved to reconsider the vote on the Brent proviso, but at the suggestion of Mr. Howard, of Baltimore county, his motion was tabled by a vote of 48 to 20.<sup>44</sup>

A final effort was made on this point when, during the consideration of the report of the committee on education, Mr. Biser moved an amendment to apportion the income of the permanent school fund, which had been proposed in the report of the committee, "according to the white population throughout the State."<sup>45</sup> This amendment was pending when further consideration of the report on education was indefinitely postponed.<sup>46</sup>

The discussions of this issue are revealing. Mr. Thomas, of Frederick county, insisted that every child should be "equally an object of the regard of the Legislature and that the fund for education should be distributed on the basis of the white population."<sup>47</sup> Mr. Biser, also of Frederick county, said he had

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, 342 and 344.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, 344 and 347. This section does not appear in the Constitution. As has been stated in a previous note, the section was a substitute for a section previously adopted, but the substitution was made without a motion to reconsider. This failure to follow proper procedure probably accounts for the omission from the Constitution.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, 621-2. April 29, 1851.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 808.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, 812.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*, I, 425.

long desired the distribution of the school fund without discrimination among the white population and time and again he "had advocated it upon the hustings in his own county, and upon the floor of the House of Delegates."<sup>48</sup> This principle was both "congenial to his own feelings" and "in accordance with the wishes of his own constituency." He had made careful estimates and had found that Queen Anne's county received from the school fund an amount equal to 35 cents for every white person in the county while Frederick county received only 11 cents for every white person.<sup>49</sup> In other smaller counties, he said, "the disproportion was still greater."

Mr. Ege, of Carroll county, also desired an apportionment on a population basis and he said the fund was distributed "not in accordance with the wishes of the people of Maryland, not in accordance with the interests of the common school education, not in accordance with justice, or anything like right."<sup>50</sup> Another member from Carroll county, Mr. Brown, regarded the distribution in vogue as "an act of gross injustice," which should be undone as soon as it could be acted upon, but he thought it was much safer not to make any reference to this matter in the Constitution.<sup>51</sup> Mr. Howard, of Baltimore county, also thought the distribution of the school fund should be kept out of the Constitution because its mention therein was unnecessary and because, since the voters would not understand, it would endanger the ratification of the Constitution.<sup>52</sup> Mr. Ridgely, also from Baltimore county, referring to Mr. Blakistone's amendment for the unequal distribution of the school fund, said that members of the large counties could not vote for the article on education as submitted by the committee.<sup>53</sup> The ratio of distribution he characterized as "unequal and unjust to the large counties." He feared that legislative appropriations might be apportioned on the basis used in the apportionment of the school fund. Mr. Presstman, Mr. Sherwood,

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, II, 621.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, 809.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, 807.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, 344, 345.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, 346.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, 810-1.



Mr. Gwinn, and Mr. Brent, all of Baltimore city, continually raised the issue and insisted that the distribution of the school fund was unfair, especially to Baltimore city.<sup>54</sup>

There were several defenders of the policy which the State had earlier adopted regarding the school fund. Mr. Bowie, of Prince George's county, said that the distribution made by the Legislature was a compromise and he desired it to "remain forever."<sup>55</sup> A readjustment on a population basis would, he said, result in a loss to nearly all the counties and the only one to gain would be Baltimore city for even the largest counties were then receiving more than they would be entitled to on a population basis.<sup>56</sup> Mr. Chambers, of Kent county, protested against the assumption "that there was no right in the counties to an equal distribution of at least a portion of this fund."<sup>57</sup> He pleaded respect for the past when "in all their intercourse with each other the several counties acted as so many associated sovereignties." His discussion showed that he was mistaken as to the origin of the school fund for he thought it came from stock in English banks which Maryland owned before the Revolutionary War and that therefore it was rightly the property of the older counties.

## 8. THE ISSUES INVOLVED—STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Other parts of the discussion made reference to State appropriations for schools. Mr. Ege, of Carroll county, sponsored an order to the committee on education to "inquire into the expediency of applying all the University, College and Aca-

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, I, 426, 435; II, 341, 342-3, etc.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, 345.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, 345, 808.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 346, 662-4. Mr. Dashiell, of Somerset county, in a long address fully expounded the theory that the State government was constituted of a "confederacy of counties, each one being a party to the compact" and that each county had "reserved rights," among which was "the right to political existence and individuality" (*Ibid.*, I, 441). This discussion by Mr. Dashiell occurred when the Preamble of the Constitution was under consideration.



demic appropriations made by the State to a general school fund for the purpose of division between each county and city in the State, according to population.”<sup>58</sup> At a later time he discoursed on the “gross inequality” in the distribution of the State fund, especially the Academic Fund. He was opposed to “that partial and miserable system” then in operation “by which a select few received the benefits of academic and collegiate education to the detriment of the great mass of the children of the State.”<sup>59</sup> Academies and colleges he thought, should “be left to private enterprise or to corporations that were able to maintain themselves by their own efforts.” He “desired to see the State cleansed from this foul leprosy which had so long been eating into its vitals, and no effort of his should be wanting to secure its extermination.” The appropriations for the two colleges he had always thought were unwarranted.<sup>60</sup> The whole available school fund of the State he wanted appropriated according to the population so that equality might be preserved as nearly as possible. He desired every child of the State to be educated. Mr. Chambers, of Kent county, on one occasion made a brief explanation of the appropriation to the two colleges,<sup>61</sup> but otherwise these institutions seem not to have been mentioned.

When the Convention had under consideration a section which was intended to prohibit the Legislature from appropriating public money or pledging the public faith “for the use of individuals, associations or corporations,” Mr. Davis of Montgomery county, proposed to insert the words “except for purposes of education.”<sup>62</sup> The original section would probably have forbidden appropriations for education. By a vote of 43 to 24 the amendment was adopted.<sup>63</sup> Immediately this action

<sup>58</sup> Proceedings, 123. The order was adopted. No report was made.

<sup>59</sup> Debates, I, 431.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 434.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, 433.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, I, 424.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, 425.

precipitated a battle. Mr. Thomas, of Frederick county, moved a reconsideration of the action, which was carried by a vote of 39 to 31.<sup>64</sup> After a prolonged debate the Davis amendment was rejected by a vote of 42 to 31.<sup>65</sup>

During the further consideration of the section relating to appropriations and loans Mr. Spencer, of Queen Anne's county, tried to insert a provision which permitted the Legislature to contract a debt for public schools but "only to the extent and in the manner that may be provided for in this Constitution."<sup>66</sup> While this statement was intended as an authorization, it was also intended as a limitation. It was rejected.<sup>67</sup> An amendment by Mr. Crisfield, of Somerset county, was also intended to exempt educational purposes, as provided in the Constitution, from the prohibition on the Legislature to create a debt or pledge the credit of the State, but, by a vote of 55 to 14, it too was rejected.<sup>68</sup>

## 9. THE ISSUES INVOLVED—TAXATION.

On several occasions there was brief reference to taxation for public schools. In the early days of the Convention, Mr. Johnson, of Frederick county, submitted an order that the committee on education look into the expediency of reporting a plan which would require every voter to pay a poll tax annually before he voted, this sum to "be applied to the support of free school education in the county or district in which it may be paid, or in the city of Baltimore, as the case may be."<sup>69</sup> The idea of a poll tax for education was considered by the committee on the Declaration of Rights, but that group preferred to leave this matter to the Legislature rather than to place it in the Constitution.<sup>70</sup> Mr. Dorsey, of Anne Arundel county, said there "was a great deal of contradictory opinion on the subject among the people." The question was settled when the

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, 425, 423.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, 435.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, 437.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, 442-3, 445.

<sup>69</sup> Proceedings, 74.

<sup>70</sup> Debates, I, 187.

Convention, by a vote of 38 to 31, placed in the Declaration of Rights a statement which declared that "the levying taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, and ought to be abolished."<sup>71</sup> A poll tax for education was mentioned twice by Mr. Ege, of Carroll county.<sup>72</sup> "No man," he believed, "would be so unmanly and so unworthy the name of an American citizen as to refuse the small pittance the price of one day's labor, which would be necessary to sustain the system" if the school fund were properly distributed. He did not, however, press the point and no one else advocated it in the Convention.

When the provision regarding loans on the credit of the State was under consideration, Mr. Constable, of Cecil county, moved an amendment to this article, which included among others a provision to authorize State taxes "for the establishment of a uniform system of public schools throughout the State, adequately endowed to educate every child within its limits."<sup>73</sup> Mr. Grason, of Queen Anne's county, objected to this statement. He suggested that it contained an "invitation or incitement" to the Legislature to resort to the general treasury for the support of a general system of public schools.<sup>74</sup> "The Legislature," he believed, "would be prompt enough to apply the public funds to purposes of education without any suggestion in the Constitution." He rather feared there was danger that the Legislature "would run into the contrary extreme" and that there would be as great a rage for schools as there had been for internal improvements twenty years earlier. After much debate, the Constable amendment was rejected by a vote of 43 to 31.<sup>75</sup>

Mr. Presstman, of Baltimore city, "protested against the power to impose taxes upon the people of the State, where an unfair distribution was likely to follow."<sup>76</sup> Toward the effort

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, Declaration of Rights, Article 13.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, I, 432; II, 808.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, 395.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, 421.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, 424.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, 426.

“to introduce a State system to be supported out of the general treasury” he was utterly opposed. County and city taxes for schools he regarded as proper. He said furthermore that those who were in the Convention “struggling to secure some acknowledgement of the rights of the majority, could hardly be expected to place the Treasury of the State, swelled by a new system of taxation, under the control of the representatives of a small minority of the people of the State.”<sup>77</sup> Mr. Ege, of Carroll county, likewise opposed a State tax for the purposes of education.<sup>78</sup> The people of the counties, he thought, should tax themselves for the support of their own schools. He hoped, however, that a system of education might be established. Mr. Brown, of Carroll county, also warned against State taxation for schools.<sup>79</sup> The people of Maryland, he suggested, were “groaning under heavy taxation.”

#### 10. THE ISSUES INVOLVED—THE COUNTY SYSTEMS.

Several members expressed satisfaction with the school systems in their counties and they could not see the need or the desirability of a state school system. Mr. Grason, of Queen Anne's county, and Mr. Brown, of Carroll county, were clear on this point.<sup>80</sup> Others, however, among them Mr. Smith, of Allegany county, and Mr. Fiery, of Washington county, thought the county systems were not satisfactory. Mr. Smith was sure that every person who had “at all looked at the present system of education, or rather at the manner of disbursing the school fund of the State in many of the counties,” would admit it was “money badly expended.”<sup>81</sup> He felt satisfied that it was “not only improperly used, but often times diverted from the legitimate purposes for which it was originally intended.” In Allegany county they were, said he, desirous “to have a general system” where the children of the poor might have the full

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, 434.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, II, 811.

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, I, 422; II, 811.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, II, 805.



benefit of it, where all classes might meet on a common platform. In Washington county, said Mr. Fiery, they had a system "very inefficient and incompetent" and while there had been improvement "it was his own opinion, that to have an efficient system, it should be uniform."<sup>82</sup>

#### 11. THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

On two occasions only was there reference to the University of Maryland. On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Baltimore city, the committee on education was ordered to "inquire into the expediency of providing for a more perfect supervision of the University of Maryland in the city of Baltimore by the Government of the State, than that which now exists."<sup>83</sup> On a later occasion Mr. Davis, of Montgomery county, referred to appropriations and other assistance which the State had given to the institution, but there seems to have been no special criticism or approbation.<sup>84</sup> The report of the committee on education made no mention of the University.

#### 12. ALLEN BOWIE DAVIS.

The member of the Convention who was the most tireless worker for a state school system was Mr. Allen Bowie Davis, of Montgomery county. The citizens in his county were apparently greatly interested in this matter and he had told them he would endeavor to introduce into the Constitution a provision for a system of education.<sup>85</sup> He was a member of the committee on education and the ablest defender of its report. In all the debates on education he had a leading part. His amendments and his speeches show him to have been alert and energetic, as well as informed, on education. No other member approached him in his effort.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, 811.

<sup>83</sup> Proceedings, 122.

<sup>84</sup> Debates, I, 223.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.*, 427.

## 13. CONCLUSIONS.

The Constitution as submitted to the voters made no definite provision for a State school system. The discussions clearly reveal some of the reasons for this omission. The unfair manner in which the State school fund was distributed brought powerful and effective opposition to a State school system, especially to State support, from Baltimore city and the larger counties. Inasmuch as the new Constitution virtually continued minority rule,<sup>86</sup> the larger counties hesitated to vote for a uniform system with State support. Some of the counties had local school systems with which they seemed satisfied. Several counties also had their own educational funds with which they could supply their own needs. Due to the extravagance of the Legislature in granting State aid for internal improvements there was strong opposition to increasing the State debt or to raising State taxes above what was absolutely necessary. The constitutional prohibitions in these matters reflect clearly the spirit of the citizens.<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>86</sup>The new Constitution provided for one senator from Baltimore city and each county. There were to be not more than 80 or fewer than 65 members of the House of Delegates, apportioned in such manner that Baltimore city should always have four more than the largest county, but no county was to be entitled to fewer than two.

<sup>87</sup>Declaration of Rights, Art. 13; Constitution, Art. III, sec. 20, 22, and 42.

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## THE COMMISSARY IN COLONIAL MARYLAND

By EDITH E. MACQUEEN.

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Under the title "Commissary" there were comprehended in Maryland two officials, one the civil commissary whose function it was to grant probate of wills and letters of administration and to deal with disputes arising therefrom, the other the ecclesiastical commissary who represented the jurisdiction of the diocesan of the colonies, the bishop of London. Both, it was readily admitted, were ecclesiastical in origin.

In the Anglican church, the chancellor of the diocese, acting as "official" by commission from the bishop, exercised jurisdiction over matrimonial cases, probate of wills, cases testamentary and administrative, and licenses, and could in the event of contumacy, after due process excommunicate the offender. The exercise of this jurisdiction in remote parts of



the diocese, formed part of the duty of a functionary known as the *officialis foraneus* or commissary, "commissioned in such places and for such acts as by reason of distance etc are inconvenient for the Chief Consistory." Neither chancellor nor *officialis foraneus*, however, had any power to inflict ultimate spiritual censures upon the clergy, although they might "Expedite the cause by process" and in case of contumacy suspend and excommunicate the offender, but if the accused appeared and submitted, no sentence of deprivation or deposition could be pronounced save by the bishop with the assistance of the chancellor, the dean and some of the prebendaries if near a cathedral, an archdeacon and at least two other grave ministers if held elsewhere.<sup>1</sup> In special circumstances the bishop delegated his punitive power by an *ad hoc* commission to a person bearing the same title of commissary but whose function was quite separate from that of *officialis foraneus*. When, therefore, a colonial commissary came to be appointed, the question at once arose: was he merely an *officialis foraneus* appointed for a very distant part of the diocese of London, or was he the immediate representative of the bishop empowered by the latter to inflict the highest spiritual censures? The commissaries themselves did not know, for though they held visitations, as did the *officialis foraneus*, not all were sure that they had the power of deprivation and deposition from benefices and orders, the gravest spiritual censure that could be brought against an ecclesiastical person.<sup>2</sup>

By the statute 37 Henry VIII, c. 17, it had been established that a layman might exercise the function of a chancellor or commissary or other ecclesiastical judge, and the case of *Walker v Sir John Lamb* had confirmed it at common law.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gibson, *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani* (2d. Edition, 1761), p. 1068.

<sup>2</sup> As late as 1751 Dawson, the Virginian commissary, was very much troubled to note that the Gibson commission of 1728 and the *methodus procedendi* based on that commission, were at variance with the 122d canon (Perry, *Historical Collection*, I, 397).

<sup>3</sup> Sir R. J. Phillimore *Ecclesiastical Law of the Church of England*, II, 1190.



Since the Reformation all ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England had been vested in the king, who thus became supreme ordinary or chancellor. There was nothing, therefore, to prevent his delegating his ecclesiastical jurisdiction to his representatives in the colonies, the royal governors, and a clause to that effect was inserted in their commissions.

The introduction of the "ordinary" clause in the governor's commission was very soon followed by the appointment of commissaries in the colonies by the bishop, so that both the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in temporal things and the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in spiritual things were provided for, in the one case by the governor, in the other by the bishop's commissary.

In Maryland the situation was complicated by certain clauses in the charter, which gave to the proprietor supreme authority in ecclesiastical affairs. In another respect Maryland was exceptional, in that a portion of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in temporal things, that dealing with the probate of wills and with administrations, had come to form a separate department in the colony under an official of its own, known as the commissary general, while the rest of the ordinary jurisdiction, that is, licenses to marry and collations to benefices, remained with the governor. In spite of the similarity of title, therefore, the commissary general is a very different person from the bishop's commissary, although both were in theory "commissioned" to exercise distinct parts of the same episcopal function.

Originally the probate of wills had been the concern of the provincial court, and as early as 1637 the assembly had regulated the testamentary business. Apparently not until 1672 was a specially commissioned judge appointed, in the person of Philip Calvert, chancellor of the province. His commission from the proprietor, dated November 20, 1672, gave him power to proceed, determine, and sentence according to the law and the usage and custom of the province, with appropriate fees to be settled at the discretion of the governor and council. Appeal from his sentence lay to the proprietor or in his absence to the governor or such others as the governor or proprietor

should appoint.<sup>4</sup> Calvert took the oath of chief judge of probate before the governor on April 24, 1673, and all records relating to his office were formally handed over to him by the clerk in the secretary's office, while the council provided him with a standard list of fees.<sup>5</sup>

When Charles Calvert succeeded to the propriety, he issued a new commission to Philip Calvert in identical terms.<sup>6</sup> The commissary general in Maryland never apparently used his power of proceeding against the contumacious by excommunication, as did on one occasion the Charleston court of probate,<sup>7</sup> but the Maryland court was given civil coercive power by order of the proprietary to enforce its decrees, the judge issuing process for contempt of court "according to the method used in the Court of Chancery", and ultimately as a justice was authorized to imprison the offender.<sup>8</sup>

The court, thus regulated by the proprietor, was also regulated by the assembly, which passed an act in 1681,<sup>9</sup> ordering that the commissary hold his court once in two months or oftener, proceeding according to the laws of England, "now in force or hereafter to be in force," twelve months after their publication in England. The act laid down precise rules for the issue of letters of administration and gave the execution of the decrees to the county courts, which on the authority of the commissary might appoint guardians for orphans, etc., and receive their reports. It also limited the time for presentation of appeal to the governor or proprietor to thirty days.

Philip Calvert had been both chancellor and commissary.

<sup>4</sup> *Md. Arch.* XV. 24-25.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 27 that is, a total of 332 lbs. of tobacco for proving a will by commission, 232 lbs. without a commission plus 16 lbs. per side (100 words) for recording wills as laid down in the act, for the secretary's fees.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 74, 75, April 5, 1676.

<sup>7</sup> The case of Joseph Ash, 1764, for which see the Records of the Court of Ordinary, South Carolina *Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, 1921, pp. 53-59.

<sup>8</sup> *Md. Arch.* XVII, 18.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, VII, 195-201.

There was similar duplication of office in the appointment of Henry Darnall and William Digges as judges of probate or commissaries general by joint commissions from Charles, Lord Baltimore, in 1683. They were members of the council, justices of the provincial court, and keepers of the great seal as well, and a little later were given authority to fill up the names of the commission for the Maryland court of vice-admiralty.<sup>10</sup> When a reshuffling of offices took place in 1685, we find Darnall and Clement Hill sharing the office of commissary, and a few weeks later, with the appointment of Darnall as sole keeper of the seal, we have the significant connection between commissary and keeper renewed.<sup>11</sup>

At the revolution of 1689 Darnall was stripped of all his offices including that of the commissary, and it is interesting to find that both of his chief enemies, Coode and Cheseldyn, made subsequent efforts to possess themselves of the lucrative commissarial office, the fees of which were valued at from £300 to £600 sterling.

But with the establishment of the royal government a new situation was created. The instructions to Copley disclose the bishop of London's awakened interest in the colonial church. He was forbidden to accept ministers without the bishop's certificate, and he was to report directly to the bishop any instances of ministers not in due orders. "And if any person already preferred shall appear to you to give scandall either by his doctrine or manner you are to use the best means for the removal of him". "What were the best means," asked Copley? The bishop's answer to this question was the appointment of an ecclesiastical commissary. By a further clause in his instruction Copley was admonished to support the authority of the bishop of London and his jurisdiction, saving only collating to benefices, granting licenses for marriage and probate of wills, which were definitely reserved to the governor for the time being.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>10</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XVII, 129-130, 360.

<sup>12</sup> *Md. Arch.*, VII, 277.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 435-436.



But the governor found it to his advantage not to interfere with a system already established in the province, and we find him confirming the act of 1681 for the organization of the court of probate, with the important addition that "for the ease of the people . . . the commissary general, chancellor, or other person appointed Judge in Testamentary causes" should appoint, as deputy in each county, a freeholder of good repute. If any dispute, however, should arise the case was to go at once before the chancellor or commissary general.<sup>13</sup>

Nehemiah Blakiston held the office for a time with John Llewellyn as his clerk, but there was great neglect, records disappeared, and had to be replaced with the assistance of the county courts, and as late as 1697 search was being made for them among Blakiston's papers after his decease.<sup>14</sup> During Andros' brief period of office as interim governor on Copley's death, Blakiston was dismissed and Kenelm Cheseldyn put in his place as commissary.<sup>15</sup> But the latter soon found that he had a rival. A Doctor Payne in England, it was reported, had obtained the office, by petition to the king, but as no legal commission was produced and as one of the two deputies whom the patentee had nominated had died and the other had refused to accept a judicial office, Cheseldyn was authorized to continue in office pending settlement of the claim.<sup>16</sup> The old connection between chancery and commissariat was, however, still maintained. Cheseldyn was a master in chancery, as well as commissary and a justice of St. Mary's county court,<sup>17</sup> and when, in 1696, court days underwent regulation, the commissary court was ordered to hold its session on the same day as chancery, that is, on the last day of the provincial court.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>13</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XIII, 430, June 2, 1692, where the deputy commissary has his fees allocated.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, XXIII, 263.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, XX, 5. He took the oath of office before Greenberry the president of council, Oct., 4, 1693.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, XX, 150, Oct. 17, 1694.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, XX, 576.

<sup>18</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XX, 572, Dec. 15, 1696.



Jowles as chancellor and Cheseldyn as commissary were especially warned against breaking up their courts until all business was fully terminated and both were ordered to admit no excuse but "such as shall stand in Equity and Good Conscience".<sup>19</sup> As Cheseldyn was one of the two masters in chancery are we to infer that the courts sat together, chancellor and masters hearing chancery business and commissary alone proceeding in testamentary cases?

But already the clauses in the governor's instructions were bearing fruit. Anglicanism was established in the province and parishes were being created, which had to be provided with incumbents worthy of the generous 40 lbs. poll tax. In Virginia, Commissary Blair had already for some years been exercising, in a fashion, the jurisdiction of the bishop of London, and in Maryland it was felt that a similar appointment was necessary for the governance of the clergy. The commissary in Virginia was paid for his services £100 out of the quit-rents,<sup>20</sup> but as the quit-rents in Maryland were still the property of the proprietary, another expedient had to be found.

It was now proposed that the fees of the office of commissary general should be used for the support of the ecclesiastical commissary and that the office of judge of probate should become inalienably attached to the bishop of London's representative. The first suggestion came from the Upper House, which argued that the profits of the commissary general's office might very readily be appropriated for the purpose, because it was a judicial office of an ecclesiastical nature, the duties of which ought to be performed by some one well qualified in the civil law, and if an ecclesiastic with degrees in divinity should provide himself with this special knowledge all parties would be satis-

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, XXIII, 205.

<sup>20</sup> "The Bishop of London's letter of appointment or commission was always accompanied by a warrant from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury directed to the Receiver General of Virginia ordering him to pay £100 a year out of the quit-rents to the commissary." (Thomas Dawson letter of July 23, 1753. Perry. *Hist. Coll.*, Va., I, p. 405.)

fied.<sup>21</sup> But neither assembly nor church, however much united, could venture on more than a "Supplicatory Act" to the king, for the probate office was now a patent office<sup>22</sup> at the king's disposal, and he had already disposed of it to Doctor Payne. The disallowances of the Church Acts by the King in Council gave Payne and his deputy, John Coode, an opportunity to "embroil affairs in the Assembly" and so to prevent the introduction of the bishop's representative<sup>23</sup> and the loss of their own patent. Nicholson scored a victory for himself and the bishop's jurisdiction when he had Coode expelled, on the ground that he was ineligible for membership in the assembly, because nominally he was still in orders and "orders are indelible but by the authority by whom they were conferred,"<sup>24</sup> an argument which cut both ways when the power of the ecclesiastical commissary was later at stake.

But the repeated refusal of the crown to confirm the Church Establishment Act of Maryland prevented any settlement of the issue between the governor and the commissary, and Bray's commission as commissary in 1698 especially excepted wills and administrations from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and Bray was unable to obtain for himself or his successors the judicial office of commissary, although as one time he thought of putting in a claim not only for wills and administrations but for inductions as well, still further reducing the "exceptions" and leaving only presentations and licenses to the governor.<sup>25</sup>

The famous quarrel between Bray and Governor Seymour, at the bishop of London's dinner table in 1704, over the appoint-

<sup>21</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XIX, 92, Oct. 17, 1694. This was precisely how Bray qualified himself before coming to Maryland to execute, as he expected, both functions.

<sup>22</sup> "To annex for ever the judicial office of commissary before in the disposal of the Governor to that which is purely ecclesiastical and at the appointment of the Bishop of London." Rawlinson, *Life of Bray* (Steiner's edition), p. 14.

<sup>23</sup> *Cal. St. Pap. Col.*, 1696-97, § 858.

<sup>24</sup> *Cal. St. Pap. Col.*, 1696-97, §§ 223, 240.

<sup>25</sup> Steiner, *Works of Bray*, p. 236, letter to Dent, March 10, 1702-3

ment of Archdeacon Huitson, and the unceremonious refusal of the governor to nominate him to the judicial office of commissary,<sup>26</sup> effectively closed that avenue as a means of provision for the bishop's man, and the office of commissary general in Maryland was left free to develop independently. In other royal colonies the governor himself acted as judge in probate, and Nicholson, when rebuking Cheseldyn for drunkenness and neglect of office, took occasion to remind him "that his office is a place his Majesty has more immediately been pleased to intrust to himself [the Governor]", although Cheseldyn had received the benefit of it without any gratuity to his Excellency.<sup>27</sup> But Bray, on the other hand, insisted that the governor in Maryland could never be commissary general, because he was also the judge of appeal from the commissary court. The point never became a real issue, however, for Cheseldyn,<sup>28</sup> despite his remissness, was allowed to continue to act and a room was provided in the new state house by act of assembly for the custody of his records.<sup>29</sup>

Commissary Henderson in 1722 revived the suggestion of uniting the judicial office with that of ecclesiastical commissary, and urged the bishop of London to coöperate with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to influence Lord Baltimore to that end. He rated the profits at £600, which with land and slaves would be sufficient to support even the dignity of a full bishop.<sup>30</sup> Such a prize however the Calverts preferred to retain as a family perquisite, and Henderson's enemy, the "acrimonious" Thomas Bordley, led the opposition of the professional lawyers and the discontented clergymen to the suggestion.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>26</sup> See Perry, *Historical Collection, Maryland*, p. 57, for Bray's memorial containing the full story.

<sup>27</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XXIII, 197-8.

<sup>28</sup> Perry, *Historical Collections, Maryland*, p. 59.

<sup>29</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XXVIII, 264, Oct. 20, 1607.

<sup>30</sup> Perry, *Historical Collections, Maryland*, pp. 138-9.

<sup>31</sup> Perry, *Historical Collections, Maryland*, p. 253.



It is little wonder that the lawyers opposed handing over the office to the control of churchmen, for the commissary general had come to be one of the great provincial officers of state in Maryland. The incumbent was a man of importance, usually an lawyer of ability, almost always a councillor, and very often senior councillor or president of council, and by his commission from the proprietary under the great seal of the province one of the ranking judicial officers of equal dignity with the chancellor, judges of the provincial court, judge of vice-admiralty, and judge of the land office.<sup>32</sup>

The Calverts kept the office for some time in the hands of members of the family, but as the business became increasingly heavy it passed <sup>33</sup> into the control of the lawyers, although still subject to a yearly perquisite of £100 to the proprietary or to the secretary, Cecilius Calvert. For some of the intrigues and jobbery, by which the office was obtained in the later period, the Sharpe-Calvert correspondence is very illuminating. When Daniel Dulany, the elder, died in 1753, an experienced lawyer who had served successively as attorney general and judge of vice-admiralty,<sup>34</sup> he had been commissary general for eleven years. Benjamin Tasker, the president of the council, was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Sharpe, who however in his letters to Secretary Calvert insisted that a lawyer should be joined to Tasker in a joint commission in order to cope with the increasingly technical side of the business, and he recommended the younger Dulany. Calvert agreed, although he refused to have Dulany admitted <sup>35</sup> to the council, but a little later, Sharpe decided that, with the decline of tobacco prices,

<sup>32</sup> Sharpe Correspondence, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XII, 372 et seq.

<sup>33</sup> Under Benedict Leonard Calvert it was held by Baltimore's second brother, Edward Henry Calvert, President of the council of Maryland (*Md. Hist. Mag.*, XI, 285, quoting *Northampton Mercury*, July 13, 1730). At another time it was held by Charles Calvert, who paid £50 a year to the proprietary (*Md. Arch.*, XXXVII, 585).

<sup>34</sup> R. H. Spencer, "The Hon. Daniel Dulany", 1685-53, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XIII.

<sup>35</sup> Sharpe Correspondence, *M. Arch.*, VI, 15.



the fees of office could not support two men, particularly when one of them was such an able attorney <sup>36</sup> as Dulany, who could make much more by pleading in the commissary court than by sitting as one of its judges.<sup>37</sup> Calvert refused to allow Dulany to enjoy the office alone, and although for a time he insisted upon a lawyer being joint commissary he at last consented to permit Tasker (Dulany's father in law) to remain sole incumbent. Twice a year Secretary Cecilius expected £50 gratuity from the profits and he was careful to have Sharpe drop hints about prompt payments.<sup>38</sup> In 1759 Calvert's opposition to Dulany was broken down and he allowed him to succeed his father-in-law as sole commissary,<sup>39</sup> on the latter's promotion to the office of deputy secretary. When Tasker died Dulany also succeeded him as secretary, after a stiff fight with Stephen Bordley (a son of the "acrimonious" Thomas), on condition that he pay a £300 annual gratuity, to the secretary.

Sharpe hoped to satisfy all parties by a convenient rotation of office. Bordley should have the commissaryship and Walter Ridout should have Bordley's place as naval officer,<sup>40</sup> but Bordley upset these plans by refusing to take his rival's "leavings", for, said he, the commissary business would endanger his health, since according to the precedents established by the Dulany's, it had come about that the commissary was expected to give advice at any time of night or day to any executors and administrators who might ask for it. By their desire for popularity the Dulanys had made the office one that no busy lawyer could afford to accept, "when really the Commissary or Judge of that Court has no more business than the Chancellor to advise everybody who may think themselves entitled to relief in Equity."<sup>41</sup> With a grand gesture, however, Bordley offered

<sup>36</sup> See list of attorneys fees, 1725, *Md. Arch.*, XXXVIII, 373.

<sup>37</sup> Sharpe Correspondence, *Md. Arch.*, VI, 219.

<sup>38</sup> Sharpe Correspondence, *Md. Arch.*, IX, 421.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, VI, 371, 381; IX, 337.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, IX, 427-0, 497.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, IX, 498, 542-508.

to assist with his legal advice the layman Ridout, if he should be appointed.

Calvert was not greatly concerned with the technicalities of the office. What he did not like was the fact that Dulany was two years in arrears with his remittances, and Sharpe was given the invidious task of dropping another hint. Complaints arose that Ridout was not of sufficient merit for the positions of councillor and commissary to which he had been promoted, and it was said that someone more learned was required for the commissarial office, "a place of the Highest Honour and Trust in the gift of his Lordship, the most interesting to the people and which requires a considerable knowledge of the Laws of England as well as a thorough sight into the constitution of the province."<sup>42</sup> Ridout had been studying the law of testaments but none knew better than he "how some would have rejoiced if he had made an error."<sup>43</sup> Walter Dulany, a younger brother of the secretary, was also seeking the office, and Sharpe's difficulties were mercifully solved when Bordley swallowed his chagrin and accepted what he had formerly refused.<sup>44</sup> But not for long. He was soon seized by illness and begged the assistance of the despised Ridout. The latter knew he would never secure recognition and wisely refused, and ultimately a lawyer, Goldsborough, received the appointment on the usual terms.<sup>45</sup> On his death in 1767 the old bargaining began again and this time Walter Dulany secured the prize.<sup>46</sup>

The business of the office, which was thus the object of so much competition and controversy, was defined by commission from the proprietary (closely scrutinized by the assembly) and by the law of the province.<sup>47</sup> It had to do with all cases arising

<sup>42</sup> Sharpe Correspondence, *Md. Arch.*, IX, 545.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, XIV, 21.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, 19, Feb. 15, 1762.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 167.

<sup>46</sup> Sharpe Correspondence, *Md. Arch.*, XIV, 469.

<sup>47</sup> See the assembly's examination of the commission, 1729 (*Md. Arch.*, XXXVI, 441), and of the oath of office, 1745 (*Ibid.*, XLIV, 182), 1751 (*Ibid.*, XLVI, 578, 579, 588).

out of wills and administration of estates and sat at least once in two months. In each county was a deputy commissary for uncontested cases, while the county courts saw to the execution of commissarial decrees. Another part of the commissary's duty was the transmitting to the keeper of the rent rolls an abstract of all lands left by will.<sup>48</sup>

Much depended upon the safe keeping of the records of the commissary office in the state house, and they were regularly subject to inspection by a committee of the assembly.<sup>49</sup> The Lower House also kept a watchful eye upon the fees of the personnel, the commissary and his deputies, the register of the central office, and his clerk upon whom fell the chief business of entering the accounts.<sup>50</sup> The same register and clerk were usually employed in the secretary's office. Procedure was by way of libel, citation, answer, replication, examination of witnesses, and sentence. The orders of the court were enforced by attachment and its proceedings were signed by the clerk. These proceedings, under the court seal, might be used as evidence in any other court of the province.<sup>51</sup>

In the matter of appeal the commissary court in Maryland showed its most remarkable features. By act of assembly notice of appeal from the sentence of the commissary general had to be lodged within fifteen days, and fifteen days later the appellant's petition had to be in the hands of the governor (or proprietary), who might decide the matter himself or appoint a special commission to consider it. This *ad hoc* commission came to be known as the "Court of Delegates", on the analogy of the English court of that name which sat in Doctor's Commons in London. Some lawyers held that the Maryland court

<sup>48</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XXXIX, 503; XXXII, 436.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, XIII, 430; XXII, 573; XXXIX, 225; XLIV, 182. In 1716 the records were moved from St. Mary's to Annapolis and several were lost in transit (XXX, 606).

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, XXXVI, 530; XXXVIII, 387. In 1770 Charles Carroll commented upon the enormous fees demanded by the commissary, amounting to 400,000 lbs. tobacco. Carroll Correspondence, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XII, 63.

<sup>51</sup> Sharpe Correspondence, *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XII, 375, 376.



exercised the same jurisdiction as the English court, an important claim when we consider that the latter was the supreme court of appeal in civil law for both admiralty and ecclesiastical causes. An early appeal came up in 1693, but the most interesting case was that of James Crawford <sup>52</sup> in 1695, which arose in the following way.

Cheseldyn, the commissary general, gave a decision in a matter of administration. James Crawford considered himself aggrieved and applied to Governor Nicholson to appoint a court of delegates to hear his appeal. Nicholson nominated four of the youngest councillors with three justices of the provincial court, Henry Denton register. Their commission was dated October 9, 1695, and a day was set for the hearing, when a full transcript of the proceedings in the commissary court was to be submitted under the hand and seal of the commissary general. <sup>53</sup>

But serious difficulties arose. The governor was puzzled. He sent for all the lawyers in town to consult upon the jurisdiction of the court of delegates. Was it (like the governor and council sitting as a court of error) competent to confirm or reverse a decree, or could it affirm one part and reverse another or give an entirely new judgment. The lawyers hesitated and retired to consult their books and to put their opinions in writing at the governor's request "for the future good of the country." <sup>54</sup> These opinions are varied and very interesting.

William Dent, basing his authority upon the laws of England and of Maryland held that the powers of the delegates were limited solely by the governor's commission to them, since they were appointed neither under the act 24 Henry VIII, <sup>55</sup> which set up the court of delegates, nor under the Maryland law of 1692, which directed an appeal to the governor as chief judge in all cases in law and equity. When interrogated as to what rules of law the court should follow, Denton hesitated. It could

<sup>52</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XX, 41, 42, 63.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, 314.

<sup>53</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XX, 311-312.

<sup>55</sup> 25 Henry VIII, 19, § 4.



not follow common law, because the proceedings did not come from a common law court and because no common law court could give an ultimate verdict. Neither could it be brought before Chancery, because by the act 24 Henry VIII, such appeal must be heard by a special commission appointed under the great seal, which was to proceed according to the rules of equity, "grounded on the Common [Canon] and Civill Law" . . . for, said Denton, "I take the Cannons to them to be as the Statutes to the Judges of Common Law, and the Civill separte from the Cannon to be to them as the Common Law to the others."

Carroll, in his opinion, drew a distinction between a court of delegates, "as the constitution of this Province stands", and a court of delegates "absolutely to be governed by the Civill Law, Common Law, and Statute Law of England", since in Maryland several matters, "cognizable by a court of delegates" in England, had been altered, so that the law of Maryland differed from that of the mother country. Again, the Maryland court of delegates dealt only with testamentary and administration cases, while the English court took cognizance of matters matrimonial, tithes, spiritual defamation, beating of clerks, etc.<sup>56</sup> Philip Clarke, in his reply, considered that a jurisdiction like that of the commissary general's court was a "mixed one", proceeding according to acts of assembly and, where there existed no maxims of common or statute law, by civil law also. If all these failed to provide a precedent then the court might proceed by equity. But the court being purely a court of error for the commissary court could give no independent judgment, only reverse or confirm. The other lawyers, Goldsborough and Carville, agreed that the court of delegates was an ecclesiastical court of the same nature as the court of the bishop or archbishop, a superior court which, since it considered no new evidence, could only affirm or reverse judgment. The opinion of Attorney General Plater (concurred in by Samuel Walkins) seems to imply that the Maryland court

<sup>56</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XX, 316.

of delegates exercised the same powers as that in England, which sits "by Virtue of a Commission under the great Seal in an Appeal from a Sentence given in any Ecclesiastical Court as also when Sentence is given in the Admiralty Court in Suits Civill and Marine by the Order of the Civill Law."<sup>57</sup>

From this variety of opinion the court of delegates gained little assistance. It reversed part of the sentence imposed by the commissary, but in a manner so ambiguous that Cheseldyn was at a loss to know what to do, even though it was quite evident that Crawford was playing fast and loose with the estate. The commissary had no further jurisdiction, since his record had been removed, but something had to be done to correct the manifest injustice and so the wronged administrator appealed to the governor,<sup>58</sup> who decided that the only course was to appoint a commission of review to examine the sentence of the court of delegates. This commission, duly appointed, reversed the delegates decree and displaced the iniquitous Crawford.<sup>59</sup> An act of assembly in 1704, however, rejected this precedent, when it stated categorically that the decision of the governor or of those whom he commissioned as a court of delegates must be final and subject to no review.<sup>60</sup>

One is at once impressed with the appearance in provincial Maryland, where a doctor of civil law was a rarity, of this highly technical prerogative or commissary court based on an English model, which in order to be efficient should have had at its disposal skilled civil lawyers. It is equally remarkable that this court of delegates should have continued to exist and that its perpetuation should have been assured by acts of assembly in 1715 and 1726. In 1730 the assembly did complain of the exorbitant fees of two of its scribes<sup>61</sup> but it took no steps to abolish the court and the latter remained as a part of

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, 319.

<sup>58</sup> *Md. Arch.*, XV, 355, Dec. 10, 1695.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, 396-396, 407-410, 430-431, 468, 474, 519.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, XXVI, 234.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, XXXVII, 82.

the appeal system and was still functioning when Sharpe prepared his report in 1764.<sup>62</sup>

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## COLONIAL RECORDS OF FREDERICK COUNTY.

CONTRIBUTED BY LOUIS DOW SCISCO

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Frederick County, created in 1748, has a court house that dates from 1862. The records are well cared for and, with a few exceptions, are in excellent condition. The deed records have been given modern bindings. Some of the older deed books have also been given protective treatment with crepeline. The old volumes of court records have received less care.

In a storage room on the second floor of the court house is a large collection of roughly classified material not open to record searchers. Within recent years this matter has been cleaned and shelved by volunteer workers. The greater part is of post-revolutionary date and much of it from the 19th century. A smaller part, belonging to the colonial period, includes a few books of court proceedings, with a quantity of rough minutes, fee books, and other miscellany.

The colonial record clerks seem to have marked their books in two alphabetical series. One series, used for the court books, is barely traceable now and perhaps was abandoned by the clerks at some time around 1765. The other series, used for the deeds and allied records, is still carried on the libers. For these the alphabet was superseded in 1774 by initial markings. The following list of land record libers shows some alphabetical gaps which must go unexplained.

Liber B, marked "1748-52," carries the conveyances recorded from January, 1748-49, to November, 1752, in 674 pages.

Liber E, marked "1752-56," carries conveyances recorded in 1,085 pages from November, 1752, to June, 1756.

Liber F of deeds, formerly a single large liber, has been rebound in two

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<sup>62</sup> *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XII, 375.



volumes, both marked "1756-61." One book, paged 1 to 700, has entries made from June, 1756, to April, 1759. The other, paged 701 to 1329, has entries of April, 1759, to May, 1761.

Liber G, marked "1761-62," has 524 pages of records entered from May, 1761, to May, 1762, and followed by added papers of 1762 and early 1763.

Liber H, marked "1762-63," has 703 pages of conveyances entered from June, 1762, to November, 1763, with some additions of December, 1763.

Liber J, formerly a single liber of deeds, has been made into two books, each marked "1763-65." One, with pages 1 to 698, carries entries of November, 1763, to August, 1764. The other, with pages 699 to 1401, carries entries of August, 1764, to September, 1765, followed by supplementary entries of June, 1764, to August, 1767.

Liber A of Estrays, marked "1765-85," has 473 pages of records of strayed livestock, beginning in March, 1765, and closing in December, 1785.

Liber K, once a single liber, now makes two volumes, each marked "1765-67." One book has pages 1 to 3 of entries in August, 1767, followed by pages 1 to 658 of entries in the period October, 1765, to July, 1766. The other book has pages 659 to 1442 with entries of July, 1766, to August, 1767, followed by supplementary entries of August to November, 1767.

Liber L, marked "1767-70," has 695 pages of entries for August, 1767, to December, 1768, followed by supplementary entries for November, 1768, to August, 1773.

Liber M, a former liber, is now divided, each part being marked "1768-70." One volume has pages 1 to 375 with papers entered from December, 1768, to August, 1769. The other has pages 376 to 706, with entries from August to December, 1769, followed by supplementary entries of December, 1769, to March, 1770.

Liber N, another divided volume, has each part marked "1770-72." One book, paged 1 to 356, carries entries made in January to September, 1770. The other, on pages 357 to 541, has entries of September to December, 1770, and on pages 541 to 708 has those of January to April, 1772.

Liber O is a divided volume with each part marked "1771." One book, paged 1 to 346, carries records entered from January to May, 1771. The second book, paged 347 to 709, has entries of May to December, 1771.

Liber P is a divided volume with each part marked "1772-73." One book has pages 1 to 341, with entries from April to August, 1772. The other has pages 342 to 699, with entries of August, 1772, to April, 1773.

Liber S, marked "1773", has 440 pages carrying papers recorded in May and June, 1773, and closing with an entry of July, 1773.

Liber T, marked "1773" has 419 pages of entries made from June to October, 1773.



Liber U, marked "1773", has 418 pages carrying papers recorded from October to December, 1773.

Liber V, marked "1773-74," has 706 pages with entries made from December, 1773, to July, 1774, followed by two entries of December, 1772, and November, 1773.

Liber W, marked "1774-76," has 607 pages. Pages 1 to 338 begin with two entries of May and June, 1774, followed by the regular records for July to November, 1774. Pages 338 to 607 carry conveyances marked as recorded in 1775 to 1777, but with no apparent sequence in dates of recording. The liber also has 20 pages of criminal court cases of a session in November, 1771.

Liber B. B. No. 1, marked "1774-75," has 709 pages of papers recorded from December, 1774, to July, 1775, preceded by a few entries of May, 1774.

Liber B. D. No. 2, marked "1775-77," has 553 pages, carrying conveyances recorded from August, 1775, to April, 1777.

The court books in the following list are kept in the general record office. The series is not complete. Additional volumes now kept in the storage room, will probably close some of the gaps in the series here given.

Liber A, marked "1748 1749 1750," contains the court proceedings for the sessions from December, 1748, to June, 1750, in 653 pages.

Liber C, marked "1751," with 464 pages, carries the session records of June, 1750, to June, 1751.

Liber H, marked "1753 1754 1755 1758 1759," has 1,270 pages which carry the sessions from August, 1753, to November, 1755, in sequence, followed in order by the sessions of November, 1757, November, 1759, and June, 1758.

Liber without title, marked "1758 1760," has 2,086 pages of court minutes embracing the sessions of August and November, 1758, March, June, August, 1759, and March, June, August, and November, 1760.

Liber I, marked "1761 1762," contains 621 pages of session records from March, 1761, to November, 1762.

Liber without back marking has 1,402 pages of court minutes for the sessions from March, 1763, to November, 1766. This liber is kept in a glass case as an exhibit because it contains the court's order obstructive of the execution of the Stamp Act.

The office of the register of wills yields few volumes of the colonial time. From the revolutionary period onward the series of records is very full and is kept in a most orderly and cleanly condition. The known colonial books are three in number.

Liber A No. 1, wills, 1744 to 1777, 593 pages.

Liber A No. 1, administrators' accounts, 1750 to 1767, 457 pages.

Liber B, administrators' accounts, 1768 to 1776, 400 pages.

## MARYLAND RENT ROLLS.

[Continued from Vol. XXIV, No. 2, June, 1929.]

*Anne Arundel Co.*

Midle Neck Hundred, 1707

Long Venture

250 A: Sur: 2<sup>d</sup>. July 1672 for John Stinson between the head of South & Severne Riv<sup>rs</sup> at a bound  
Oak of Hen: Peirpoint Rent —.. 10.. —  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Richard Rawlins.

## Proctors Forrest

100 A: Sur: 2<sup>d</sup>. July 1672 for Robert Proctor on the North side South River by the Land of Robert Clarkson Rent —.. 4.. —  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Edward Romney.

## Henry's Addition

30 A: Sur: 20: May 1673 for Hen: Sewall in round bay at a bo<sup>d</sup> Red Oak by W<sup>m</sup> Galloways Land  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Hen: Sewalls Orphans. Rent —.. 1.. 2

## Warfeilds Forrest

182 A: Sur: 7: June 1673 for Rich<sup>d</sup> Warfield in the woods. Rent —.. 7.. 3½  
Poss<sup>r</sup> John Warfield.

## The March

110 A: Sur: 7 June 1673 for Edward Gardiner at a bo<sup>d</sup> Oak of Howard & Porters Range Rent —.. 4.. 5  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Ruth Howard Wid<sup>o</sup>.

*C. The Marsh.*

## Hair Hill

100 A: Sur: 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1673 for Peter Porter in the

Woods about 3 miles from the head of Severn at  
 a bo<sup>d</sup> White Oak Rent —.. 4.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Peter Porter.

#### Green Spring

200 A: Sur: 16: June 1673 for Rob: Proctor in  
 the line of Jerom White Esq<sup>r</sup> called Whitehall &  
 running therewith N. W. Rent —.. 4.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Wid<sup>o</sup> Ruth Howard.

#### Shepherd's Range

100 A: Sur: 3: Xber 1673 for Nicholas Shephard  
 on the South Side of Severne River Rent —.. 4.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Samuells Dryer.

#### Howard's Hills

150 A: Sur: 14: Mar: 1665 for John Howard &  
 Assigned Philip Howard on Severn Ridge at a bo<sup>d</sup>  
 Poplar of Howard & Porter's fancy Rent —.. 3.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Wid<sup>o</sup> Ruth Howard.

#### Warfeilds Right

50 A: Sur: 10: Mar: 1674 for Rich<sup>d</sup> Warfeild on  
 the South Side Ann Arrundle River near Round  
 Bay Rent —.. 1.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Everard.

#### Todds Pasture

29 A: Sur: 16 Nov. 1674 for Thomas Todd in  
 Todds Neck Rent —.. —.. 7¼  
 In the Town of Annapolis as is affirmed.

#### Advance

42 A: Sur: 13: July 1674 for Daniel Edge be-  
 tween South & Severn Rivers on Norwood's Creek  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> William Gibbons. Rent —.. 1.. 8¼

#### Brent Wood

100 A: Sur: 27: Aug: 1674 for Rob: Gudgeon be-

tween the bra : of Severn & South Rivers      Rent —.. 4.. —  
Poss<sup>r</sup> John Dorsey.

#### Lancasters Plaines

180 A : Sur : 28 : Aug 1674 for John Hudson on the  
South Side of Severn River by Indian Bra :      R. —.. 7.. 2½  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Henry Pinkney for Phill : Howard's Orphans.

#### Howards Mount

80 A : Sur : 20 : Feb. 1665 for John Howard on the  
South Side of Severn River near Round Bay.  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Phillip Norwood      Rent —.. 1.. 7¼

#### Widow's Addition

130 A : Sur : 10 : Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1678 for Elizabeth Read on  
the South Side of Severn River      Rent —.. 5.. 2½  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Joseph Hill for Barker's Orphans.

#### Ross

136 A : Sur : 16 : Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1678 for Guy Meek on the  
South Side of Severne River at a bound tree of  
Matt : Howard      Rent —.. 5.. 5  
Poss<sup>r</sup> John Meek.

*C. 1668.*

#### Ridgly's beginning

40 A : Sur : 15 : Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1678 for W<sup>m</sup> Ridgly on the  
North Side South River in Hogg Neck      Rent —.. 1.. 7¼  
Poss<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Ridgly.

#### Charles's Hills

271 A : Sur : 17 : Mar : 1678 for Charles Stephens  
on the west side Severn River      Rent —.. 10.. 10  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho: Brown Jun<sup>r</sup> who marr<sup>d</sup> the wid<sup>o</sup> of  
Cha : Stephen.

#### Proctor's Chance

30 A : Sur : 1<sup>st</sup> July 1679 for Rob : Proctor at a  
m<sup>r</sup>ked Hiccorry of the Intack on the west side



Severn River Rent —.. 1.. 21½  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> And<sup>w</sup> Welplay for Norwoods.

Pettycoats Rest

100 A: Sur: 8: July 1679 for W<sup>m</sup> Pettycoat at a  
 bound tree of the Advance Rent —.. 4.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho: Freeborn.

Henry's Encrease

43 A: Sur: 8: July 1679 for Hen: Sewall on the  
 South Side Severn River Rent —.. 1.. 8¾  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho: Brown.

Rocky Point

50 A: Sur: 13: Octob. 1679 for Ann Lambert on  
 the North Side South River on the South Side  
 Forked Bra: Rent —.. 2.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Ann Lamberts Exers.

Betenson's Adventure

82 A: Sur: 17: Mar: 1679 for Edward Betenson  
 on the North Side South River Rent —.. 3.. 31½  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> John Betenson.

New Worcester ats Tolly's Point

103 A: Sur: 1<sup>st</sup> Octo: 1679 for Thomas Tolly by  
 the bay side & by Lusby's Creek. This was Res<sup>d</sup>  
 by the s<sup>d</sup> Tolly 9<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1683 for 140 A: Rent —.. 5.. 7¼  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Joseph Hill.

Brooksby's Point

350 A: Sur: 5: 8ber 1680 for John Brooksby on  
 the South Side of Severn River by Indian Branch  
 Poss<sup>rs</sup> 290 A: John Marriot Rent —.. 14.. —  
 60 A: Tho: Abbrix

## Warfeilds Plains

300 A: Sur: 30<sup>th</sup> Mar. 1681 for Rich<sup>d</sup> Warfeild  
 on the South Side of Severne River                      Rent —.. 12.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> John Warfeild.

## Sheply's Choyce

200 A: Sur: 30<sup>th</sup> Mar. 1681 for Adam Sheply on  
 the South Side Severn River by the Riverside  
 Poss<sup>rs</sup> 100 A: Peter Porter                      Rent —.. 8.. —  
           100 A: James Barnes of Balto. Co:

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200

## Brandy

300 A: Sur: 29<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1681 for Rich<sup>d</sup> Warfeild at  
 the head of Severn River                      Rent —.. 12.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Alexand<sup>r</sup> Warfeild

## Medcalf's Chance

80 A: Sur: 30<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1681 for John Metcalf be-  
 tween the Bra: of South River at a bo<sup>d</sup> Hiccory of  
 Howard & Porter's Range                      Rent —.. 3.. 2½  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Amos Garret.

## Weston

130 A: Sur: 1<sup>st</sup> Octob. 1681 for Guy Meek on the  
 South Side of Severne River on the bra: of Plumb  
 Creek                      Rent —.. 5.. 2½  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> John Meek

## Meek's Rest

210 A: Resurv<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Octob. 1681 for Guy Meek on  
 the South Side Severn River the Record says this  
 Res: was made by Assignm<sup>t</sup> of 140 A: from Hen:  
 Hanslap but mentions not how the rest to make the  
 complement of 210 A: became, only concludes th<sup>t</sup>  
 quantity                      —.. 8.. 2½  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> John Meek

## Howards Adventure

500 A: Sur: 9<sup>th</sup> Octob. 1681 for Matthew Howard  
at the head of Severne River Rent 1.. ———  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Charles Hamond.

## Chilton

40 A: Sur: 19: Octob. 1681 for Abra: Child at the  
Land of Thomas Brown on the South Side of Sev-  
erne River Rent —.. 1.. 8  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Amos Garret.

## The Freindship

30 A: Sur: 3: May 1682 for W<sup>m</sup> Frizell on the  
North Side South River on the East Side broad  
Creek Rent —.. 1.. 2½  
Poss<sup>r</sup> John Frizell.

*C. The Friendship.*

## Favour

123 A: Res<sup>d</sup> 27 June 1682 for Benj<sup>a</sup> Bond on the  
No. Side of South River at a bo<sup>d</sup> Red Oak on a  
point at the mouth of Oatly Creek Rent —.. 4.. 11¼  
This Res. was from 290 A. at first Poss<sup>r</sup> Henry  
Carter by his marriage with the wid<sup>o</sup> of ———  
Jefferyes.

## Addition

50 A: Sur: 11: Aug: 1682, for Rich<sup>d</sup> Warfeild  
above the head of Severn River at the Land called  
Hair Hall Rent —.. 2.. —  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Warfeild.

## Geff's Encrease

180 A: Sur: 12: Aug<sup>t</sup> 1682 for Thomas Geff on  
the North Side South River at the bound tree of  
Wardrop Ridge Rent —.. 7.. 2½  
Poss<sup>r</sup> Charles Carroll.

## Cardwell

300 A: Sur: 4<sup>th</sup> Sep: 1682 for John Marriot at

3 miles above the head of Severn Riv<sup>r</sup> R. —.. 12.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> John Marriot.

## Narrow Neck

41 A: Sur: 6<sup>th</sup> Sep: 1682 for W<sup>m</sup> Yeidhall on the  
 South Side of Severn River by the Round bay at  
 the head of the Sunken ground —.. 1.. 7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho: Ward.

## Angle

70 A: Sur: 12: Sep: 1682 for John Cross on the  
 North side South River att the bound tree of Bell  
 Haven Rent —.. —.. —  
 This Land was sold by John Cross to Gervase Win-  
 terbottom for want of Heirs of whom it Escheats  
 to His LordsP.

## Mill Meadow

240 A: Sur: 13: Sep: 1682 for Rich<sup>d</sup> Hill at the  
 head of Seavern River at Hen: Sewall's Land R.—.. 9.. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Joseph Hill.

## The Levell

264 A: Sur: 11: Sep: 1682 for John Cross on the  
 North Side South River joyning to Zepha: Smith's  
 Land Rent —.. 10.. 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> 164 Jos: Hill

100 A: Rob. Johnson

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## The Mayden

40 A: Sur: 29: Sep: 1682 for Mary Howard on  
 the South Side Severne River at a Poplar of  
 Howards & Porters Range Rent —.. 1.. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Wid<sup>o</sup> Ruth Howard.

## Shepheard's Grove

120 A: Sur: 12: May 1683 for Nicholas Shepheard



about 3 miles above the head of Severn Riv<sup>r</sup> Rent —.. 4.. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Nich<sup>o</sup> Shepheard.

*C. Sheppard's Grove.*

#### Norwoods Angles

103 A: Sur: 22: June 1683 for And<sup>w</sup> Norwood on  
 the Bra: of Todds Creek Rent —.. 4.. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Thomas Freeborn.

#### Edges Addition

50 A: Sur: 22: June 1683 for Daniell Edge be-  
 tween South & Severn Rivers Rent —.. 2.. —  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Gibbons.

#### Howards Addition

70 A: Sur: 21: June 1683 for Phillip Howard  
 between South & Severn Rivers Rent —.. 2.. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Wid<sup>o</sup> Ruth Howard.

#### Addition

48 A: Sur: 8<sup>th</sup> July 1684 for Tho. Lytfoot as-  
 signed to George Tate between South River &  
 Severn at bo<sup>d</sup> tree of Chance Rent —.. 1.. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$   
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Joseph Hill (This was some of Cusacks  
 Land).

*C. Lightfoot.*

#### Boys Chance

60 A: Sur: 26 June 1684 for John Boyd in the  
 wood between South & Severn Riv<sup>rs</sup> Rent —.. 2.. 5  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Gerr<sup>d</sup> Topping for Moonshots Orp<sup>ns</sup>.

#### Orphan's Addition

85 A: Sur: 1: July 1684 for Robert & Laurence  
 Gudgeon in the woods between South & Severn  
 Rivers Rent —.. 3.. 5  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Caleb Dorsey.



North Side of South River at Hog Neck      Rent —.. 2.. 5  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Tho: Reynolds for Griffiths Orp<sup>ns</sup>.

#### Garret's Town

59 A: Sur: 6: July 1684 for Tho. Windell & Ass<sup>d</sup>  
 to Mich: Cussack on the North Side So: Riv<sup>r</sup> on  
 the East side Broad Creek      Rent —.. 2.. 4½  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Joseph Hill.

#### Rich Neck

284 A: Sur: 20: Mar: 1684 for John Hamond on  
 the East Side the No: bra: of Patt: River at Hun-  
 the East Side the No: bra: of Patt: River at Hunt-  
 ington at a bo<sup>d</sup> Hiccorry standing by the bra: &  
 bound on the River West      Rent —.. 11.. 4½  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Coll. John Hamond.

#### Dunkens Luck

52 A: Sur: 23 Feb. 1684 for Pat: Dunken on the  
 No: Side So: Riv<sup>r</sup> on the west side Hamilton  
 Creeke.      Rent —.. 2.. 1  
 Poss<sup>r</sup> Samuel Young.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

*March 10, 1930.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

A list of the donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last meeting was read.

President Harris called attention to the gift of Mrs. Katherine Mackenzie Brevitt. The gift consists of a number of interesting articles and documents which had been inherited by Mrs. Brevitt from her great uncle, Dr. James Mackall Taylor. In a letter from Mrs. Brevitt, to Mr. Harris, she

stated that Dr. James M. Magruder expected to be at the meeting of the Society, held on this date, to make a formal presentation of the articles and the case in which they are exhibited, as provided by her. Dr. Magruder unfortunately was not present. The Secretary was asked to extend the thanks of the Society to Mrs. Brevitt for her gift.

A letter from Luther Martin, dated 1801, was presented by Miss Susan Dobbin Leakin, with the request that the same be placed in the J. Wilson Leakin Room. The thanks of the Society were extended to Miss Leakin.

A letter of thanks and appreciation was read from Mr. Louis Dow Scisco, for the resolutions adopted by the Society and forwarded to him, concerning the work done on the Old Kent County record text.

The following persons were elected to membership:

*Active:*

Miss Ellen F. Bordley	Mrs. J. Carroll Lockard
Miss Charlotte Wahab	Mrs. S. Blount Mason
Mr. J. O. V. Morgan	Mr. Grafton Dulany

*Associate:*

Miss Kate S. Curry	Caleb Clarke Magruder, Esq.
	Frederick K. Sparrow, Jr., Ph. D.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Miss Elizabeth P. Frick on July 7, 1929,  
 William B. Oliver, Esq. on February 11, 1930,  
 James C. Gittings, Esq. on February 27, 1930,  
 Francis T. Homer, Esq. on March 3, 1930,  
 Thomas Ashburner, Esq. on March 3, 1930.

Mrs. Marston R. Cockey, of Hackensack, New Jersey, presented to the Society a very valuable collection of lantern slides, including views of places of interest in Baltimore City and in the State of Maryland otherwise. The thanks of the Society were extended to Mrs. Cockey for her gift.



Mr. James E. Hancock read the continuation of his paper entitled "The Primary Cause of the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812."

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*April 14, 1930.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with the President in the Chair.

A list of the donations made to the Library and Gallery since the last meeting was read.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to membership:

*Active:*

Captain Owen C. Ruley

Miss Anne T. Frick

Mrs. Robert Ellis

Mrs. Herbert Claiborne Cole

*Associate:*

Mrs. Conrad (Kate Cross) Vandervelde

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Robert N. Seney on March 9, 1930,

Eldridge C. Price, M. D. on March 10, 1930,

William Barney Harris on March 15, 1930.

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry presented the following Resolution in connection with the death of one of their valued members, Mr. William J. McClellan;

"The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry of the Maryland Historical Society has learned, with deep regret, of the death of our esteemed associate, William J. McClellan, who passed away on the 20th of March, 1930, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and

"WHEREAS, Mr. McClellan had been a member of our Committee for the past twenty-one years and a member of the Maryland Historical Society for sixty-three years, and through

his extensive knowledge of Baltimore history and of the genealogy of so many Baltimore families had, aided by an unusually retentive memory, promoted a great interest in the study of these two subjects, and

“WHEREAS, this Committee, at a called meeting on April 5th, 1930, at the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society, recognized the great loss it had sustained in the passing of our beloved co-worker,

“THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Committee, and the minutes of the Society, and a copy sent to the relatives of Mr. McClellan.”

Mr. James E. Hancock gave a brief account of the investigations made of the odd construction of logs found in the excavation of the Old Athenaeum Building. It was said that what was found was entirely without historical significance, at least so far as proof can be found. It was noted that this investigation was made through the courtesy of the Consolidated Engineering Company. Mr. Charles H. Linville made the following motion:—

“RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Society be extended to the Consolidated Engineering Company for the interest displayed by them and the assistance rendered in this investigation.”

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Raphael Semmes, Esq., read a paper entitled “Maryland in the Days of Muskets, Halberds and Pikes”.

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## NOTES.

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In the *Magazine* for September, 1928 (Vol. XXIII, p. 197), there was published "A Maryland Medical Student and his Friends." At the time of publication the date of Dr. Richard Hopkins' death was unknown to his family. An obituary appeared in the *American* of June 22, 1832, as follows: "Died, on Wednesday last, the 13th inst. [June 13, 1832] at his late residence in Anne Arundel county, in the 71st year of his age, Dr. Richard Hopkins."

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The Society has received from the General editor *Scholl*, *Sholl-Shull Genealogy. The Colonial Branches*, by John William Scholl. New York, Grafton Press, pp. 879.

The book is well printed, well indexed and bears evidence of careful work. It should prove to be a valuable contribution to genealogical literature.

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Society for the History of the Germans, *Bulletin*, 1929. After being in eclipse for quite a number of years, publication of the valuable *Bulletin* has been renewed. Many names have been added to the membership list and it looks as if the Society had taken on a new lease of life.

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*Journal of the Maryland Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 1, Nos. 1 and 2. A new *Journal* under the auspices of the Maryland Academy of Sciences has come into being. Judging from the contents of the first issue the *Journal* is not destined to have wide popularity, although it will doubtless be well received in scientific circles.

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The letter in the March issue, from Benjamin Henry Latrobe to David Este, was received through the courtesy of Mrs. William Cabell Bruce.

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*The Continental "Great Union" Flag.* By Alfred Morton Cutler. Somerville, Mass., 1929, pp. 48 with illustrations and colored plates. Presented by Everett W. Ireland, Superintendent of Schools.

The "Great Union" was the fore-runner of the Stars and Stripes, and the pamphlet is a contribution towards the history of our national flag.

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As we were about to go to press, two important documents have arrived from England, manifestly a part of the "lost Calvert Papers."

The marriage settlement of Frederick, Lord Baltimore, prior to his marriage to Lady Diana Egerton, is an interesting document, engrossed on seventeen sheets of vellum, twenty-four by twenty-nine inches.

The second and more important item is a Rent Roll of St. Mary's and Charles counties, dating from about 1725. The volume is identical as to the paper and binding of the series of rent rolls in our possession, and the handwriting is identical. This volume contains the book plate of Henry Harford, while all of the others contain that of Frederick, Lord Baltimore, "E Bibliotheca Henrici Harford, A. D. 1779."

The St. Mary's Rent Roll covers 79 pages and comprises ten hundreds, as follows: St. Mary's, St. Michael's, St. Inigo's, St. George's, Popular Hill, New Town, St. Clements, Choptico, Harvey and Resurrection. The Charles county roll covers, pp. 80-185.

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*Dictionary of National Biography.* Under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies. Edited by Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone. Vol. 4, N. Y. 1930, Chanfrau to Cushing. Vol. 5, N. Y. 1930, Cushman to Eberle.

This monumental work, financed through the generosity of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, is now well under way and has taken its place as an indispensable reference work. The articles are in the main well written and interesting. The only fair criticism that may be made is that of names included or excluded and this is of course largely a matter of opinion. We are of the opinion that quite a number of other names might have been included with advantage.

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# MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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## EDUCATION AND THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1864.

By L. E. BLAUCH

*Professor of Education, North Carolina College for Women.*

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### 1. THE CONVENTION OF 1864 AND A NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of 1851 had been drawn up and passed in an irregular manner and with many of the citizens it was unpopular from the first. It was not modern enough for the times. As a consequence demands arose for a new constitution.<sup>1</sup> In 1858 the Legislature ordered a vote on the question of a new constitution and it made provision for a convention in case the vote was favorable, but the election gave a majority of over 8,000 against it. A strong move was also made in the Legislature of 1862 but this too came to nothing. It was accordingly left for the Legislature of 1864 to submit to the voters the call for a constitutional convention.<sup>2</sup> On April 6, 1864, the vote was taken and delegates were elected. The sentiment was overwhelmingly favorable.<sup>3</sup> Of the 96 delegates, 61 were Union men and 35 were Democrats. The latter were opposed to the Convention and they were mainly from ten southern and Eastern Shore counties—Somerset, Dorchester, Queen Anne's, Kent, St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Prince George's and Montgomery.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> William Starr Myers, *The Maryland Constitution of 1864*, 13.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, 30-1.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 34.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 39.

The Convention met in Annapolis on April 27, 1864, and its deliberations consumed several months until its final adjournment on September 5.<sup>5</sup> The two great issues with which the Convention had to deal were the emancipation of the slaves and the relation of the State to the Union, but many other phases of government were discussed. The Constitution which was framed has been characterized by a student as "a decided advance toward modern methods and systems of government," and as showing a distinct effort to have the Constitution conform as far as possible "to the best features embodied in the Constitutions of the other States of the Union."<sup>6</sup> It was adopted in the Convention by a party vote.<sup>7</sup>

At the election for the ratification of the Constitution a stringent test oath was required,<sup>8</sup> which, of course, disfranchised many citizens who were opposed to the new Constitution. At the same time the soldiers in the Union Army were granted the privilege of voting. The counties and Baltimore City gave a majority of 1,995 against ratification, but the soldiers voted overwhelmingly for ratification, with the result that there was a final majority of 375 for ratification.<sup>9</sup> It was a close margin. The Constitution obviously did not represent the wishes of the majority of the citizens.

## 2. EDUCATION IN MARYLAND: COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

After the failure of the Convention of 1850-51 to make provision for a State school system<sup>10</sup> the counties continued their own efforts and by 1864 each had made some provision for public education.<sup>11</sup> Among the counties there was no uniformity

<sup>5</sup> Maryland Constitutional Convention, 1864, Debates, I, 25; III, 1878.

<sup>6</sup> Myers, 88.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 90.

<sup>8</sup> Maryland Constitution, 1864, Art. I, Sec. 4.

<sup>9</sup> Debates, III, 1926.

<sup>10</sup> L. E. Blauch, "Education in the Maryland Constitutional Convention, 1850-51. *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXV, p. 169-90.

<sup>11</sup> See Maryland Code, Public Local Laws, 1860; and Maryland Code Supplement, 1861-67. Articles on the various counties.

at all. Most of the counties had county boards of education which were known by a variety of names and with a membership which varied from three to eighteen. In some counties they were chosen at large, while in others the members represented the districts. Election by the voters, selection by the board of county commissioners, and appointment by the Orphans' Court were the methods of securing the county boards. In several counties the board of county commissioners served as the board of education and one county had no board of education at all. Several counties had boards of examiners or inspectors of primary schools.

In all but three counties—Baltimore, Cecil, and Harford—there were district boards which usually consisted of three or five members. These boards were appointed by the county board or they were elected by the voters or by the taxables. In some counties these district boards had practically complete control over the schools, while in other counties their authority was quite limited.

The provisions for school support were likewise of great variety. Generally the counties levied a county school tax, but the legal rates varied greatly. In Caroline county, however, the tax was levied by the districts, while the school law for Worcester county contained no reference to such a tax. A number of counties had accumulated school funds, while others had none. In sixteen counties the school law authorized or required a tuition charge but in three counties the schools were by law free. The charity feature was prominent in the systems of several counties.

The teachers in sixteen counties were employed by the district boards, but in five counties the county boards performed this duty. According to the law the teachers were usually examined by county authorities, but in Kent county the district trustees judged the qualifications of the teachers.

In other provisions for schools the counties varied quite as much as in the items just mentioned. In two counties—Baltimore and Cecil—the schools were conducted entirely on a county



basis. On the other hand, the schools in Caroline and Kent counties were run by the election districts, each of which was divided into school districts. The county-district arrangement was the most common form of organization.

One is disposed to agree with a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1864 who said that no one could take the legislation of the State and come to any conclusion as to what was the school system "in hardly any county."<sup>12</sup> Here was extreme neglect on the part of the State.

The years had not, however, been without attempts to bring some uniformity into public education. In 1856, in 1858, in 1864, and perhaps in other years, strong efforts were made to have the Legislature establish a uniform State system but these efforts came to nothing.<sup>13</sup> The objections were several. The larger counties apparently favored a State system but objections came from the lower counties, whose members in the Legislature are reported to have refused the taxation of their property to educate "the poor brats of white men."<sup>14</sup> The county systems of schools also stood in the way and the Legislature seemed unable to harmonize the conflicting views and opinions of the counties.<sup>15</sup> The Senate seemed the insuperable obstacle, for that body refused to pass the bills which the lower house drew up for a State school system. The time had come when there was little or no hope that the Legislature would deal sympathetically with the problem.<sup>16</sup>

### 3. EDUCATION IN MARYLAND: STATE AID.

While there was no uniform school system in 1864, the State had embarked on a policy of aid for various types of education. Its assistance to common schools was derived from three

<sup>12</sup> Debates, II, 890.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 1211, 1218-9, 1221, 1231.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, 1221. Statement by Mr. Abbott, of Baltimore city, who had been a member of the Legislature in 1856.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 1225.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 1226.

sources: <sup>17</sup> (1) A tax on banks, 20 cents on every \$100 of paid-in capital. (2) Interest on a part of the surplus revenue distributed by the Federal Government in 1837. The State had used the part originally set aside for schools and it consequently appropriated annually to the schools the amount of \$34,069.36. (3) Earnings of the interest on war claims which the Federal Government gave to the State in 1858. The interest amounted to \$160,929.26. The earnings of this amount, which was invested, have not been ascertained. All of this State aid was apportioned for common schools as follows:

(1) One-half among the counties and Baltimore city in proportion to the amount of the white population of each, and

(2) One-half equally among the counties and Baltimore city. The total amount of the State aid annually distributed was approximately \$60,000.<sup>18</sup>

The State had also developed a policy of aid to academies and certain colleges. In 1864 these institutions received about \$20,000 a year.<sup>19</sup>

#### 4. THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Agitation for agricultural education which extended over a period of years resulted in discussion of the question in the Legislature and finally in an act "to establish and endow an Agricultural College."<sup>20</sup> The charter provided for selling stock to the value of \$500,000 in shares of \$25 each. Nearly five hundred citizens of Maryland, a few other States, and the District of Columbia subscribed stock and organized the institution, which was opened in Prince George's county eight miles from

<sup>17</sup> Laws of Maryland, 1813, Ch. 122; 1833, Res. 47; 1837, Ch. 285; 1858, Ch. 295.

<sup>18</sup> State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Maryland, Report to the General Assembly, 1865, 121; First Annual Report, 179; Second Annual Report, 201.

<sup>19</sup> Laws of Maryland, 1864, p. 616; 1865, p. 415.

<sup>20</sup> Laws of Maryland, 1856, Ch. 97. For the early history of the College see "History of Education in Maryland" by Bernard C. Steiner, 323-6.

Washington (1859). Although the corporation was private the charter provided for an annual State appropriation of \$6,000 to be applied to the payment of salaries and such other purposes as would promote the success of the College.

In 1862 Congress passed the first Morrill Land Grant Act under which each State and Territory received public lands to the extent of 30,000 acres for each senator and representative it had in Congress.<sup>21</sup> Land scrip was given to those States within whose boundaries the Government owned no land. The land was sold by each State and the proceeds were invested as an endowment for the support of a college whose leading object was instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, military tactics, and other studies "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The Legislature accepted the provisions of the land grant for Maryland (1864) and a year later it conferred on the Agricultural College the income from the endowment.<sup>22</sup> The State's share in the land scrip amounted to 210,000 acres and it was sold for \$112,504.<sup>23</sup>

##### 5. SPECIAL LOCAL SCHOOL LAWS AND THE CONVENTION.

The first important discussion of education in the Convention occurred on July 22 when a proposal, made by Mr. Stockbridge, of Baltimore city, was considered to prohibit the Legislature from passing "local or special laws" in a large number of enumerated cases, which included "Providing for the support of public schools, the preservation of school funds, the location or the regulation of school houses."<sup>24</sup> This attempt to prohibit special legislation was an effort to strike at what had become an excessive evil. Many matters were constantly brought

<sup>21</sup> 12 Stat., 503.

<sup>22</sup> Laws of Maryland, 1864, Ch. 90; 1865, Ch. 178.

<sup>23</sup> Steiner, 326.

<sup>24</sup> Debates, II, 877. Pages 887-91 give the debate relating to schools and so forth.



to the Legislature which in the nature of things could not be understood by that body. Other matters were presented to the Legislature which were "in the nature and form of a litigated case" and which could not be properly acted upon by the Legislature. Other States had found it necessary to prohibit or to limit special legislation and it seemed necessary and just that Maryland should do likewise. The prohibition of special legislation on schools, school funds, and schoolhouses was drawn up in anticipation of a general uniform system of public education.

Mr. Ridgely, of Baltimore county, was interested in the particular reference to schools, school funds, and schoolhouses because it had as its object "a powerful auxiliary in support of a general and uniform system of public education." The prohibition was designed to prevent the Legislature from enacting special laws which would interfere with a general system. Quite clearly the county systems already in operation were likely to come into conflict with a uniform State system and this provision was aimed at preventing such a possibility.

The proposal was also supported by Mr. Daniel, of Baltimore city. No greater evil, he thought, arose "from any one subject in the State from partial and local legislation, than this very school system" which the counties had. There was so much confusion, he said, that one could scarcely come to any conclusion as to what constituted the school system in any county. As he saw it there was "no way so sure to get clear of this partial legislation and get a general system of public education, than to say that the Legislature shall not pass every little local law that every little school district may want passed." The prevention of special local laws was, he asserted, "the first step towards having a great general system of public education throughout the State."

Objections to prohibiting special school legislation were made by four members of the Convention. Mr. Jones, of Somerset county, did not think a general system would be well adapted to all the counties. Mr. Stirling, of Baltimore city, favored a general public school system, but he objected to placing such



restrictions on the Legislature. He suggested that the Legislature might not "provide a sufficiently full and ample public school system" and in that case he feared the restriction might be misconstrued to prevent higher school taxes in some counties than in others. He insisted that it was best to leave such matters of detail "to that power that represents the people." Mr. King, of Baltimore county, said he would have no objection to the restriction if there were a general system of schools, but since none had been made the county systems, he thought, must go down if the prohibition was adopted. He wanted the local laws to remain until a general system was provided. Mr. Henkle, of Anne Arundel county, opposed the restriction because it prevented the Legislature from passing special acts for the preservation of the school fund. Some counties had no surplus school fund, while in other counties there were large surplus school funds which were invested in securities. In some counties these funds were controlled by the school commissioners, in others by the Orphans' Court. No general system, he insisted, would operate "equally just in all the counties."

When the vote was taken on Mr. Stockbridge's proposal it was adopted by 36 to 29.<sup>25</sup> Eleven Union delegates voted with the opposition and one Democrat voted for the proposal.

#### 6. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

When the standing committees of the Convention were appointed (May 4) they included a "committee on education and the encouragement of literature."<sup>26</sup> Seven members constituted the committee, with Joseph M. Cushing, of Baltimore city, as chairman.

After two months the committee made a unanimous report (August 2).<sup>27</sup> It proposed an article on education to consist of seven sections, as follows:

Section 1. A State superintendent of public instruction.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, 891.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, I, 37.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, II, 1079-80.

Section 2. An assistant superintendent of public instruction for each county.

Section 3. A State board of education.

Section 4. Five school commissioners for each county.

Section 5. A uniform system of free public education.

Section 6. An annual State tax for free public education.

Section 7. A permanent State school fund.

The report reveals the temper of those members who desired adequate provision for education. To make sure this matter would be properly cared for the details of the school system were to be placed in the Constitution. The Legislature had shown no disposition to deal properly with public education and it was now proposed to effect an arrangement which that body could not spoil.<sup>28</sup> The report proposed a thoroughgoing State system in which all the officials were to be appointed by the State and the schools were to be supported by the State. Public education in Maryland was to turn a complete somersault.

One week after the report was made it was considered and amended by the Convention (August 9 and 10).<sup>29</sup> The discussion was completed in two days and the article on education was then ordered engrossed for third reading. Finally, on August 31 the amended report was read the third time and it was adopted by a vote of 56 to 18.<sup>30</sup> The votes in opposition were all cast by Somerset, Dorchester, Queen Anne's, Kent, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, and Montgomery counties, all counties opposed to a new Constitution. The only Democrat who voted for the article on education was Mr. Bond, of Anne Arundel county.

The result of the action was a carefully drawn statement of six sections, which became Article VIII of the Constitution. It contained 767 words.

The debate on the report of the committee covers approximately 40,000 words in the proceedings. All the details were

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, 1206, 1219, 1226.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 1201-36, 1241-57.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, III, 1690-1.

fully considered. The following twenty-three delegates had more or less prominent parts in the discussion :

Edwin A. Abbott, of Baltimore city  
Samuel H. Berry, of Prince George's county  
Daniel Clarke, of Prince George's county  
Joseph M. Cushing, of Baltimore city  
William Daniel, of Baltimore city  
Joseph F. Davis, of Washington county  
Peregrine Davis, of Charles county  
James U. Dennis, of Somerset county  
Edmund P. Duvall, of Montgomery county  
Richard H. Edelen, of Charles county  
William Galloway, of Harford county  
Henry H. Goldsborough, of Talbot county  
Oliver Miller, of Anne Arundel county  
Joseph B. Pugh, of Cecil county  
William T. Purnell, of Worcester county  
James L. Ridgely, of Baltimore county  
George W. Sands, of Howard county  
Frederick Schley, of Frederick county  
Archibald Stirling, Jr., of Baltimore city  
Henry Stockbridge, of Baltimore city  
John L. Thomas, Jr., of Baltimore city  
Robert W. Todd, of Caroline county  
James Valliant, of Talbot county

The outstanding defender of the report on education was the chairman of the committee, Mr. Cushing, while the outstanding objectors were Mr. Miller and Mr. Edelen. Both of these delegates were opposed to a new Constitution. Mr. Sands, though generally voting with the majority, raised numerous objections.

#### 7. THE ISSUES: THE STATE SUPERINTENDENCY.

The first item in the report of the committee on education was provision for a State superintendent of public instruction, who was to be appointed by the governor within ten days after the ratification of the Constitution, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term was to be four years and the annual salary proposed was \$3,000, exclusive of office and traveling expenses. Within thirty days after the opening of the first session of the Legislature under the new Constitution he was to

report to that body a uniform system of free public school education and he was also to perform such other duties pertaining to his office as might be prescribed by law.<sup>31</sup>

This part of the report occasioned much discussion.<sup>32</sup> The proposed salary of \$3,000 was much fought over. Mr. Todd wanted the salary to be \$2,000. The office, he thought, was "a very nice, pleasant little office, with light duties" and \$2,000 would be a sufficient salary. Mr. Sands said he knew many men in Maryland who would take the office "as a perfect God-send" for the smaller salary. A first-class man, he believed, could be secured at the figure stated, and in justice to the people who were "groaning under the weight of taxation," the salary should be decreased. The office, he insisted, "would be one of the pleasantest positions that could be bestowed on any man," especially in view of the fact that the corps of assistants would do most of the hard work. The effort to reduce the salary was supported by Mr. Miller, who referred to college presidents and professors as just the class of men most competent to serve in the office and whose salaries were generally far less than \$3,000. He preferred, however, to leave the salary to the Legislature. Another objection to a high salary was made by Mr. Daniel on the ground that it would allure men who were "always watching for fat offices and big salaries" and who could "bring political and other influences to secure them such places." The man he thought best qualified for the position was Dr. McJilton, principal of the male high school of Baltimore, who was then receiving a salary of \$1,800 a year. He did, however, suggest a salary of \$3,000 a year, including expenses, or \$2,500, not including expenses. He said that when a recent Legislature was about to create a similar position there was "application after application from the first teachers in this State who were

<sup>31</sup> The committee had two men in mind for the position, Libertus Van Bokkelen, of Baltimore county, and William H. Farquhar, of Montgomery county. Governor Bradford had privately agreed to appoint one of these men. (William Starr Myers, *The Maryland Constitution of 1864*, p. 86.) The names of these men are not, however, recorded in the debates.

<sup>32</sup> Debates, II, 1201-18.



anxious to secure the place of State superintendent." The position, he believed, would be very high and honorable, one in which a man could "distinguish himself, and show off to more advantage than any other position in the State," and it would be coveted as much for the position as for the salary. A proposal was made by Mr. Valliant that the annual salary be \$3,000 for four years and \$2,000 thereafter on the ground that the duties to be performed by the first superintendent would be much more onerous than those of his successors. Mr. Purnell thought a salary of \$2,000 would amply compensate the officer and that many men would be willing to take the office at that figure. A similar position, said he, was considered by the Legislature in 1864 and there were men "of known capacity and experience in this particular department" who were willing to accept it for a salary of \$1,500. Neither the expenses nor the duties would, he believed, be particularly heavy after the system was under way.

A strong defense of the \$3,000 salary was made by Mr. Cushing. No office in the State, he maintained, would tax the energy of a man as this office would. It was no sinecure, no office whose duties could be performed by deputies. Second class work or second class men, he asserted, were not wanted. The salary should be such that a man would be able to take and keep the office as "a labor of love and of patriotism." School teachers, he thought, as a class were not fitted for it, he had very high standards for the office. He also objected to leaving the salary to the Legislature because that body had "never hitherto been particularly favorable to common school education," it had "consistently and uniformly thrown its decisions against free education in Maryland."

Further support for the large salary came from Mr. Ridgely, who feared that the whole system would fail if there were not held forth sufficient inducements to men of ability and capacity for the position. Mr. Pugh wanted no man in the position "who would take it as a God-send at a salary of \$2,000," or one who would get along "by following the path laid down by other men

before him." He desired someone who would "be capable of handling the whole subject fully, and who would be qualified to inaugurate a system of public education in the State, even if there never had been any system established in other States." He further stated his belief that the estimation placed on the position in the Constitution was the measure of the position before the world. Mr. Schley was "so desirous of securing a thoroughly competent superintendent of public education" that he "would rather run the risk of giving too large a salary, than falling short one dollar of the necessary sum to secure his services," and he was persuaded that the sum of \$3,000 was not an extravagant sum at all, nor was it a large sum in comparison with the large duties of the office. Mr. Stockbridge said there were fewer men fitted for the position than for almost any other position under the Constitution. He thought that the incumbent must be familiar with the school systems of other States, with the county systems of Maryland, and with the subject of education, one who could work out an efficient system. He supposed "there would be plenty of applicants if the salary was placed at five hundred dollars" and that "perhaps if the position was put up at auction" some might be found who would be willing to take it at a great deal less, but he believed that such a salary should be paid as would secure the best man that could be obtained.

Finally, at the suggestion of Mr. Ridgely and on motion of Mr. Hebb, of Allegany county, the report was amended by changing the salary to \$2,500.<sup>33</sup> There was also some discussion of the superintendent's expenses. It was proposed that the salary stated should include his expenses but this idea did not prevail. The Convention agreed that an additional sum for the purpose was to be allowed by the Legislature.

Within ten days after the ratification of the Constitution seemed too short a time to allow the governor for making the appointment and the time was accordingly lengthened to thirty days. The appointment "by and with the advice and consent

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, 1213-4. The vote was 41 to 20.

of the senate" was also changed so it would be "subject to the confirmation of the senate."<sup>34</sup> One other proposed minor amendment was rejected.

#### 8. THE ISSUES: ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM.

The report of the committee on education made further provision for the organization of a school system in the following sections:

Section 3. A State board of education was to consist of the governor, the lieutenant governor, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the State superintendent of public instruction. It was to perform such duties as the Legislature might direct.

Section 2. An assistant superintendent of public instruction was to be appointed by the State superintendent of public instruction for each county and Baltimore city. The term was to be four years and the salaries and duties of these officials were to be prescribed by the Legislature.

Section 4. Five school commissioners for each county were to be appointed by the State board of education for terms of four years. Their duties were to be such as the Legislature might direct. The school commissioners of Baltimore city were, however, to remain as they were then constituted and their appointment by the mayor and the city council was to be continued.

Objection to these items was made by Mr. Daniel on the ground that they should be left to the Legislature and to the State superintendent, who was to prepare a plan for a school system.<sup>35</sup> Later he withdrew his objection. Mr. Sands also wanted to leave these matters of detail to the State superintendent and the Legislature. He suggested that the proposed organization with so many officials would unnecessarily array public opinion against the Convention because it would entail needless

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, 1217.

<sup>35</sup> See Debates, II, 1218-29 for the discussion and proceedings which give the facts used in discussing this section, unless otherwise stated.



expense upon the people of the State. Mr. Edelen was also opposed to placing these officials in the Constitution. He furthermore said that his and adjacent counties already had public school systems with which they were "abundantly satisfied." Mr. Purnell wished "to put the machinery in motion in some form or other" which would in time make possible the detection of its defects and their remedy by subsequent legislation.

The inclusion of the organization in the Constitution was strongly defended. Mr. Cushing informed the Convention that the scheme had been put into the proposed article on education "for the very purpose of keeping the Legislature from interfering with these details." "Many members of the committee," he stated, "were from the counties and they were unanimously of the opinion that it was judicious and wise to place these restrictions upon the State superintendent and future Legislatures." The omission of the organization would, he thought, "interfere with the uniformity of the whole system," it would prevent the State superintendent from reporting a "well defined and consistent system," and "the Legislature from concluding upon any good system" when the report was made. He believed it was hopeless for the Legislature to try to harmonize the various conflicting views and opinions of the counties with reference to their established school systems, no Legislature would be long enough to accomplish such a result. Mr. Abbott, after recounting his experience with former legislatures, expressed his gratification that the report of the committee took the matter out of the hands of the Legislature and provided a system of public education by a vote of the people.

No objection was made to the State board of education and it was therefore passed with only very brief discussion. Inasmuch as the Constitution provided that the lieutenant governor should preside over the senate "the president of the senate" was later struck from the section on the State board.<sup>36</sup> The board was therefore made to consist of four ex officio members.

The real points of difference in the Convention were on the

<sup>36</sup> Debates, III, 1786-7.



county organization of schools. Much objection was made to the county, or assistant, superintendents of public instruction. Similar provision had several years earlier been the subject of controversy in the Legislature when a school bill was under consideration and now it again became a point of dispute. Mr. Edelen was against these officials "on the score of expense" and he could not conceive what duties they would have "as contradistinguished from those to be exercised by the school commissioners." Mr. Dennis, in view of the provision for a State superintendent and county school commissioners could not see the necessity for county superintendents and he referred to the expense of the "twenty-two additional offices" as "no slight matter." Mr. Purnell preferred to leave the work of the county superintendent to the board of school commissioners, which at that time was the usual practice in the counties. Mr. Sands was also opposed to these offices because of their cost.

As usual Mr. Cushing rallied to the defense. The county superintendent, he contended, was to do "the really active work of travelling through the county," of seeing that the work was properly done, and of reporting to the State superintendent. He seriously questioned whether "the great bulk of school commissioners" who had charge of the schools were capable of examining the teachers. In many cases, he said, the examination was "a mere farce, without the slightest attention being paid to the qualifications of the person appointed." The expense, he insisted, should not have much consideration inasmuch as that was left to the Legislature. Mr. Abbott believed that the county superintendent was employed in every State which had a system of schools such as Maryland intended to establish and he wanted the office included.

The conclusion was that the county superintendency was struck from the report of the committee by a vote of 31 to 20.<sup>37</sup>

The other phase of organization which was much discussed was the board of county school commissioners. Mr. Daniel thought there might be counties where more than five commis-

<sup>37</sup> Debates, II, 1228.

sioners would be required and that in the smaller counties they might not want so many. One for every election district might be desired. The number, he believed, should be left to the superintendent and the Legislature. With this idea Mr. Sands was in agreement. He saw strong objections to fixing any particular number in the Constitution irrespective of county population and necessities. Mr. Purnell desired to have a school commissioner in each election district, which was the plan they employed in most of the counties.

Mr. Cushing opposed the attempt to have the Legislature try to harmonize the school systems of the counties because it could not be done. The committee did not report in favor of a school commissioner for each election district, he said, because experience had shown that such boards were not competent. He suggested that in some cases commissioners who under the county systems were to examine the teachers had not known how to read or write. A board chosen at large would, the committee hoped, be removed "from the sphere of politics" and would result in greater competency.

The dispute was compromised by a statement that there should be in each county as many school commissioners as the State superintendent would deem necessary.<sup>38</sup>

## 9. THE ISSUES: ESTABLISHING THE SYSTEM.

The report of the committee (section 5) provided that a uniform system of free public schools was to be established by the Legislature at its first session under the new Constitution. A school was to be "kept open and supported free of expense for tuition in each school district, for at least six months in each year." In case the Legislature failed to provide a school system the system reported to it by the State superintendent was to "become a law, and have full effect as if enacted by the general assembly," provided it conformed to the Constitution.

The statement regarding the provision to be made in case the

<sup>38</sup> Ibid., 1227, 1228. The vote was 31 to 21.

Legislature failed to act became the subject of much debate.<sup>39</sup> Mr. Cushing explained that the object of the committee was "to necessitate the Legislature either to provide a uniform system for the State, or else to take the responsibility of accepting the report made by the State superintendent." He asked the Convention "to take a lesson from the past, and by its light read the probable results of the future." He furthermore suggested the small probability that in any ordinary session of the Legislature a system of free public education would be adopted. Mr. Sands thought that in the lower house of the Legislature there would be no difficulty with enacting a system of education but that in the senate there would be as little likelihood "in getting a uniform system of education as to getting blood from a turnip." Support in debate came from other delegates from Baltimore city, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Abbott, and Mr. Stockbridge, and from Mr. Ridgely.

Opposition in debate came from several sources. Mr. Edelen argued against the provision on the basis that it indicated "a general distrust of the Legislature" and that it took from the Legislature the right of legislation and gave it to the State superintendent of public instruction. He was unwilling "to open wide the doors of the treasure for any system of public school education or anything else." Mr. Miller denied the power of the Convention to delegate to anybody the law-making power in the way proposed. He believed the Legislature with a constitutional obligation would go to work and form a school system. Several others also made objection to the proposal made by the committee. An amendment to strike out the provision in question was defeated by a vote of 12 to 39 and the Convention accepted the section of the report with only a minor change.

#### 10. THE ISSUES: STATE SUPPORT.

The report of the committee on education contained two sections on the State support of the school system, as follows:

Section 6. An annual State tax of not less than 10 cents on

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 1221-3, 1225-7, 1229-33.



every \$100 worth of property was to be levied by the Legislature for the support of free public schools. This tax was to be paid into the State treasury and to be distributed by law among the counties and Baltimore city "in proportion to their respective population between the ages of five and twenty years." The Legislature was to levy no "additional school tax upon particular counties" unless such counties by popular vote expressed their desire for such taxes. The city of Baltimore, however, was to provide for its school tax as it was then doing.

Section 7. A permanent State school fund was to be provided by the Legislature for the support of the free common schools of the State, "by the imposition of an annual tax of a not less amount than three hundred thousand dollars." The proceeds of the tax were to be invested by the State treasurer, together with the annual interest, until the fund "together with the present school fund" would amount to \$6,000,000. After this fund had been accumulated it was to remain inviolate and to be increased as the Legislature might determine. The annual interest was to be disbursed for educational purposes only, as the law might prescribe.

This large tax, amounting to about 20 cents on every \$100 worth of property, drew fire from several members.<sup>40</sup> Mr. Miller knew of no such "extravagant expenditure in any State in the Union" as the one proposed for Maryland. It seemed to him that "gentlemen must desire to defeat this Constitution" with this provision. He discussed the county school taxes which were then levied and tried to point out that the taxes on the counties would be greatly increased under the new plan of support. Mr. Berry, rather curiously indeed, thought the small counties would be required to pay a tax for the support not only of their own education but also to educate the children of other counties and Baltimore city. Mr. Edelen referred to the loss of property due to the emancipation of the slaves by the Constitution, and he said there had never been a time when the people "were so little able to endure heavy taxation."

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, 1233-6, 1241-55, record the debates on this point.



Mr. Cushing was on hand as defender. He stated that the county taxes for schools on the average, and the State taxes for bonds, which had just been discontinued, came to a total of 21 $\frac{7}{9}$  cents on every \$100 of property and that the proposed tax of 20 cents therefore in reality represented a slight reduction of taxation from the preceding year. He suggested that Massachusetts had not grown poor under a school tax three times that proposed for Maryland, in fact, that State had greatly prospered. No remonstrance, he said, came from the city of Baltimore, which paid the bulk of the taxes, that high honor was reserved to Anne Arundel county through her delegates. He was sharp in his denunciation of the opponents. Mr. Stockbridge pointed out that in estimating the charge on the people the tuition then paid in the county schools should be considered as an expense and that it should rightly be taken into account in thinking of the increased cost of the schools under the new arrangement. The new plan for free schools, he said, represented a shifting of the burden of support, in many cases, from those who were ill able to bear it to those who were abundantly able.

To make certain that taxation for schools would be reduced Mr. Miller proposed an amendment which provided that the taxes then levied for the support of public schools in the counties should be discontinued on and after January 1, 1866. The object was to eliminate the county and district school taxes which supported the schools under the local laws. His proposal was rejected by a vote of 17 to 41.

Two delegates raised a question about the disposition of the county school funds which a number of counties had invested. Mr. Miller complained that no provision had been made at all for these funds. He took it that either the funds would be taken from the counties and added to the general school fund of the State—a great injustice—or the county authorities would have authority to dispose of them for such purposes as they saw fit. Mr. Berry also desired to know what was to become of these funds. No further consideration of this question was recorded and the matter was left unsettled.

The section of the committee report which required an annual State school tax of 10 cents on every \$100 worth of property was finally adopted with practically no change. The vote was 47 to 14.

Several members attacked the provision for a permanent State school fund.<sup>41</sup> Mr. Edelen asked whether that was the time to pass a law for raising a fund which was "to operate *in futuro* and weigh down the energies of the people for years to come." He also asked whether the people would not be as able fifteen or twenty years later to pay money for the support of schools as they then were. To provide for immediate wants was, he suggested, enough. Mr. Miller knew of no other State with such a large school fund. A longer time, he thought, should be allowed for raising the fund and a smaller sum should be imposed at first for that purpose.

Mr. Cushing replied to the attack. He thought that in various ways, among which were private gifts, the fund would increase much more rapidly than had been anticipated. Mr. Sands was enthusiastic in his hope that in less than twenty years the fund would "rid the people of Maryland from taxation wholly and entirely upon the subject of public schools." He denounced the idea that the future should be left to take care of itself, it was "not upon such grounds that men fit to be legislators for mankind, practice."

On motion of Mr. Cushing the annual amount of \$300,000 which was to be raised for the fund was struck out and a provision was included for an annual State tax of not less than 5 cents on every \$100 worth of property. After another minor amendment by Mr. Ridgely the section providing for a permanent State school fund was adopted.

## 11. THE ISSUES: NEGRO EDUCATION.

The report of the committee on education made no mention of negro education.<sup>42</sup> The chairman of the committee, Mr.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, 1255-6.

<sup>42</sup> See *Ibid.*, 1250-5 for the discussion of this issue.

Cushing, said that while he had ardently desired a provision making it incumbent on the Legislature to provide for the education of colored people, he had sedulously refrained from providing a separate school system for them because "the Convention and the people of Maryland were possibly not ready for that," but he hoped that the time might come when the Legislature would be willing to have it. He was opposed to putting a prohibition on the Legislature on this point. Even as "a mere measure of safety to the State" it seemed to him the free colored population should be educated.<sup>43</sup>

When the Convention had under consideration the annual State school tax Mr. Berry offered an amendment to distribute the school tax among the counties and Baltimore city according to their respective white population.<sup>44</sup> He did not intend to give free negroes the privilege of going to school with his children and he meant to guard against it. He was unwilling to receive any portion of this fund for the negro population of his county when, having received it, the county might be called upon to apply it to the education of negroes. He was opposed to educating blacks in Maryland "to take the place of white men."

Two issues were involved in the amendment. One was the fear on the part of some delegates that, without the amendment, public education might in the future be provided for negroes. Another issue was the amount of school money which the counties would receive. If the school fund were distributed according to the white population the lower counties with large negro population would quite obviously receive much smaller amounts than they would if the fund were apportioned according to the whole population. Both issues received attention in the debate.

The proposed amendment by Mr. Berry was adopted by a vote of 30 to 27, but almost immediately a motion to reconsider prevailed. After further discussion Mr. Berry withdrew his

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, 1233-4.

<sup>44</sup> On the preceding day Mr. Galloway, of Harford county, offered the same amendment, but he withdrew it. (*Ibid.*, 1233.)



amendment. Mr. Duvall then offered an amendment to the effect that the public schools established by the constitutional article on education should be "solely for the white children of the State," but it was rejected by a vote of 18 to 43.

When the section of the report on the permanent State school fund was under consideration, Mr. Duvall tried to amend it so that none of the fund derived from taxation should be applied toward educating the free negro population. The proposal was overwhelmingly rejected.<sup>45</sup> Mr. Davis, of Charles county, made a similar motion, but it too was rejected.<sup>46</sup>

## 12. THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND THE CONVENTION.

The only definite reference to the Agricultural College in the Convention seems to have been occasioned by the Confederate raid through Maryland during the early part of July, 1864.<sup>47</sup> The Confederate troops threatened Washington and skirmished within sight of the city. Some of the raiders visited the College.<sup>48</sup> Because of the raid the Convention scattered and from July 11 to 18, inclusive, no sessions were held, no quorum being present.<sup>49</sup> A few members remained during those days and from day to day they met and adjourned, thus keeping the organization intact.

It was during this raid that the professors of the Agricultural College were accused of having communication with the raiders and serious charges were made against them.<sup>50</sup> In the fever of excitement Mr. Smith, of Carroll county, on July 21, moved to add to the Constitution the following section: "The Legislature shall make no appropriation, gift or endowment, directly or indirectly, in aid of, or for the use, benefit or advantage of the State Agricultural College, or of its professors, agents or employees, or any of them."<sup>51</sup>

Five days later (July 26) Mr. Smith stated that he had

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.*, 1256.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> See Myers, 44-5, for a statement about the raid.

<sup>48</sup> Debates, II, 975. <sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, 799-800. <sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, 974-5. <sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, 846.



offered the proposal on what he supposed to be satisfactory grounds, but he had later received a communication from one of the authorities of the College which put the matter "in an entirely different light."<sup>52</sup> He therefore did not insist on incorporating his proposal in the Constitution and it was accordingly postponed. It was not called up thereafter.

One other reference may have related to the College. On the day in which Mr. Smith's measure was passed over, on motion of Mr. Stirling, of Baltimore city, a section was added to the Constitution which gave the Legislature authority "to receive from the United States any grant or donation of land, money or securities for any purpose designated by the United States."<sup>53</sup> Such grant or donation the Legislature was ordered to administer or distribute according to the conditions of the grant. There was no discussion nor was there a recorded vote. The action of the Convention assured the Federal Government of the State's intention to abide by the conditions of Federal donations. Its scope was, of course, more inclusive than the grant for the Agricultural College.

### 13. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Several other matters of discussion and action by the Convention deserve passing notice. The section on education in the Declaration of Rights was lifted from the Constitution of 1851 and to it was added "the extension of a judicious system of general education" as something which the Legislature "ought to encourage."<sup>54</sup> This phrase was in the report of the committee on the Declaration of Rights and it was adopted without debate or amendment.

A second item of interest was a provision in the new Constitution which required the Legislature to pass laws requiring certain persons, among whom were "teachers or superintend-

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, 974-5.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, 961. Constitution, Article III, Section 45.

<sup>54</sup> Maryland Constitution, 1864, Declaration of Rights, Art. 43. See Debates, I, 387.

ents of the public schools, colleges or other institutions of learning," to take the oath of allegiance as set forth in the Constitution.<sup>55</sup> This statement was a part of the report of the committee on the legislative department and it was adopted without any special discussion. The requirement obviously reflects the war spirit of the time.

A third item had to do with a State school fund. The report of the committee on the legislative department contained a section which provided that the Legislature should take the necessary steps to dispose of the State's interest in the works of internal improvement and use the proceeds to pay the public debt, the surplus to be held as a permanent fund for the support of public education.<sup>56</sup> The section was debated at length, but there was practically no discussion of the public school fund. The section included in the Constitution which related to internal improvements contained no reference to the school fund.

A fourth item had to do with a general statement on education. Mr. Hopkins, of Howard county, proposed as an amendment to the report of the committee on the legislative department the following statement: "The Legislature shall foster and encourage moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement; they shall, when it may be practicable, make suitable provision for the blind, mute and insane, and for the organization of such institutions of learning as the best interests of the State may demand."<sup>57</sup> After being assured that the purpose was accomplished by the article on education in the Declaration of Rights, Mr. Hopkins withdrew his proposal.

A fifth item had to do with the position of the school system of Baltimore. That city had a well organized system of public schools under special legislation which dated from 1826.<sup>58</sup> This

<sup>55</sup> Maryland Constitution, 1864, Art. III, Sec. 47. See also *Debates*, I, 476-7; II, 866.

<sup>56</sup> *Debates*, I, 476. For other references to this matter see *Ibid.*, II, 910-1, 964-5, 1026, 1077-8; III, 1890. See also Maryland Constitution, 1864, Art. III, Sec. 52.

<sup>57</sup> *Debates*, III, 1520. August 24. See also *Ibid.*, 1654-5 and 1690-1.

<sup>58</sup> Laws of Maryland, 1825, Ch. 130.

matter was adjusted with practically no debate. The Constitution stated that the school commissioners of the city were to remain as then constituted, subject to whatever changes the Legislature and the city might make.<sup>59</sup> The Constitution also made provision for the city to raise its additional school tax in the way that was then employed or as might be provided by the Legislature and the city.<sup>60</sup> The city was, of course, to share in the annual distribution of the State school tax. The city of Baltimore was thus to have a school organization which was more or less separate from the State system.

#### 14. CONCLUSION.

Education was an important question in the Constitutional Convention of 1864. The time was at hand when those who were interested in the cause had the strong hand and they used their advantage with great vigor. The opponents of a general school system were so much in the minority that they could offer no effective resistance. The outcome was that the Constitution of 1864 contained a detailed article for a State school system in addition to several other references to the subject. As long as the Constitution remained in force a uniform school system was assured for Maryland.

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<sup>59</sup> Debates, III, 1898. Maryland Constitution, 1864, Art. VIII, Sec. 3.

<sup>60</sup> Debates, III, 1898. Maryland Constitution, 1864, Art. VIII, Sec. 5.

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## THE ABINGTONS OF ST. MARY'S AND CALVERT COUNTIES.

ABINGTON OF DOUDESWELL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

By HENRY J. BERKLEY.

Arms. "He beareth, argent, on a band gules, three eaglets displayed, or, an annulet of the second." (Shield of Anthony Abington of Doudeswell.)

About the year 1650 there came into the Province of Maryland an English gentleman, a merchant of London, who was destined to play a somewhat important part in its infant affairs, but whose name, with that of his family, long extinct in this State, has been entirely forgotten.

John Abington was the eldest son of Anthony Abington, of Doudeswell, in the County of Gloucester. Shortly after his majority in 1628, he married Lady Muriel (the Meriel of the Maryland Archives), a daughter of Sir Richard Berkley of



Stoke-Gifford, of the same county, who, at that date, was greatly interested in the colonization of the New Continent.

In 1650, husband and wife arrived in the St. Mary's River, and soon thereafter patented, in East St. Maries Hundred, the Manor of Abington, 1000 Acres, "granted to him in special manner by his Lordship's special grant and on his Lordships hand and great seal at St. Clement, dated September 5th. 1655, surveyed for him, that is today, 650 acres of it the 23rd. September, 1653. Quit rent, £1/0/0, to be paid on Ladies Day at St. Maries." Other tracts were patented to him in 1658, another Abington on the South side of the Patuxent River, and Doudeswell, 1000 Acres in 1663, with Abington Cliffs, Calvert County, 200 acres additional.

In 1661, John Abington was appointed by Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, a Justice of the Peace of St. Mary's, with especial instructions "against felonies, witchcrafts, enchantments, sorceries, magick arts, trespasses, forestallings, whatsoever. He was reappointed Justice at a Council held at St. Mary's in 1667, Charles Calvert, Philip Calvert and Jerome White, attending. Again his Commission was reissued in 1669, his terms of service as Justice lasting about twelve years.

Besides being Justice, patenting and cultivating land, we find him commissioned to trade with the Indians, the privilege being granted in 1663. It was during this year that a violent dispute occurred between him and Josias Fendall, who even threatened his life, and the matter had to be taken to Court for a settlement.

In the early part of the year 1659, Thomas Cornwaleys left the Colony for England, deputising Mr. Richard Hotchkeys to act as his agent and attorney. Hotchkeys, unfortunately, died a few months later, and Captain Cornwaleys appointed John Abington, by letter, in his place, to collect his rents and see that his affairs were not allowed to fall asunder to his detriment. The tenants of Cornwaleys refused to pay to Abington their tobacco and other rentals.

On the 12th December, 1659, Abington petitioned the Governor and Council on behalf of the absent Captain Cornwaleys,

with the result "that the Board doe allow the said John Abington to be sufficiently empowered by the said Captain Cornwaleys for the receiving and recovering of any tobacco or other debts owing, etc." Thereafter Abington was involved in endless litigation, summons and replevins following one another with the tobacco owners, the long, wearisome trials being the probable cause of his return to London.

Further, after his return home, the Archives of Maryland give little of value to be here recorded. We learn therefrom that a certain James Crawford was appointed his attorney to administer his estates, and that by the year 1696 this estate was wasted, Crawford disbarred for mismanagement, and finally, that the lands were sold by his widow in 1711.

After the so-called Protestant Rebellion headed by John Coode in 1668-9 was over, John Abington with eight other gentlemen who had lived in the Colony, or had done shipping business there for upwards of twenty-five years, were summoned by Charles Lord Baltimore on January 7th, 1689, in London, to testify on his behalf before the Committee of Trade and Plantations. Among the summoned were the venerable Mr. Tillings-ton, a clergyman of the Church of England who spent long years at St. Mary's, and Col. Tailler, also a lifelong resident of the County.

Abington's will was probated in 1694, as of the Parish of St. Farth, the Virgin, of London. Seemingly, he left no children, his wife Muriel becoming the sole heir to the Maryland Manors. His godson, John Abington, a son of his brother William, was appointed administrator of his affairs.

A family record of the Abington family of Doudeswell is not available to determine the exact relationship between John, Lord of Abington Manor, and the others of his name in St. Mary's and Calvert Counties.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> By recent letters of Mrs. Rowland Berkeley of Worcester City, I am informed that the wills of both John Abington and his mother are still extant and fill many written pages.

In 1687, or about the time of the departure of John and Muriel from the Colony, an Andrew Abington was seated near Abington Cliffs on the Calvert side of the Patuxent River. In this same year he received the appointment of "Deputy Controller and Surveyor of the Port of Patuxent." About this date a meeting of the Council was held at his house, attended by Col. Henry Darnell, Mr. Nicholas Sewall and Mr. Clement Hill. In February 1689 he became High Sheriff of Calvert County. In the following year he was assessed 5500 lbs. of tobacco, for the "Public Charge of the Province" indicating a very active individual and a great land owner. Andrew seems to have returned to England during the Coode Rebellion, as letters addressed to him were to be forwarded to Plymouth. By 1691, however, he was back in Calvert Co., and High Sheriff there. His later fate is unknown, as there is no further mention of him in the Archives.

In St. Maries City, in 1691, there was a Charles Abington of whom there is only the record that he received the (new) Great Seal of Maryland "to be, by him, conveyed to Gov. Copley."

Also, at this date (1691), there was another John Abington, who resided near Mattawoman Creek, Potomac River, where he had married Mary Hutchinson, and resided on land inherited from her father.

On the opposite side of the Potomac River, on what afterwards became Wakefield, the Washington Home Plantation, lived Lawrence Abington (will proved 1670, Westmoreland Co.), who married Lydia Brooks, a daughter of Henry Brooks of Bridges Creek, who was one of the earlier settlers there before the Washingtons came into this neighborhood. Their children were William, Lawrence, Mary and Elizabeth Abington.

John Abington's several residences in St. Mary's present a degree of uncertainty in so far that his first Manor was in East St. Mary's Hundred, the bounds of which are uncertain. Apparently he moved from his earliest Manor to the Patuxent Region and yet on the list of county manors it is accredited to the East Hundred. On the Patuxent extensive tracts are quit



rented to him. After Cornwaleys' departure from the province he returned to St. Mary's City to live at "the Cross," Cornwaleys Manor, and resided there for several years, possibly until his return to England.

The destiny of the several manors owned by John Abington is interesting. Abington Cliffs was sold to Cornelius and William Pake in 1658. Abington Manor, the one on the Patuxent River, was in 1753 in possession of David Arnold, William Holland and Thomas Reynolds, probably having been acquired at a considerably earlier date by parties unknown, probably through Crawford, the agent; while Doudeswell, the only one of which we find a direct record, was acquired in the year 1711, by Samuel Chew and W. H. R. Harrison, by purchase directly from Lady Muriel, the widow of John.

So ends the little that is known of the Abingtons of St. Mary's and Calvert Counties. In the later centuries the family name became unknown in this State, and there remains but little more than the imprint in ancient records, and Abington Creek, Patuxent River, to remind one of a once honoured name among the earlier colonists.

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## BALTIMORE COUNTY RECORDS OF 1668 AND 1669.

CONTRIBUTED BY LOUIS DOW SCISCO.

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So far as these county land records indicate, there was no change from preceding years in the pioneer conditions of the old Baltimore County, except perhaps in a growing volume of transfers, implying a corresponding growth in immigration.<sup>1</sup> It is clear that purchasers of lands were still seeking sites along the water fronts of the upper Chesapeake, which fact seems to show that travel was mostly by boat rather than by such forest trails as then existed.

<sup>1</sup> For summaries of the county records preceding 1668 see vol. 24, pages 151, 342, of this Magazine.



The items that immediately follow summarize the contents of pages 62 to 77 of the court house liber I. R. No. P. P. This volume is a copy made in 1892 from an earlier book of the same title whose contents were in part taken from a still earlier book called H. W. No. A. B. Very frequently names have become distorted as result of these repeated transcriptions. Such distortions are here reproduced, although it seems evident that Oliver Spruce is Oliver Spry, that John Cork and John Ceck mean John Cock, and that H. Walmor and W. Walmon very probably mean Th. Salmon.

Deed, March 4, 1667-68, Michael Bellicon conveying to the estate of Mr. Richard Bennett the tract "Wyfall" of 100 acres, at Sassafras River, adjoining land formerly held by Richard Turney. Witnesses, John Cork, William Palmer.

Deed, March 4, 1667-68, John Collett, gentleman, conveying to John Taylyard 100 acres at head of Muskeito Creek, it being the northern half, next to the woods, of 200 acres called Beaver Neck. Witnesses, John Watterton, Henry Howard.

Deed, March 3, —, William Pearce, planter, for 1,300 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Daniel Silvain 150 acres on the north side of Worton Creek, on the east side of the Bay, it being part of 550 acres called Buck Neck, formerly taken up by Joseph Hopkins. Witnesses, —, Jerome White.

Deed, January 3, 1667-68, Richard Ball of Patapsco River, with consent of wife Mary, conveying to Francis Peteet 80 acres on the north side of Patapsco River, adjoining William Clapham's land, and formerly granted to Ball. Witnesses, James Frysby, Warnar Sudall.

Deed, January 6, 1667-68, James Brown, merchant, of [Salem] in New England, conveying to — G——, land called Orchard's Neck, at Fendall's Creek on the east side of the Bay, formerly patented to William Galloway, planter. Witnesses, John Scott, John Powell.

Deed, — 21, 1667, Howell Powell conveying to Warner Shudall 70 acres on the north side of Patapsco River, between Robert Gorsuch's land and the next creek eastward. Elizabeth Powell signs with grantor. Witnesses, Richard Moss, Jeremy Clerke.

Deed, April 16, 1663, Nathaniel and Mary Utie of Spesutia, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Richard Bennett, junior, the tract "Green Oake" at Sassafras River. Witnesses, George Utie, Jon Browne.

Deed, August 4, 1668, Robert Neife, planter, conveying to William Pearce the tract "Neifes Choice", of 250 acres on the east side of Fendall's Creek. Elizabeth Neife signs with grantor. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, John Collett.

Deed, August 4, 1668, Phillip Holleger and wife Mary conveying to

Timothy Lendall and William Pearce 400 acres at —erson's Creek on the south side of Sassafras River, where Holleger now dwells. Witnesses, Thomas Howell, John Collett.

Deed, March 5, 1667-68, William Orchard conveying to Walter Tucker & Co., merchants, the tract "—ilberry", of 250 acres, near Hunting Creek, on the north side of Bush River. Witnesses, William Palmer, — Dunkerton.

Deed, August 4, 1668, John Lee and William Osbourne conveying to Miles Gibson 240 acres in two adjacent parcels lying on the east side of a branch of Rumley Creek. Witnesses, Barnard Utie, Oliver Spruce.

Deed, March 4, 1666-67, Abraham Coffin, planter, conveying to William Toulson the tract "Tombeye (?) " of 100 acres, on the east side of the Bay, adjoining Toulson's land. Witnesses, John Collett, Samuell Collett.

Deed, August 4, 1667, Peter Mounsens, planter, conveying to Oellof Matthias 100 acres at Sassafras River, adjoining Hendrick Freeman's land. Witnesses, John Collett, Samuell Collett.

Deed, March 3, 1667-68, James Phillips conveying to Thomas Thurston 100 acres called Porke Point, on the east side of Bush River, which was patented to Phillips. Witnesses, H. Walmor, Robert Sanders.

Deed of gift, August 17, 1664, Thomas Todd of Gloucester County, Va., conveying to his sons Robert and John Todd three tracts on Patapsco River, bought from Thomas Powell by bill of sale of this date. Witnesses, John Dixon, Phillip Stevenson.

Letter of attorney, July 6, 1668, Thomas Todd of Gloucester County, Va., appointing Richard Ball of Baltimore County his attorney to take acknowledgement of land belonging to Todd. Witnesses, Thomas Deacon, Charles Gorsuch.

Deed, February 12, 1664-65, Richard Gorsuch, planter, with consent of wife Elizabeth, conveying to Thomas Powell 300 acres called Wallnutt Neck, on the east side of Welshman's Creek, on north side of Patapsco River. Witnesses, Howell Powell, Richard Blanks.

Deed, August 17, 1664, Thomas Powell conveying to Thomas Todd of Gloucester County, Va., 287½ acres in Patapsco, called Road River, bought from Walter Dickeson, it being one-half of 575 acres bought by Dickeson from William Batten, merchant. Witnesses, John Dixon, Phillip Stevenson.

Deed, August 17, 1664, Thomas Powell conveying to Thomas Todd of Gloucester County, Va., 100 acres with houses thereon, at or near and east of Wallnutt Neck, on north side of Patapsco River, as patented to Powell. Witnesses, John Dixon, Phillip Stevenson.

Assignment, August 17, 1664, Thomas Powell conveying to Thomas Todd, now of Virginia, the tract "Richardson" of 300 acres, formerly bought of Richard Gorsuch. Witnesses, John Dixon, Phillip Stevenson.

Letter of attorney, February 22, 1667-68, Thomas Powell of Talbot County appointing Samuel Collett his attorney to acknowledge sales of land in Patapsco River to Thomas Todd of Virginia according to writings in possession of John Collett. Witnesses, Howell Powell, Charles Gorsuch.

Deed, March 4, 1667-68, Oliver Spry conveying to William Osborne and John Lee the tract "Spryes Mash" of 175 perches water front, about three miles up Bush River and on the east side. Witnesses, John Watterton, Lancelott Hallett.

Deed, March 4, 1667-68, John Lee and William Osbourne, planters, conveying to Oliver Spry the tract "Crab Hill" of 100 acres on the east side of Bush River, adjoining Will Orchard's land, and patented to Lee and Osbourne. Witnesses, John Watterton, Launcelott Hallett.

Deed, March 4, 1666-67, Francis Child, planter, conveying to Richard Leake, tailor, the tract "The World's End", of 500 acres, on the north side of Sassafras River near Henn Island, patented to Child. Witnesses, Henry Ildesley, John Ceek.

Deed, March 5, 1667-68, Warner Shudall and wife Ann conveying to Nicholas Ruxton about 70 acres on the north side of Patapsco River, between Richard Gorsuch's land on the west and a creek on the east. Witnesses, Even Gwine, Nicholas Richason.

Deed, March 4, 1667-68, Godfrey Harman conveying to Phillip Holleger 350 acres on the south side of Sassafras River, at Terson's Creek, patented to Harman. Witnesses, Sam Collett, Axa Stills.

Deed, April 6, 1668, Nathaniel Utie and wife Elizabeth conveying to Edward Bedwell 500 acres at Swann Creek, adjoining Garrett Rutter's land and being part of the 800 acre tract "Okenton". Witnesses, W. Palmer, Hans De Ringh.

Deed, August 3, 1668, John James, gentleman, conveying to Charles James, merchant, the tract "The Last" of 200 acres at Charm Creek, patented in 1666. Witnesses, Richard Leake, Thomas Midelfld.

Deed, August 3, 1668, Charles James, merchant, conveying to John James, gentleman, the tract "Beniton" of 200 acres at Steelpone Creek, patented in 1663. Witnesses, Richard Leake, Thomas Middlefield.

Deed, August 4, 1668, Richard Farendell conveying to Robert Chapman land at Black Wolf Neck, near mouth of Swann Creek, on the southeast side of the westernmost branch of Gunpowder River, and west of land formerly taken up by Capt. Thomas Harwood, mariner. Witnesses, Will Pearce, Robert Keane.

Deed, August 3, 1668, Hendrick Hendrickson, planter, and wife Juniber, for 1,200 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Howard, planter, the tracts "Hendrick" and "Hendrickson" of 50 acres each, on the south side and at the mouth of Elk River, one tract adjoining land formerly taken up by Andrew Clements. Witnesses, W. Walmon, Barnard Utie.

Deed, September 6, 1668, John Cocks, planter, conveying to Bartlett Hendrickson the tract "Cock Crow Thrice" of 200 acres on the north side of Cock's Branch of Back Creek at Sassafras River. Witnesses, William Sturdmant, Daniell Silivane.

Deed, March 3, 1668-69, John Cock, planter, conveying to Edmund Webb the tract "None So Good in Firm Land" of 200 acres on the southeast side of Back Creek at Sassafras River. Witnesses, W. Palmer Barnard Utie.



Deed, March 14, 1667-68, Mary Gouldsmyth, widow of George Gouldsmyth, gentleman, for herself and deceased husband, conveying to Ann O'Mely, formerly wife of Abraham Morgan, and to the Morgan heirs, 500 acres at Morgan's Creek, on the west side of Bohemia River. Witnesses, Samuel Collett, William Gouldsmyth.

Deed, October 2, 1668, Oliver Sprye, gentleman, for 800 pounds, conveying to John Towrs, planter, the tract "Swann Harbour", of 200 acres, on the south side of Bush River, adjoining John Collier's tract "Phillis Choice". Witnesses, Henry Howard, Sam Collett.

Deed, October 30, 1668, John Collett and Mary Gouldsmyth conveying to Robert Morgan, planter, the tract "Horner" of 150 acres, at Gouldsmyth Branch, on south side of Captain John's Creek, at Elk River. Witnesses, Sam Gouldsmyth, James Ives.

Deed, November 4, 1668, Thomas Bastock and wife Jane conveying to James Magreger, planter, the tract "Banks", on the west side of Bohemia River, adjoining land taken up by Briant O'Mely. Witnesses, Joseph Hopkins, F. Salmon.

Deed, November 3, 1668, Richard Windley and wife Mary for 1,100 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Oliver Sprye, gentleman, the tract "Windley Forrest" of 100 acres, on the south side of Gunpowder River, adjoining Edward Swanson's land. Witnesses, Augustine Harman, John James.

Deed, March 3, 1668-69, William Pearce, planter, conveying to John Willis, planter, 200 acres on the south side of Charm Creek. Witnesses, William Osbourne, Ralph Massey.

Deed, April 29, 1669, Ralph Williams, merchant, of Bristol, conveying to Thomas Todd, merchant, of Patapsco River, 330 acres called Notch Point, at Wignall's Creek at the mouth of Patapsco River, said tract having been taken up by William Batten, sold to Walter Dickason, and by him sold to Williams. Witnesses, Charles Tye, John Buckmell.

Deed, June 1, 1669, Mary Gouldsmith conveying to Capt. Thomas Todd 75 acres on Hooper's Island, on the south side of Gunpowder River, near its mouth. Witnesses, Sam Gouldsmith, William Gouldsmith.

Deed, March 10, 1666-67, Phillip Holleger conveying to Hendrick Freeman, planter, 50 acres at Sassafras River, adjoining Freeman's land, it being part of 100 acres bought by Holleger from Mr. William Fisher. Witnesses, Godfrey Bayley, John Collett.

Deed, March 4, 1668-69, Bartlett Hendrickson, planter, conveying to John Cocks the tract "None So Good in Finland," of 200 acres, on the southeast side of Back Creek, at Sassafras River. Witnesses, William Sturdmant, Daniell Sillvane.

Deed, June 3, 1669, Peter Jones, shopeman, conveying to John Glover, planter, the tract "Crock and Pill," of 250 acres, on the north side of Sassafras River. Witnesses, William Dunkerton, Hendrick Mason.

Deed, June 1, 1669, John Collett, gentleman, conveying to Richard Collens, smith, 100 acres on Black Island near Spesutia Island. Witnesses, Sam Collett, James Ives.

Deed, July 31, 1669, William Yorke, planter, and Elizabeth Yorke, both



of Gunpowder River, for 4,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Walter Mackenell and wife Jane the tract "Yorks Hope" of 200 acres in a deep bay on the north side of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, John Watterton, William Chapman.

Deed, August 3, 1669, Abraham Strand, planter, conveying to Oulle Mathiason, planter, land with 100 perches river front, on the north side of Sassafras River, opposite the end of land formerly taken up by Capt. Cornwallis. Witnesses, John Browning, Robert Sanders.

Deed, September 7, 1669, Henry Jones, carpenter, and wife Anna, conveying to Thomas Howell, gentleman and planter, 275 acres on the south side of Sassafras River a little within its mouth, and adjacent to land taken up by William Fisher. Witnesses, John Collett, Gideon Gundry.

Deed, September 7, 1669, George Willson, planter, conveying to Thomas Bostock, planter, land where Bostock now lives at a creek on the south side of Sassafras River, adjoining Willson's land, with condition that Bostock shall pay 100 pounds of tobacco yearly as rent for the "dwelling plantation." Witnesses, — — almon, John Cock.

Personal note, November 1, 1669, by which Thomas Todd requests Mr. Bayley to acknowledge for him the sale of 50 acres to Richard Thurrell.

Deed, June 25, 1669, Thomas Todd, gentleman, conveying to Richard Thurrell, planter, for 400 pounds of tobacco, 50 acres on the south side of Back River, adjoining land formerly laid out for Thomas Thomas and William Batten. Witnesses, Robert Colles, George Yatts, Thomas Knighton.

Letter of attorney, November 1, 1669, John Dixon appointing Richard Thurrell his attorney to acknowledge sale of 300 acres to Richard Ellinsworth. No witnesses.

Deed, March 1, 1668-69, John Dixon conveying to Richard Ellinsworth the tract "Dixons Chance" of 300 acres at Duck Creek on the south side of Gunpowder River, adjoining land formerly taken up by John Taylor. Witnesses, John Roads, James Cogoll.

Letter of attorney, July 9, 1669, by which Francis, Henry, and Katherine Stockett, of The Ridge, Ann Arundell County, appoint Mr. Nathanill Stilles their attorney to acknowledge sale of the tract "Dolph" and adjoining island to Thomas Thurston. Witnesses, Richard Leake, Furgin Davison.

Deed, October 20, 1669, by which Francis and Henry Stockett, gentlemen, and Henry's wife Katherine convey to Thomas Thurston, merchant, 115 acres on Dolph Island, on the north side of the mouth of Rumley Creek. Witnesses, Henry White, Francis Christmas, Delmarus Sternbergs, John West.

Deed, October 20, 1669, by which Francis and Henry Stockett and Henry's wife Katherine convey to Thomas Thurston, merchant, the tract "Dolph" of 600 acres on the west side of Dolph Creek, opposite land formerly taken up by John Hatton. Witnesses, Henry White, Francis Christmas, Delmarus Starnbrigs, John West.

Deed, November 2, 1669, James Phillips, cooper, conveying to Chris-

topher Tapley, boatwright, and Francis Elling, planter, 100 acres at Lecigh Neck, on the north side of Possum Creek, south side of Bush River. Witnesses, Thomas Long, Robert Sanders.

Deed, November 2, 1669, Cornelius Petterson, planter, conveying to John Cock 150 acres on the southeast side of Back Creek on north side of Sassafras River, it being part of 300 acres taken up by said Petterson and Bartlett Hendrickson. Witnesses, Daniel Silwane, Joseph Hopkins.

Deed, September 7, 1669, Lodowick Williams, planter, conveying to Walter Tucker & Co., merchants, of England, the tract "Batchelors Hope" of 400 acres on the west side of a branch of Hunting Creek on the east side of Bush River, and also a tract of 50 acres at the mouth of Hunting Creek, adjoining William Orchard's tract "Chilberry". Witnesses, Gideon Gundry, William Dunkerton.

In another record liber called I. S. No. I. K. are a few added record items of these years. They came into the liber from an earlier book called I. C. No. A. which seems to have been a volume of court proceedings. The entries now appear on pages 28 to 33 of the existing liber, which dates probably from about the year 1717. The old book I. C. No. A, has disappeared.

Deed of gift, August 4, 1668, Richard Leake conveying to Welthen Suthward in life tenure a chamber and house room in his plantation home at Sassafras River, and also 100 acres from the west side of his plantation, separated by Fonn Island Creek, she having formerly been a good housekeeper but now left poor and homeless by the absence of her husband. Witnesses, C. James, John James.

Bond and mortgage, February 18, 1667-68, Godfrey Bayley, with a bond of 20,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to James Harris his plantation of 1,000 acres near the mouth of Sassafras River, between Capt. Thomas Howell's plantation and Mr. Bennett's creek, as security for payment of 9,600 pounds of tobacco to Harris or to his attorney Mr. John Hawkins. Witnesses, Cornelius Stenart, Robert Sanders.

Assignment, February 28, 1667-68, Mr. Edward Carter of Upper Norfolk County, Va., conveying to his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Hopkins of Baltimore County, 200 acres of land. Witnesses, Anna Place, William Salisbury, David Sutherlys.

Letter of attorney, March 3, 1667-68, Edward Carter of Nansemm, Va., appointing William Salisbury, late of Nansemm, his attorney to acknowledge in court the transfer to Carter's brother Joseph Hopkins of 200 acres on the eastern side of the Bay, bought by Carter from Mr. John Collett. Witnesses, Anna Place, David Southerlys.

Letter of attorney, January 8, 1669-69, Edward Webb, planter, of Bares Neck, appointing Capt. Thomas Howell his attorney to give to Thomas King possession of the tract "None Soe good finland" at Back River in Sassafras River. Signed by Edmund Webb. Witnesses, Robert Farrer, William Lewis, John Cock.

Supplementary to the foregoing are some items from the Kent County records relating to a sale by a Kent County man to a Talbot County man, neither of whom seems to have thought it necessary to establish a record in Baltimore County, where the land was actually located.

Letter of attorney, January 28, 1667-68, Bridget Downes appointing her husband Henry Downes and Charles Steuard her attorneys to acknowledge in court her consent to her husband's sale of land at Elk River. Witnesses, Thomas Linsted, William Morgan.

Minute that on January 28, 1667-68, Henry Downes and Charles Steuard, as attorneys, acknowledge in court the consent of Bridget Downes to a sale of land to Obadiah Judgkins of Talbot County.

Patent, September 15, 1665, by which Gov. Charles Calvert grants to Henry Downes, planter, the tract "Hay downe" of 300 acres on the south side of Captain John's Creek on south side of Elk River, between Goldsmith's Branch and Downe's Branch, and east of Cavelan's (?) land, now owned by James White, the grant being based on the transportation of Downes, his wife, James Dardon, Richard Whitten, Francis Sewell, and Richard Chapman.

Deed, ———— ———, Henry Downes of Kent County, with consent of wife Bridget, for 2,400 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Obadiah Judgkins of Talbot County the tract "Hay downe" of 300 acres at Elk River. (*Part of the deed record is now missing.*)

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## THE MURDOCK FAMILY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

BY WILLIAM B. MARYE,

*Chairman, Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.*

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Among the genealogical papers of the late Wilson Miles Cary is a chart of the Murdock family of Maryland and Virginia (folder 68) and a bundle of notes representing chiefly researches which Mr. Cary made in England with a view to ascertaining the English origin of the family (researches which, by the way, were unfortunately unsuccessful). Mr. Cary's letters to his clients, several copies of which are contained in the bundle of notes, reveal the fact that he had not had an opportunity, or



perhaps had not been authorized, to make extensive researches in Maryland. To this fact may be attributed certain errors which I have been able to correct by extending my researches beyond the point which Mr. Cary reached.

The family history in America, so far as records have been found to prove it, begins with two brothers, John and Jeremiah Murdock. These brothers may possibly have been related to Alexander "Murdough," whose burial, on August 29, 1703, is recorded in the register of All Hallows, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

There is on record in Prince George's County, Md., a deed bearing date November 13, 1714, by which John Murdock, of Prince George's County, Merchant, conveyed, as a gift, to his brother Jeremiah Murdock a certain piece of land on the west side of Patuxent River being part of a tract called "Padworth Farme." (Prince George's County, Md., Deeds, Liber E, folio 407.)

### *Part I. Murdock of Virginia*

JEREMIAH MURDOCK witnessed the marriage certificate of Joseph Coleman and Mary Thomas, 1712. (Marriage Certificates, West River, Herring Creek and Indian Spring Monthly Meetings, p. 15.) At what time he settled in Virginia is not definitely known. He was a resident of Hanover Parish, King George County, in or before 1726. He was a Justice of the Peace of that county from 1728 until 1741. As he was styled "Major" in King George County records, it is likely that he held a commission in the county Militia. In 1739 "Josiah" Murdock was appointed High Sheriff of King George County. (*Virginia Historical Magazine*, XIV, 341.) No person of that name is known to have been a resident of King George County at that time, and it is almost certain that the recipient of this honor was Jeremiah Murdock, unless it was his son, Joseph Murdock, who received it. I have the impression that Major Jeremiah Murdock, who was a merchant, as well as an extensive planter, was interested in the Bristol Iron Works of King



George County. In this connection I note the fact that some of his lands lay on Iron Works Creek, others adjacent or near to the Bristol Furnace. His will reveals the fact that he was intimately acquainted with a family of Bristol merchants. It is worthy of note that there were Murdocks in Bristol. Mr. Cary discovered the fact, which seems highly significant, that in a prominent and wealthy family of Coventry merchants named Murdock, of the seventeenth century, the christian name of "Jeremiah" occurs. It is suggested, however, that search for the immediate English ancestor of the Maryland and Virginia Murdocks might be made in Bristol, after which, if successful, connections with Coventry might be found. It would appear probable that the will of the grandfather of Jeremiah Murdock is on record somewhere and that the "silver caudle cup" is mentioned in it as a bequest to the grandson.

JEREMIAH MURDOCK married Jane (or Jean), widow of one Chapman. In her will dated January 23, 1770, and proved in King George County the same year, Mrs. Murdock appointed her grandson, William Chapman, her executor, and mentioned also her granddaughter, Jean Chapman. A Thomas Chapman, of Stafford County is mentioned in 1706. (Stafford County, Va., Will Book 2, 1699-1709, p. 364.) On May 9, 1758, Joseph Murdock and Richard Hooe, gentlemen, gave bond to deliver certain goods to William Chapman, orphan of Taylor Chapman, deceased. (Stafford County, Va., Liber O, p. 345.) It would appear likely that Taylor Chapman, who died circa 1750 was the son of Mrs. Murdock by her former marriage.<sup>1</sup>

JEREMIAH MURDOCK had issue (probably by wife Jane):

1. JOHN MURDOCK, probably eldest son. No particulars regarding him are available. Did he die s. p.?

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<sup>1</sup> Among the Cary papers (Bundle 16) I find an abstract of the will of Taylor Chapman, of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, Virginia, recorded on folio 80 of Liber —, 1748-1763, Stafford County Records. This will bears date 8 Nov., 1749, and was proved 13 February, 1750. The deceased left a widow, Margaret Chapman, two sons, William and Joseph Chapman, and a daughter, Jane Chapman.

2. JOSEPH MURDOCK, of whom presently.
3. "Peggy" (Margaret) Murdock. She married Colonel William Fauntleroy, of Richmond County (1713-1793).

The will of Major JEREMIAH MURDOCK of King George County, Virginia, bears date December 12, 1750, and was probated October 5, 1752. The testator bequeathed certain negroes to his wife, Jane Murdock. To his daughter, Peggy Fauntleroy, he bequeathed £100 and a negro. To his son, John Murdock, he left 527 acres on Occoquon, in Prince William County, bought of Thomas Stribling, a plantation of 200 acres in Orange County bought of Anthony Head, and a tract of 500 acres on Aquia Run in Stafford County bought of Captain Maximilian Robinson, also  $\frac{1}{3}$  of his, the testator's negroes. In case the said John Murdock should die s. p. these lands, etc., were to go to the testator's son, Joseph Murdock, if certain conditions were complied with. To his son, Joseph Murdock, conditionally, the testator left the land he lived on and the land adjoining "in this neck" bought of Conway Wormley Kendall, also the land joining Joshua Farquharson's land and the Bristol Furnace purchased of one Conway (after decease of testator's wife), also 362 acres on Rappahannock River in Prince William County, also a plantation in Westmoreland County with land adjoining in King George County containing 600 acres, being the land purchased of Kendall, Hews, et al. The testator bequeathed to his "cousin" (nephew) William Murdock land in Maryland formerly sold to him for £70 and not yet paid for. To his son, Joseph Murdock, the testator left his "Silver spurs and the silver caudle cup that are now in the house *ye caudle cup being a piece of antiquity of my grandfathers and given me being the youngest child to keep in the family.* I am willing to perform the will and heartily desire particular care may be taken if possible to reserve it in ye family to succeeding generations." To Mr. John Scandrett, son of Mr. Charles Scandrett, Merchant in Bristol, England, the testator bequeathed £150 "as an acknowledgement many favors received from that family," and to Mrs. Sarah Scandrett, daughter of Mr. John

Scandrett, he left £75. He appointed his friend, Mr. Thomas Turner, executor.

JOSEPH MURDOCK (JEREMIAH) was commissioned captain of the lower company of foot soldiers, King George County, Va., Sept. 14, 1752 (Cary Papers, folder 68). He was a Justice of the Peace of King George County, Virginia, 1759, 1762, 1766, probably continuously. His will bears date 11 October, 1769, and was proved in King George County March 1, 1770. The testator appointed Captain Edward Dixon, John Skinker and George Tankersley, gentlemen, his executors. He mentioned his children John, William, Sally (Sarah), Nelly and Jeany (Jean or Jane) Murdock. No abstract of this will is available to the present writer. The above information regarding it is taken from the Cary papers. Joseph Murdock married Mary Tankersley, who survived him and died in 1784. Her will bears date 5 October, 1783. It was proved (Cary Papers, folders 68) in King George County June 3, 1784. The testatrix mentions her sons, John and William, and her daughters, Sarah Riding and Jane Spencer. According to the tax list of 1782, Mary Murdock had 800 acres in King George County in that year. No other Murdock is listed as a landowner in the county. The family lands seem to have dwindled considerably.

JOSEPH and MARY (TANKERSLEY) MURDOCK had issue:

1. JOHN MURDOCK. He probably died s. p.
2. WILLIAM MURDOCK. Living in 1824. Issue, if any, unknown to the present writer.
3. SARAH MURDOCK. She married — Riding and probably died s. p.
4. JANE MURDOCK. She married Lieut. William Spencer.
5. JOANNA MURDOCK. Mr. Cary's notes contain no mention of her. She married, in 1792 (Marriage Bond, King George County, Va.) William Storke Jett, Esq. (1763-1844), of "Walnut Hill," near Leedstown, Westmoreland County, Virginia. By him, she had issue a son, William Storke Jett, Jr., Captain, U. S. A., in the War of 1812, whose portrait, in uniform, formerly hung at "Walnut Hill," but was subsequently lost. I believe that he died s. p. He had a sister, I believe, of full blood, Elizabeth Jett, who married (in 1809) George Ashton by whom she had a daughter, Joanna Ashton, living in 1843. William Storke Jett married (2nd) Jane



Turner (d. May, 1819) a cousin of his first wife and daughter of Colonel Thomas Turner of "Smith's Mount," Westmoreland County, Va., and "Walsingham," King George County, and Jane his first wife, daughter of Colonel William and Peggy (Murdock) Fauntleroy.

The following record, while I quote from Burgess's "Virginia Soldiers of 1776" (Vol. 1, p. 319) establishes the identity of Joanna Murdock, who married William Storke Jett:

"William Murdock who was joint heir at law with his sister Joanna Jett, of his sister, Jane Spencer, who was the relict and heir at law of Lieutenant William Spencer, who died intestate. The said Jane Spencer having also died intestate, Warrant No. 6628 was issued to the above named heirs at law, 1333  $\frac{1}{3}$  acres to William Murdock as his moiety of 2660  $\frac{2}{3}$  due to the representatives of William Spencer in part consideration of the said Spencer's services as Lieut. in the Continental Line. Issued July 26, 1824."

*The "Silver Caudle Cup."*

This heirloom, as noted above, was mentioned in the will of Major Jeremiah Murdock as a "piece of antiquity," which had belonged to his grandfather. If still in existance it would be a very valuable family relic indeed. It probably bore the family arms. We are informed that it was given to Jeremiah Murdock "being the youngest child." He bequeathed it to his son, Joseph Murdock, and it was his desire that it should be handed down in the family, probably from youngest child to youngest child. It is not improbable that Joanna Murdock was a posthumous daughter and therefore the youngest child of her parents. In the will of Colonel John Skinker, of King George County, who was one of Joseph Murdock's executors, the testator bequeathed to Miss Joanna Murdock the "gold watch and *silver cup*" he "bought of her father's estate." This will bears date January 19, 1784. In the will of William Storke Jett, dated March 1, 1843, the testator bequeathed to his granddaughter, Joanna Ashton, (who seems to have been the only living descendant of his first wife) "my silver ladle that was



her grandmother's," but no mention seems to have been made of a silver cup. It is possible, however, that it may still be in the possession of descendants of the Murdock family.

### *Part II. Murdock of Maryland*

Captain JOHN MURDOCK, brother of Major Jeremiah Murdock of Virginia, settled in Maryland, in Prince George's County, either in the last years of the seventeenth or the first years of the eighteenth century. "Murdock's Addition," adjoining "Essenton," was surveyed for him 26 March, 1703. At a date not ascertained he acquired 233 acres of a tract on Patuxent River called "Padworth Farm," out of which, on November 13, 1714, as heretofore noted, he made a deed of gift to his aforesaid brother, who in his will left it back to his nephew, William Murdock. On April 5, 1721, John Murdock acquired from Richard Taylor the residue of "Padworth Farm," 267 acres. He also owned parts of "Londee" and "Darby," also 479 acres part of "Essenton" purchased at various times. Captain Murdock styled himself a "Merchant." He died intestate at a date not ascertained.

JOHN MURDOCK married Katherine Barton, daughter of Colonel William Barton, Jr., (1662-1705) and Sarah his wife (married 3rd Colonel James Haddock) widow of Basil Waring and daughter of Richard Marsham (d. 1713) by Katherine ——— his first wife.

JOHN MURDOCK had issue, probably by Katherine Barton,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> The author has mislaid his notes relative to the marriage of John Murdock and Katherine Barton. On the chart of Miss Rosa Steele, a member of Chapter I, Colonial Dames of America, I have made it appear that William Murdock was the son of Katherine Barton, and it is not improbable that when the chart was made I had more evidence for this belief than I have at present; but Richard Marsham in his will proved in 1713, refers to William Murdock, son of John Murdock, as his "kinsman," a rather singular way of designating a great grandson. On the other hand William Murdock signed the inventory of the estate of Marshall Waring (1732) as one of the "next of kin," and there is a recorded tradition in the Murdock family that a direct ancestor married a Barton.

William Murdock, his heir at law (only son?). William Murdock was born in Prince George's County, Md., in 1710 or thereabouts. In a deposition taken in 1744 he gave his age as forty-four. (Chancery Record, I. R. No. 4, p. 564) He died October 17, 1769, at his seat near Queen Anne's, Prince George's County. Obituaries appeared in the *Annapolis Gazette* and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, London. According to a "debt-book" of Prince George's County, bearing date 1753, Mr. Murdock was then in possession of 2662 acres of land in the county, including the whole of "Padworth Farm." William Murdock was High Sheriff of Prince George's County in 1740. He served as a burgess for that county from 1749 until his death in 1769.

WILLIAM MURDOCK married (1st) Anne Addison, daughter of Colonel John Addison of "Oxon Hill," Prince George's County. Mrs. Murdock died October 25, 1753. William Murdock married (2nd) January 1, 1757, Margaret Dulany, widow of Dr. Alexander Hamilton, of Annapolis, and daughter of Daniel Dulany the younger (Cary Papers, folder 68).

By his first wife, Anne Addison, WILLIAM MURDOCK had issue (Cary Papers, folder 68):

1. JOHN MURDOCK, born 10 February, 1729 (died in infancy).
2. ADDISON MURDOCK, born 31 July, 1731 (s. p.).
3. JOHN MURDOCK (Colonel JOHN MURDOCK) born 10 May, 1733.
4. ANNE MURDOCK. She married Rev. Clement Brooke.
5. CATHERINE MURDOCK. She married Major Patrick Sim and died Nov. 29, 1771.
6. ELEANOR MURDOCK. She married Benjamin Hall.
7. MARY MURDOCK. Died unmarried.

By his second wife, Margaret Dulany, WILLIAM MURDOCK had issue:

1. REBECCA MURDOCK, who married Anthony Addison.

It would appear that all descendants of William Murdock who bear the name of Murdock are descended from his son, Colonel John Murdock.

### *The Reverend George Murdock*

Tradition seems to be positive in asserting that the Reverend GEORGE MURDOCK and Captain John Murdock were very closely

related. Mr. Cary was of the opinion that the former was the son of the latter. If this be true, George Murdock was not the child of Katherine Barton, but of an earlier wife. Mr. Cary records the tradition that George Murdock was ninety years old when he died.. This tradition is probably erroneous, because, if true, Mr. Murdock was over fifty years old when he was ordained. Another argument against the theory that he was the son of John Murdock is that William Murdock, because he fell heir to his father's land, must have been his father's eldest son, but George could not have been younger than William.

GEORGE MURDOCK was ordained a deacon in London on February 20, 1724. His first parish in America was Saint James Northam, Goochand County, Virginia. On December 26, 1726, he was appointed Rector of Prince George's Parish. Prince George's County, Md. (Rock Creek.) His will bears date 14 May, 1760, and was proved 14 March, 1761. In it he mentions his son, William Murdock, and his grandsons George, William, George Beale Murdock and Elisha Murdock. (Cary Papers, folder 68.) Mr. Cary was of the opinion that, in addition to his son William, he had a son Benjamin Murdock. According to Mr. Cary, the Reverend George Murdock married, circa 1728-9, Eleanor Sprigg, daughter of Thomas Sprigg (d. 1705) and widow of (1) John Nuthall and (2) Thomas Hillary. It does not appear possible that she was the mother of his children, but the identity of former or of later wives, if there were any, is unknown.

The author of this article desires again to call attention to the fact that Mr. Cary, whose ability and accuracy need no praise, did not have the opportunity to make extensive searches on the Murdock family in Maryland and Virginia records. To this fact maybe attributed any errors which he may have made. Full credit should be given to him for what he did accomplish.

CENSUS OF DEPTFORD HUNDRED OR FELL'S POINT,  
1776.

IN CONGRESS, DECEMBER 26, 1775.

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*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions, Councils or Committees of Safety of the respective Colonies, to ascertain, by the most impartial and effectual Means in their Power, the Number of Inhabitants in each respective Colony; taking Care that the Lists be authenticated by the Oaths of the several Persons who shall be intrusted with this Service. And that the said Assemblies, Conventions, Councils, or Committees of Safety, do respectively, lay before this Congress, a Return of the Number of Inhabitants of their respective Colonies, as soon as the same shall be procured.

Extract from the Minutes,

Charles Thomson, Sec'ry.

In Council of Safety, Annapolis, June 28, 1776.

Gentlemen,

We inclose you a Resolution of Congress, desiring a compleat List of the Number of Inhabitants in each Colony. We request you will appoint some Persons in your County, for taking the Number of Inhabitants therein, both Whites and Blacks, distinguishing respectively, the Age and Sex of each; and shall be obliged if you will transmit it to us as soon as it is returned to you—We will pay any Expence that may arise in employing Persons to comply with this request.

We are Gentlemen, Your Humble Servants

Charles Carroll, V. P.

To the Committee of Observation  
for Baltimore County.

To effect the Purpose contained in the above Resolve of Congress, the Committee of Baltimore County have appointed Per-



sons to take the Number of Inhabitants in each Hundred of said County, in the following Manner, who are to make their Return on Oath, as soon as possible, to this Committe.

By Order of Committee,

Samuel Purviance, Chairman.

Whites

George Patterson	Rowland McQuillen
Capt <sup>n</sup> Elijah Lucas	Ann Kelly
Joseph Cheston	Jemima Creggett
William Davis	John Ziglar
William Hays	William Holton
Mrs Nelson	Henry Evans
Henry Bride	William Hammond
Thomas Mills	Mrs Moltan
John Beard	George Robinson
William Barker	Handy Tull
Mrs Button	Ann Yeoman
Mrs Vanbibber	Robert Kirkly
Simon Burnes	Philip Smith
Rob <sup>t</sup> Forsyth	Arthur Kirk
William Jacobs	William Scarff
Thomas Bagwell	Elizabeth Lively
Soloman Bright	Joseph Robass Rogers
Sophia Gaghin	Winney McCrackin
Mrs Hinson	Michael Foy
Abraham Jackson	Thomas Meeting
Robert Mowbery	James Beard
John Morrison	John Cattle
Margarett Brynham	John Burne
Brittingham Dickerson	John Gibbins
Isaac V. Bibber	Thomas Malone
Ann Murphey	John Vandevort
William Johnson	Doct <sup>r</sup> Colter
Spencer Kelly	Christopher Burningham
Thomas Gray	James Anderson

Jacob Dawson  
James Bennett  
Mrs Dunbarr  
William Gozlin  
Patrick Hannon  
Christian Waskey  
Aquillar Johns  
Elizabeth Kelly  
Margeritt Fowlar  
Silvanus Merrill  
Fargus Maccleroy  
Ann Houton  
Joel Hickingbottom  
Henry Lawrence  
Charles Chamberland  
Hugh Farrell  
George Lowderman  
Charles Lovitt  
Elizabeth Wood  
Elizabeth Maloy  
Mary Alexander  
Ruth Moaks  
Judah Cammell  
Henry Elliss  
Alexander Luth  
Ann Simpson  
John Shine  
Lucey Farguson  
Ann Reese  
Elizabeth Easterley  
Mary Peterkin  
William Williams  
Abraham Gorman  
Martin Judey  
George Helms  
Henry Bert  
Jesse Wilson

John Smith  
Eleanor Garvin  
Frances Peters  
Ann Simmons  
Edward Kerns  
George James  
John Pine  
Mary Connier  
John Hayman  
Thomas Connerly  
William Trimble  
James Conner  
Isaac Brown  
John Wales  
Thomas Elliott  
Elizabeth Aulenn  
George Wells  
Isaac Hall  
Robert Evans  
Samuel Burless  
Jane Burks  
Ann Larkin  
Richard Allin  
Thomas Craton  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Sollars  
Robert Evans  
Thomas Morriss  
Thomas Breerton  
Isaac Grist  
William Tinker  
James Kingsbeary  
Richard Clarks  
John Lees  
Samuel Durham  
Jacob Raybolt  
William Frazeer  
Basil Lucas

Jesse Hollingsworth	Robert Wilson	
William Nuckle	Christian Reese	
Arch <sup>d</sup> McBride	Abra <sup>m</sup> Enloes	
Thomas Wilkins	James Hill	
James Curtin	James Morgan	
Mr Drew (Ship Wright)	William Smith Esq <sup>r</sup>	
Mary Armstrong	James Rouse	
White freemen	222	
Women	187	
Boys	128	
Girls	138	
	—	675
Serv <sup>ts</sup>		
Men	51	
Women	15	
Boys	6	
Girls	2	
	—	74
		—
		749
Negroe		
Men	23	
Women	14	
Boys	15	
Girls	13	
	—	65
Free Negroes & Molattoes		
Men	3	
Women	4	
	—	7
		—
Total Amount.		821
146 Housekeepers.		

True List of the Inhabitants in Deptford Hundred taken the  
23<sup>d</sup> day of August 1776 by

Will<sup>m</sup> Aisquith

On the 3<sup>d</sup> day of September 1776 William Aisquith made Oath on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, That the foregoing is a True List of the Inhabitants in Deptford Hundred at Fells Point in Baltimore County to the best of his Knowledge.

Sworn before me

Sam<sup>l</sup> Purviance Jun<sup>r</sup> Chair<sup>m</sup> Com.

Census of  
Deptford Hundred  
or Fells Point  
1776

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## THE LINTHICUM FAMILY OF ANNE ARUNDEL CO. MARYLAND, AND BRANCHES

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THOMAS LINTHICUM, the emigrant (probably from Wales, as the name represents a section in Wales, called the Valley of the Lindens), came over with Captain Edward Selby, at the same time as William Warren, Robert Bennett, Eleanor Mathews, in 1658. Eleanor Mathews married Captain Edward Selby. Thomas settled on West River in Anne Arundel County. Captain Selby received warrants for 300 acres of land for transporting these emigrants to Maryland. Thomas Linthicum joined the Friends' Church at West River, and was a member of the men's monthly meeting. At one of these meetings at Thomas Hooker's house, in 1682, he compared these meetings "like a jury meeting," was tried and censured. He and his wife had given 1,000 pounds of tobacco to the yearly meeting. He demanded the return of the tobacco, which was paid December 4, 1784 from William Richardson's tobacco house. He was granted in 1677, Lincecomb Stopp of 50 acres. In 1679, was granted Lincecomb Lott of 75 acres.

Thomas was born in 1640 and died November 12, 1701. Married Jane who survived him.



## ISSUE:

Hezekiah, who married Milcah Francis.  
 Mary, who married Richard Snowden.  
 Jane, who married Thomas Rutland.  
 Thomas (2), who married Deborah Wayman.  
 Each of above issues to follow.

HEZEKIAH LINTHICUM, son of Thomas (1) and wife Jane, was born —, will February 4, 1721-2. He married October 5, 1699 Milcah Francis, born November 14, 1666, buried December 22, 1721, daughter of Thomas Francis of Rhoda River 1657, and wife Ruth. Hezekiah is mentioned in his father's will of 1701.

## ISSUE:

- (1) Mary Linthicum, born January 20, 1700, died —, married November 13, 1716.  
 Edmond Wayman, born May 22, 1699, baptized November 1, 1703, son of Leonard.  
 Wayman, who died 1721, and wife Dorcus Abbot.  
 Issue to follow.
- (2) Francis Linthicum (1), son of Hezekiah and Milcah, was born September 29, 1709, will August 7, 1765. Married October 5, 1732, Eleanor Williams, baptized June 9, 1717, daughter of Richard Williams who married February 14, 1709, Eleanor Stockett, born December 8, 1693. Eleanor was the daughter of Thomas Stockett and wife Mary.
- (3) Thomas Francis Linthicum, son of Hezekiah and Milcah, born February 13, 1716, baptized May 22, 1722, will August 12, 1790. Married Elizabeth Williams, born May 1, 1724.

## Issue:

- Richard Linthicum, born February 2, 1745, died 1759.
- (4) Hezekiah (2), born September 12, 1722.  
 No record.

MARY LINTHICUM, daughter of Hezekiah and wife Milcah Francis, born January 20, 1700. Married November 13, 1716, Edmond Wayman, son of Leonard and Dorcas, mentioned in his father's will of March 16, 1720-21. He owned Orgenwood Thicket, 200 acres, on Patuxent River. Surveyed January 26, 1688. Transferred to son Edmond and wife September 15, 1718.

## ISSUE:

- (1) Hezekiah Wayman, born —, died January 13, 1747.

- (2) Ann Wayman, died October 26, 1750.
- (3) Mary Wayman, died 1756.
- (4) Edmond Wayman, born December 1, 1721.
- (5) John Wayman, died July 9, 1765.

FRANCIS LINTHICUM, son of Hezekiah and Milcah, and wife Eleanor Williams.

ISSUE:

- (1) Francis Linthicum, born May 8, 1734, died 1765. Married January 28, 1755, Mary Mayo, born July 20, 1740, daughter of Joseph Mayo and wife Sarah. Joseph Mayo was the son of Joshua of South River, who married, 1707, Hannah Learson.

Issue: Eight children. The youngest, Joshua, married Elizabeth Beard.

- (2) Micah Linthicum, daughter of Francis and Eleanor Williams. Born November 21, 1735, married Thomas Wayman.

Issue:

Eleanor, born August 6, 1752.

Francis, born February 11, 1753.

Edmond, born March 3, 1757.

- (3) Eleanor Linthicum, daughter of Francis and wife Eleanor, born February 23, 1737-8, married ——— Clark.
- (4) Thomas Linthicum, son of Francis and Eleanor, born August 29, 1743, married 1764, Cassandra of Dorchester.
- (5) Mary Linthicum, daughter of Francis and Eleanor, born July 15, 1746. Mentioned in her father's will of 1765.
- (6) Francis Linthicum, daughter of Francis and Eleanor, born November 20, 1749. Mentioned in her father's will of 1765.
- (7) Richard Linthicum, son of Francis and Eleanor, born April 12, 1752. Married November 25, 1778, to Mary Lee of Dorchester Co.
- (8) Jane Linthicum, daughter of Francis and Eleanor, born April 22, 1755. Not mentioned in her father's will.

MARY LINTHICUM, eldest daughter of Thomas (1) and wife Jane, born 1670, died after 1717, married before 1690, Richard Snowden (3), born 1666, died 1720-3, son of Richard Snowden (2), born 1640, buried May 20, 1711, married Elizabeth (Gross). Richard was the son of the emigrant Captain Richard Snowden (1), of Wales, here in 1679.

CAPTAIN RICHARD SNOWDEN of South River, born in Birmingham, England, was known as Lord of Snowden Manor, as he appears in Lord Baltimore Rent Roll, May 20, 1711. Mar-

ried first, Deborah Abbot, daughter of William and Magdella Abbot. Second wife, Elizabeth Green, daughter of Roger Green.

CAPTAIN RICHARD SNOWDEN (3), born 1666, died 1723, was Captain in provincial troops. Married Mary Linthicum.

Issue: Mary Linthicum and Richard Snowden (3).

(1) Thomas Snowden, buried July 2, 1704.

(2) Richard Snowden, born December 28, 1698, died 1763. Married 1st, May 19, 1707, Elizabeth Coale, born December 5, 1692, died 1713, daughter of William Coale, born October 20, 1667, died 1715, married widow Elizabeth Sparrow Coale July 30, 1689. Richard's 2nd wife, December 19, 1717, Elizabeth Thomas, born December 28, 1698, died August 1775, daughter of Samuel Thomas and wife Mary (Hutchinson).

Issue: by first wife (Elizabeth Coale).

Deborah Snowden, married James Brooks.

Eliza Snowden, married John Thomas.

Mary Snowden, married Samuel Thomas.

All moved to Sandy Springs, Montgomery County.

Issue: by second wife (Elizabeth Thomas).

Richard Snowden, born 1719-20, died 1753, married October 13, 1748, Elizabeth Crawley, born 1728.

JANE LINTHICUM, 2nd daughter of Thomas (1) and Jane, his wife, was born —, died —, married Thomas Rutland January 13, 1695, born 1664, buried December 14, 1731. He lived at South River.

Issue:

(1) Elizabeth Rutland, born January 22, 1696, died March 15, 1707.

(2) Jane Rutland, born 1698, married December 18, 1715, Joseph Brewer.

(3) Mary Rutland, born 1699, buried January 19, 1721-22, married January 30, 1717, Thomas Sappington, born —, died February 18, 1721-22.

Issue: Mary Rutland and husband Thomas Sappington.

Thomas Sappington, baptized January 9, 1721, married Frances Brown.

(4) Ann Rutland, born 1701, married March 1, 1719, Leonard Wayman, born April 22, 1699, baptized April 11, 1707, son of Leonard Wayman and Dorcus, baptized November 1, 1703. Leonard was the son of Leonard Sr., died October 16, 1697.

Issue: Leonard and Ann Rutland.

Leonard, baptized March 12, 1726.

Jane, baptized March 12, 1726.

- (5) Thomas Rutland (2), son of Thomas (1) and wife Jane Linthicum, was born 1703, died October 4, 1773-4, married Anne Dorsey, born ———, will August 25, 1773.

Issue:

Thomas Rutland (3), born September 29, 1765, will of 1790, married Anne Beale, daughter of John Beale and Elizabeth Norwood. His wife, Elizabeth Norwood was a daughter of Captain John Norwood and Elizabeth Howard. Elizabeth Howard was the daughter of Cornelius Howard and wife Elizabeth, executrix, will of April 15, 1680.

Issue: Thomas Rutland (3) and Anne Beale.

Margaret.

Elizabeth.

Thomas.

- (6) Elizabeth Rutland, born ———, died ———, married January 12, 1730, Stephen Stewart, born December 28, 1699, died January 28, 1742. Stephen was the son of Robert Stewart, will March 8, 1738-39, married January 26, 1699, Susan Watts, buried November 16, 1733. Robert Stewart was the son of David Stewart, born 1616, died October 20, 1696 and married Margaret Bevia, who died November 8, 1700.

THOMAS LINTHICUM (2), son of Thomas (1) and wife Jane, was born October 31, 1674, died May 29, 1741, married Deborah Wayman June 22, 1698, daughter of Leonard Wayman and Dorcus Abbott. He owned Morley Gray of 150 acres and Davis Rest of 200 acres. Deborah is mentioned in her father's will of 1721. Thomas (2) had grants of Town Hall, 400 acres, and Linthicum Walk, in 1716.

ISSUE:

- (1) Dorcas Linthicum, born August 15, 1700, died ———, license to marry Francis Hardesty, February 4, 1717.  
 (2) Thomas Linthicum (3), born September 28, 1701, died ———, married Sarah Burton, September 28, 1724. Sarah was born November 17, 1706.

Issue: Thomas and Sarah Burton.

Thomas Linthicum, born June 11, 1725.

Joseph Linthicum, born April 30, 1727.

Burton Linthicum, 173—, will January 4, 1762.

Hezekiah Linthicum.

Asual Linthicum, married Lydia Andrews.

Deborah Linthicum.

- (3) Mary Linthicum, daughter of Thomas and Deborah, born August 29, 1703, died ———, married October 6, 1724 John Fowler.



- (4) Leonard Linthicum, son of Thomas and Deborah, born August 5, 1705, buried March 6, 1731, married ———.
- (5) Deborah Linthicum, daughter of Thomas and Deborah, born September 11, 1707, married January 2, 1726-7, John Jones.
- (6) Gideon Linthicum, son of Thomas and Deborah, born February 15, 1709, died ———, married 1737, widow Jane Ford, died 1770.
- (7) Ann Linthicum, daughter of Thomas and Deborah, born May 11, 1711, died ———.
- (8) Elizabeth Linthicum, daughter of Thomas and Deborah, born August 30, 1714, died ———.
- (9) Ruth Linthicum, daughter of Thomas and Deborah, born February 5, 1718, died ———.
- (10) Edmond Linthicum, son of Thomas and Deborah, born March 30, 1720, will April 11, 1764, married Elizabeth.

## Issue:

Thomas Linthicum, died 1778.

Edmond Linthicum, will April 11, 1764.

- (11) Hezekiah Linthicum, schoolmaster, son of Thomas and Deborah, born November 7, 1723, died ———, married Sarah Bateman, born May 11, 1713, died 1778. Sarah was the daughter of Henry Bateman who married December 22, 1707 Sarah Powell.

(Most of the eleven children of Thomas and Deborah were living in 1741.)

## Issue: Hezekiah and wife Sarah Bateman:

- 1. Rachel Linthicum, born ———, died 1767.
- 2. Elizabeth Linthicum, born ———, died ———, married William Bateman.
- 3. John Linthicum, born ———, died ———.
- 4. Archibald Linthicum, born ———, died infancy.
- 5. Slingsby Linthicum, born ———, died June 28, 1848, first wife Mary Griffith, second wife Mrs. Dorsey.
- 6. Abner Linthicum, born July 7, 1763, died February 19, 1847, married Baltimore County license, January 3, 1791, first Rachel Jacobs, second wife, December 2, 1828, widow Elizabeth Pitcher, died 1839, whose only child Eugene, died at 4 years of age. Issue to follow: first wife, Rachel Jacobs.
- 7. Margaret Linthicum, born ———, died ———.
- 8. Amasa Linthicum, born ———, died ———, married October 13, 1790, Sarah Johnson.

ABNER LINTHICUM, 6th child of Hezekiah and wife Sarah Bateman, was a member of Maryland Legislature during 1812-1826, was Captain in 22nd Regiment, 1809, war of 1812. Married January 3, 1791, Rachel Jacobs 17—, died 1821, daughter of Richard Jacobs, born August 22, 1730, died 1805, will 1802, married Hannah ——— who died August 8, 1806.

He was the son of Richard Jacobs, Sr., born January 30, 1697-8, will November 8, 1777, married January 1, 1718 Hannah Howard, born 1707, died May 1, 1730. Richard Jacobs (1) was the son of John Jacobs, born in Dover, England 1629, buried October 29, 1726, married March 1, 1675 Anne Cheney, baptized 1666, buried 1720. She was the daughter of Richard Cheney and wife Eleanor, Patentee 1663, living 1685, will 1686.

Captain John Jacobs, emigrant, of Anne Arundel County, born Dover, England 1629, came to America 1665, died 1705. In addition to grants in Anne Arundel County, given him by the King of England, he bought large tracts, and became a tobacco planter. He was the son of John Jacobs, gent., of Dover, Kent, born 1560, died 1627, married in Canterbury in 1587, Joan Lucas, daughter of the Mayor of Canterbury, 1574.

Hannah Howard was the daughter of Joseph Howard who died 1736. Joseph Howard was the son of Captain Cornelius Howard, born in Great Britain, 1635, died 1680. Cornelius came to Severn River from Norfolk, Va., with the Puritan Exodus, 1650-58, commissioned Ensign under Captain Benson, Burgess 1671-1676, Justice Peace 1679.

Reference: Maryland Archives, Vol. 3, p. 444, Vol. 2, p. 239.

ISSUE: Abner Linthicum and Rachel Jacobs.

- (1) Amasa Linthicum, born November 11, 1791, died October 9, 1810.
- (2) Richard Linthicum, born July 22, 1793, died October 15, 1842, blown up in ship Medora. Married first wife February 29, 1816 Anne Robinson, born January 9, 1797, died September 3, 1837; second wife Susan C. Lockerman, in May 8, 1838.
- (3) Abner Linthicum, Jr., born May 18, 1796, died September 13 or October 14, 1845, married first January 3, 1820 Rachel Stewart, born April 4, 1800, died May 28, 1839; second wife, married March 20, 1842 Mary Bryan.
- (4) William Linthicum, born March 21, 1798, died August 27, 1866, married November 20, 1823, Elizabeth Sweetser, born August 23, 1800, died December 22, 1875. Issue following.
- (5) Hezekiah Linthicum, born June 15, 1801, died June 11, 1891, married April 20, 1825 Matilda Phillips.
- (6) Thomas Linthicum, born October 12, 1804, died October 4, 1822.
- (7) Sarah Linthicum, born December 5, 1809, died December 5, 1882, married January 4, 1829 William Shipley.

Had 11 children.

WILLIAM LINTHICUM (son of Abner and Rachel), married Elizabeth Sweetser, daughter of Seth Sweetser, born June 5, 1762, died 1828, and Ann Valient of Anne Arundel Co., Janu-

ary 9, 1790. Seth Sweetser built the bridge at Annapolis across the River Patapsco, called Sweetser Bridge. Seth was the son of Phineaus, born September 10, 1718, died September 24, 1764, of Stoneham, Mass., who married Mary Rhodes, born March 4, 1727, died 1780, of Lynn, Mass. She was the granddaughter of Rofer William the great Preacher and Leader.

Charts showing these two families for several generations preceding are in the possession of Dr. G. Milton Linthicum of Baltimore.

ISSUE: William Linthicum and Elizabeth Sweetser.

- (1) Sweetser Linthicum, born September 10, 1824, died March 29, 1905, married March 4, 1847 Laura E. Smith, born January 18, 1829, died August 13, 1910, daughter of James Hawkins Smith, born December 17, 1778, died December 30, 1836, married Nancy Smith, born October 2, 1800, died June 2, 1881.
- (2) Anne Linthicum, born July 20, 1826, died ———, married first, Thomas C. Pitcher, died October 10, 1819; second Phinpenny.
- (3) William Abner Linthicum, born April 13, 1828, died 1916, married February 8, 1853, Elizabeth Mulliken.
- (4) Dr. Asa Shinn Linthicum, born February 4, 1831, died ———, married first, June 30, 1857, Ella Conoway; second, August 1, 1866, Nettie Crane.
- (5) Samuel S. Linthicum, born February 19, 1833, died ———, married Mary Walker.
- (6) Eleanor Linthicum, born February 22, 1835, died January 20, 1911, married first Henry Thomas, second Mordica Smith.
- (7) Mary Elizabeth, born April 23, 1837, married William Brian.
- (8) Victoria Linthicum, born December 23, 1840, died age 18, August 11, 1857.

Sweetser Linthicum, wife Laura E. Smith, was the son of William and Elizabeth Sweetser Linthicum. Laura Ellen Smith was the daughter of James Hawkins Smith, born December 17, 1708, died December 30, 1836, and wife Nancy Smith, born October 2, 1800, died June 2, 1881. James Hawkins Smith was the son of Sebritt Smith and Mary Hawk. Nancy Smith was the daughter of Patrick Smith, born December 23, 1760, died August 30, 1823 and Nancy Bishop, born January 16, 1773, died July 16, 1860. Sebritt Smith was Private, 22nd. Regiment, in Captain Linthicum's Company, War 1812.

In the list of recruits raised in Montgomery County to make good her quota in Continental Army 1780, among the first 30 members is Patrick Smith, number 23 on the list.

Ref.: Vol. 18, *Maryland Archives*, pp. 342-627.



ISSUE: Sweetser Linthicum and wife Laura Smith Linthicum.

- (1) Elizabeth V. Linthicum, born December 17, 1847, married March 9, 1869, Joseph K. Benson.
- (2) James S. Linthicum, born September 19, 1850, died June 12, 1912, married June 2, 1874 Sarah McClellan.
- (3) Annie S. Linthicum, born December 17, 1853, married September 24, 1874 Luther Shipley, died February 11, 1923.
- (4) William Linthicum, born October 16, 1856, married October 26, 1881 Adele Knight.
- (5) Dr. Asa Shinn Linthicum, born November 28, 1859, died January 4, 1897, married Iola Benson.
- (6) Sweetser Linthicum, Jr., born July 4, 1862, married November 20, 1888, Sarah Crisp.
- (7) Victoria Linthicum, born April 17, 1865, died April 11, 1867.
- (8) J. Charles Linthicum, born November 26, 1867, married March 9, 1898 Mrs. Helen Clark. Many years a distinguished member of Congress.
- (9) Dr. G. Milton Linthicum, born August 17, 1870, married April 12 1898 Lillian N. Howland. A prominent Surgeon, Professor of College 1895-1907; Vice-President, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty 1908-09, President 1909-10; National Guard, Mexican War; Medical Corps of World War, Lieut.-Col. 1917-19.
- (10) Seth N. Linthicum, born July 26, 1873, married November 22, 1910 Mary Perkins.
- (11) Wade Hampton Linthicum, born February 14, 1876, married Delmar Brown.

Sweetser Linthicum and wife, Laura Smith Linthicum celebrated their fifty-fifth anniversary at the home of their son, Dr. G. Milton Linthicum, in 1902.

#### LINTHICUMS WHO MOVED TO MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

- 1798 Sally, daughter of Thomas and Ann.
- 1799 Ann (Magruder), daughter of John and Priscilla.
- 1800 Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Ann.
- 1800 Ann, wife of Zachariah.
- 1802 Sarah, daughter of John and Priscilla.
- 1802 Phil McElfresh, son of Frederick and Rachel
- 1803 Priscilla, daughter of Thomas and Ann.
- 1803 Lydia Griffith, daughter of Frederick and Rachel.
- 1805 Sarah Pitcher.

#### REFERENCES.

Marriages, births, deaths, records of early churches in Anne Arundel County.  
 Marriage records, rent rolls, wills, and grants at Annapolis.  
 Research and manuscripts of Mr. Miles Cary at Maryland Historical Society.



*Founders of Anne Arundel County*, by Warfield.

*Thomas Family*, by L. B. Thomas.

Maryland Archives.

Family Bible records of the Linthicum and Sweetser families.

*Colonial Families of America*, Vol. 3, pp. 291, for Snowden family.

*The British Invasion of Maryland*, by Marine.

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## EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNT AND LETTER BOOKS OF DR. CHARLES CARROLL, OF ANNAPOLIS.

(Continued from Vol. XXV, p. 76.)

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Maryland Feb. 2<sup>d</sup> 1753

Dear Charles

Having an opportunity I could not omit letting you here from me, your Brother is returned from Philadelphia, has made good Progress in what he went to learn Surveying and Book keeping as I before advised I think to Settle him at Patapsco to build a Merchant Mill there; and make it a Center for my Business, to have Taylor Shoemakers and other Supplies for my Quarters there under his Care and Management and allow him one Moiety of any Profits arising which I hope may turn to advantage to us both as I propose baking Ship Bread there with other Business. I have discovered on the East Side of the mountains, about Sixty Miles from my Plantation at Patapsco a very good appearance of Iron ore convenient to a Stream of water suitable for a Furnace and great Body of wood for Coal and Have taken up the same with about Three Thousand Acres of Land as I Can Three or four Thousand more if needful, Twelve Miles nearer Patapsco upon a very fine Stream of Water, I have taken up Six Thous<sup>d</sup> acres more of wooded Land with good Streams of Water which is a very suitable place for a Forge, I think will answer I have also Settled a Quarter Between the place for a Forge and Patapsco. This is a Scheme I have If I can be enabled to put itt in Execution, which nothing but the want of Six or Seven Hundred Pounds a

Year for four or five Years is wanting and which in the like Term I would discharge, and would risk my Estate for the Perfecting thereof, it being so plain that nothing but the Greatest Misfortunes could prevent turning out to Advantage.

I have many suitable Trademen and other Conveniencys of my own, to prosecute the Thing, but Cannot with any Certainty propose doing it without the above sum to bring it to perfection, which I could Certainly do in four Years and be able the Fifth to send an Hundred Ton of Bar Iron to Market which if sold according to the Value could not be less than Sixteen pounds  $\text{£}$  Ton or if it Cleared fourteen pounds  $\text{£}$  Ton would by deducting Yearly to repay the seven Hundred  $\text{£}$  acre and Interest in five Years more as before and leave Sufficient to Carry on the work besides The Conveniencys being in my own Hands would not well admit of partnersp or I would propose it in that manner to some able persons it would require my whole plantation at Patapsco as Two or three Teams must be kept to bring in the Barr Iron there to be shiped and would also require other Quarters back where I have meadows and Conveniencys to keep Teams at the Forge and the Furnace so as the Thing would be attended with so many Transactions it would Suit best in One Hand.

I take it that in the Summer Time, I could in Three days at most make a Turn from the Forge to Patapsco and three more back and from the Furnace to the Forge one Turn a Day and back Again & I calculate that five Horses with a Waggon will Carry a Ton and work Thirty Six Weeks in a Year so that with three Teams I could bring an Hundred Ton of Bar Iron a Year to be Ship<sup>d</sup> to London.

I think it a Pitty the place should be and [not] have a proper use made thereof as it would turn out a National Good as well as a private.

I should Imagine that many in London would be glad to let their money go on good Security at five  $\text{£}$  Cent  $\text{£}$  Ann. which Security I would readily give and Calculate the Int: as follows

upon the seven Hund<sup>d</sup> Pounds p<sup>r</sup> ann—viz. the first Year that the Interest is pay<sup>ble</sup> @ 5<sup>£</sup> p<sup>r</sup> Cent is 35<sup>£</sup>

2 <sup>d</sup> Year with 700 <sup>£</sup> more.	70
3 <sup>d</sup> Year	105
4 <sup>th</sup> Year	140
5 <sup>th</sup> Year	175
<hr/>	
	525

So that Shipping one Hundred Ton Yearly as before observed would pay in Five Years more principal & Int: nor would I in the least think much of the Advantage of the Int: to the Person who would undertake to supply me, but I should be in Hopes of paying sooner than the 5<sup>th</sup> Year, if I had success in Carrying on the work I may Remit the fourth Year, and then I should not want by Seven Hundred Pounds the same.

I do not expect the Inclosed paper will have any Effect tho' reasonable it be, however as you desired in one of Yours my Notions on Trade or any proposal you might make I drew it up and when you have perused it, If you Judge proper lay it before the Board of Trade you Cannot fail of some Person to Introduce you to that honble Board. It is done with a good and laudable Intention and if Received as such I may be further Serviceable on the Subject, as I know of other Scituations fit for Furnaces & Forges which I would readily shew to any Gentleman from Europe Inclined to go on Such Schemes and in all human Probability a Sufficient Quantity of Ore. I would not be like the Dog in the manger, neither Eat Hay or let the Cow. If I cannot Compass the Thing myself I mean the Former, I would sell the Land and Ore with other Conveniencies at a Moderate price.

I have had Three or four people most of the last summer Sinking in the places, where the best appearances of the Ore are, and find it in plenty but for Greater Certainty shall keep them at it all the next Summer.

I have been out a great deal of ready money in Purchasg and

taking up those Lands and you are Sensible I took up many Tracts of back Lands which I sold to others who are now Settled on them & to pay Int. till the principal is discharged the Land in the meantime stands Security for the money upon this Footing I have outstanding Debts due to me Three Thousand Pounds this Currency but no Certainty of the principal comming in Soon; It is in great measure to enable the Buyers to pay for those Lands that I set the Merch<sup>t</sup> Mill up at Patapsco, for as the Lands will produce wheat which the Buyers can well make I will take the Interest or principal in that Commodity or if I go on with the Forge & Furnace I can take it in any provision or whatever they make and the Lands are all very Convenient to that Scituation, so that their Carriage will not be far.

I have still Ten Thous<sup>d</sup> acres more to sell on part of which is extraordinary good Convenience for erecting Forges or Furnaces with plenty of Ore but lies in the Valley beyond the first Range of mountains, which I would very readily sell to any persons Incluable to go Upon such Business, I mean that I have this Exclusion of the Scituation on the East side of the Mountain and I think it a pity any of them should lie idle.

Securing these Lands has drained me much of money and as my other Business requires the produce of my part of the Baltimore Comp<sup>ys</sup> Furnace and Forge Yearly disables me to Carry on this other without the Supply of<sup>d</sup> of seven Hund<sup>d</sup> Pounds  $\text{p}$  Ann. for four or five Years.

I have not so narrow a way of Thinking as to Imagine that such Business can be over done or that one work would Interfere with another upon my Scheme of a National Supply, therefore would be content to share in Common with my Fellow Subjects and shall be very glad to promote the Affair, to the Utmost of my power, both to Shewing to others the Appearance of ore & proper scituations so far as they are Come to my Knowledge & by giving the best Directions and advice I am Capable of.

You are Sensible that the Two Fires which destroyed my



Warehouse & Bakehouse with my Losses in the last war, obliged me to sell the Interest I had at North East in Baltimore County For a Furnace with Sufficient Quantity of ore Wood & other Supplys to last for ever to Neal & C<sup>o</sup> which is now the property of Dr Nich<sup>s</sup> Hacket Carew & C<sup>o</sup> & I hope will be to their advantage.

Neither need I mention to you the Implacable Malice of some here ag<sup>t</sup> me which laid me under a Necessity of pulling down my Furnace at Patapsco, before it made Pig Iron to pay the Charge of erecting it and this by the popish Int: combined ag<sup>t</sup> me, however as I would make the best of it. It is that Furnace Wheels & site thereof I am converting into a Merch<sup>t</sup> Mill which I expect to go this next Fall.

And to shew you the good Nature of some altho' I must not Carry on my Furnace for one blast more yet our Comp<sup>y</sup>: was so kind as to sell the Bank of Ore, whence I had mine to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Johnson Lawson Wardop & C<sup>o</sup> for without it or Some other their Work must have drop<sup>d</sup>.

These are the Transactions of the last Year but I hope I shall surmount all with the assistance of some good Friend, who shall be no looser and thereby better my Fortune to the publick Advantage.

I have great Hopes of Y<sup>r</sup> Brothers Conduct and Assistance, and You are Sensible of the Dependance on you therefore shall not enlarge on that Subject.

If I am not so happy as to bring this Matter to perfection in my Life Time which still I hope to do Yet I will leave the Plan to you and Your Brother and I am certain with the Foundation I have laid it will be Accomplished with Ease.

If such a Work was to be gone upon by any other Person not possessed as I am of the Scituations Servants and Slaves & other Suitable Necessaries, it is not the Sum of three Times Seven Hundred pounds @ Ann for five Years that would enable him to purchase Land Erect & Carry on a Furnace & Forge, And bring in the Bar Iron by Land Carriage the Distance I mention of myne.

I have tryed of this ore in a Bloomery and find it makes extraordinary good Bar Iron, but when it Comes to be made of Pig Iron from the Furnace I am Certain will be bettered as no Bloomery makes as Good Barr Iron immediately from the Ore as in the Forge from the Pig Iron.

I had a Letter from Mr Black dated 6<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>br</sup> which gives me an Acct of Your Health at Bath, with which I was well pleased.

Mrs Carroll is very well & presents her Compl<sup>ts</sup> to you I would have you shew this Lre to Mr Black as I shall write him to the Effect, as also my sketch of Trade.

I built Two Tobacco Houses & a Barn at Your Quarters this last Year Your overseers have made a pretty good Crops. I have ordered them to get their Tobacco ready as soon as they Can. Judd left Two Hogshs of Tobacco at the Inspecting House In Baltimore Town last Year but shall be shiped this.

I cannot see that by making Tobacco I should better my own Yours or Your Bro<sup>s</sup> Fortunes & that induces me to go upon the Iron Business and making Grain to Support it.

I shall not at present Enlarge than to wish you perfect Health and to assure you that I am with great affection

Dear Charles

To Charles Carroll Esq<sup>r</sup> at the  
Middle Temple Garden Court  
Library Stair Case No. 2

Y<sup>r</sup> affectionate Father  
H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
C. C.

London

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Annapolis Feb. 6<sup>th</sup> 1753,

Sir

I applyed to the Chancery Court, and shewed Your Two Lrs. to the Chancellor and Alleged the Unreasonable Time of the Year and that the Practice of the Court here Could not in Reason to the same as in Britain where Gent. of the Law Could be had at all Times and Seasons Mr Chase for the same Reasons as you had of the weather did not attend. The order of the Court was that the Demur should be dismissed with Costs.

I Conceive the Law and Reason is ag<sup>st</sup> the order, the next Court of Course is the last Tuesday in this month. If You Cannot attend let me have Your Advice whether I had not better Appeals to the Court of Appeals.

I have sent the Bearer on purpose who will bring Your Answer

I have inclosed a Bond of Samuel Buds of Kent County £55..13 & the Int from the 19<sup>th</sup> May 1749 as also a Lre to him which when you have perused please to Seal & Send by some Safe Hand, that he may plead that no Demand had been made.

I would have you wait to hear from him some Time & if he does not Comply, It must be put in suit. It must be Current money if he pays

To M<sup>r</sup> James Tilgham  
In Talbot County

I am respectfully  
S<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>r</sup> most h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
C. C.

---

Sir

I hope it will be as You Say. I am Sure many that I know have had the Indulgence (if I may Call it So) I desire. I do not Want to be exempted from paying the Rents of the Two Tracts of Land, only to be discounted out of the Whole; as Suppose the whole Tracts to amount to 6000 acres these Two containing 200 included so to pay only for 5800 When I address to you I presume it is as to the president or his Lord-sp's Agent as I suppose you consult him I have desired the Favour of M<sup>r</sup> Howard to shew you the plat of the Land & what I would have and am very Respectfully

To John Ross Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Feb<sup>ry</sup> 9. 1753

S<sup>r</sup>  
Y<sup>r</sup> most h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
C. Carroll

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S<sup>r</sup>

I attended the Chancery Court on the first Tuesday of Jan<sup>ry</sup> to which Time the Hearing on the Demurer to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Carroll was adjourned with which I acquainted you and M<sup>r</sup> Tilghman

I reced a Lre from Mr Tilgham that the Fear of the Inclemency of the weather and other Business prevented him so that he Could not possibly Attend at that Time, I suppose you had my Lre as Mr Tootle told me he Sent it by a Safe Hand, I suppose the same Reason might have prevented you. I alleged them to the Chancell<sup>r</sup> that it was not here as in Europe or our Mother Country where Councell was on the Spot at all Times and the Hardship it would be not to give Reasonable Time 'till weather would admit Gentlemen to attend, and Shewed Mr Tilghman Letters.

I told him likewise I was advised the Law was with me to Support the Demurrer, however the Order of the Chancell<sup>r</sup> was that the Demurer should be overruled with Costs.

The next Meeting of the Chancery Court is the last Tuesday of this month pray let me have Your Favour to be here at that Time when I shall Expect Mr Tilghman also to assist with Your advice

I am very respectfully  
Sr Y<sup>r</sup> most h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
C. C.

To Mr Jer. Chase, Charles County

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Annapolis 13<sup>th</sup> Febr<sup>y</sup> 1753

Sir

I wrote by the last post Inclosing my Bills for Twenty Pounds with Lre of Advice which leaves a Ball. in my Fav<sup>r</sup> and am respectfully

S<sup>r</sup>  
Y<sup>r</sup> most h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
C. C.

To Mr Reese Meredith

Merch<sup>t</sup> in Philadelphia

P. S. pray let me know by the next opportunity what the Price is of the best & finest Bolting Cloths & the Length & Breadth of them as also the price of the second Sort with the Length & Bredth of them

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Annapolis Febr'y 15<sup>th</sup> 1753

Sir

Mr Howard & myself Committed a Mistake in making the Beginning Trees of Baileys Purchase, the Beginning of my Resurvey Called New London, for his making that the Beginning & Running the first Course of the same Land and Coming in by the Given Line to the Beginning Tree it may so happen that the going outside on the west may be closed—therefore I have sent you inclosed the Beginning. I would have made, by wch you will find the Beginning is left out & the first Course only & the last Course of an Hundred and Twelve Courses Lengthned Thirty Eight Perches and a new Beginning assigned with an Additional Course is the only alteration I see at present necessary to make.

I therefore desire Your Favour to return the Certificate according to the Inclosed and this Letter which I need not further Explain to you.

Mr Wickham who was here yesterday is Satisfied so I hope I shall have no New Enemies Enter the Lists ag<sup>st</sup> me, Mr Miller who I could with Ease prevent even of his Resurvey is content.

I hope you will be so kind as to have my Certificate Returned in Time that I may Compound for and pay the Caution to have Patent thereon.

I need not tell you how necessary it is for me that you do this that thereby I may not loose the great Expence and Trouble I have been at.

Y<sup>r</sup> ffavour herein will much oblige

To Mr Isaak Brooks  
Surveyor of Fred<sup>k</sup> County at  
Mr Samuel Bells near  
Bladensburgh

S<sup>r</sup>  
Y<sup>r</sup> most H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
C. C.

---

Beginning for the Resurvey of New London N. 41 Deg.  
W. 38 & from the End of the First line of the original Land

Called Baylys purchase the said Line being S. 46 De<sup>s</sup> W. 79 p<sup>s</sup> from the Beginning Tree and runs from the 2<sup>d</sup> place of Beginning S. 41. E. 35 p<sup>s</sup> untill it intersects the Beginning of the second Course of the same Land being S: 41 Deg. E. 18 p<sup>r</sup> then with the s<sup>d</sup> second Course of the said Land Called Baily's purchase S. 41: E: 18 p<sup>s</sup> and so on the Courses returned by Mr Howard untill you Come to the last Course of the s<sup>d</sup> New London viz. N<sup>o</sup> 62 Deg. & 1/2 W. 212 p<sup>s</sup> which you must make 250 p<sup>s</sup> and then by a straight Line to the Beginning to Conclude that Resurvey

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Annapolis Feb<sup>ry</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1753

Sir

I have inclosed you an Order on Mr George Cann, which if he pays you will please to Credit me on Acc<sup>t</sup> of John Chalmer's Mortgage.

I have got him to go down to you to have a State of that acc<sup>t</sup> and also the Mortgage that I may draw a Release and send it to you (with the Ballance) to be executed pray favour me with these, and I will immediately pay you and put an End to that Affair

I am respectfully

Sir

Y<sup>r</sup> most h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

C. C.

---

To Mr Christ<sup>o</sup> Lownds  
Merch<sup>t</sup> Bladensburgh

The following Proposals are made by the Subscriber Charles Carroll of Annapolis in Maryland for erecting one Furnace to run Iron Ore into Pig Metal and one or more Forges for making it into Bar Iron and Importing the same into the Port of London in great Britain.

But first to the Grounds of my Proposition Having discovered a great Appearance of Iron Ore Under and on the South East Side of one of the mountains in this province about the Distance of Sixty miles from the navigable water of Pa-

tapsco River I purchased the same and Three Thousand Two Hundred acres of well wooded Land convenient thereto with an Excellent stream of Water which will afford Sufficient for a Grist Mill as well as a Furnace Wheel.

The largest appearance of Ore where the Furnace must be erected is on the Surface of the Earth along the Side of a Hill about three Quarters of a Mile in Length & from the Bottom of the Hills towards the summit thereof about half a mile. It has been tryed in the face of the Hill below and Appears thick & to lie to the Bottom of the Hill and ab<sup>t</sup> Two hundred Ton of Ore lie on the Bank taken out of a small space, the Rocks of Ore on the Surface are of different Sizes many Ten Feet over & seems to lie deep in the Earth in the lower part of the Hill as well as the Upper

A Dam may be made in the Run at the Expence of five Pounds which with a Race about fifteen perches will give a Fall of thirty feet and with little Expence Carried on a Grist Mill or Furnace Wheel

As the Ore appears, It is conceived that four men will raise a Sufficient Quantity to Supply a Furnace constantly for a Sufficient Quantity of Pig for Two Forges.

As the ore lies so near to the site of the Furnace one Horse or Two at the most may stock the Bridge and the Ore may be Burnt at the Bank where raised the Distance of any part of the Ore from the Furnace cannot be above a Quarter & half Quarter of a mile. Near this Appearance there is good Building Stone Sand & Clay for erecting the Furnace and other uses, and an everlasting Quantity of Lime Stone for building and Fluxing the ore also.

About a Mile Northward of the aforesaid Bank is another strong appearance not inferior to the Former, tho not so extensive but has been tryed six Foot deep in Several places, and find the ore that depth and under it and very large Rocks on the Surface. This Ore I mean of both Banks for they are the same kind burn very tenderly and breaks easily has been tryed by Two Founders a finer and Hammer man and other Experi-

enced Persons in a Chaffery made very good Tough Iron, it was immediately tryed by making Horse Nailes and other Experiments.

In all humane Appearance the ore cannot fail in Quantity and other materials will never be wanting for converting the same into Pig.

The sides of the mountains afford such Quantities of wood which may be had at Reasonable Terms if ever wanted as well as from Seated Lands Exclusive of the level Lands belonging to the Subscriber as aforesaid.

The Subscriber has also purchased a seated Plantation about Three Quarters of a Mile from the Site of the Furnace on which is good Pasture and Arable Land and as much Meadow Made as will keep Twenty Head of Horses and Cattle all well Inclosed and on which he has now Three Slaves and an Overseer and there may be Still if Needful Sixty or an Hundred Acres more Meadow Cleared there, which may be Easily done when Coal wood is Cutt. There is likewise a good Dwelling House built in October last and a good Stable at the mine Bank and at the Plantation is a large Barn Stable Cow houses large Dwelling house, and other Conveniencys whereby the work may be Carried on immediately without Delay as with Gods Blessing the Subscriber intends to keep Three men still at work in the Bank next Summer for greater Certainty.

It may be likewise observed that within the Distance of Six Miles one way and about Ten another there is very good stone for Hearth Stones and an Everlasting Supply thereof.

In order to Clear a convenient Road from the Mine Bank to the publick Road there has been this winter Two Hundred Cord of Wood or Upwards Cut and is Corded which may serve to burn Lime or make Coal for Smiths for the present or other Use

Any Gentleman acquainted with the making Pig Iron will soon Judge from the Nearness of Ore Wood Lime Stone and other Conveniencys that Pig Iron may be made with Ease & Cheap in the foregoing Place.



About Twelve miles from the Mine Bank on the direct Road to Patapsco the Subscriber has about Seven Thousand five Hundred Acres of Land & upwards thro' which Runs Two fine streams of water fit for one or more Forge or Forges & Grist Mills the said Land being very well wooded would for ever afford Supply of Coal for One or Two Forges.

The place which I would recommend for the first Forge is Twelve miles from the Bank and affords fine Quarries of good Building Stone, near where the Dam must necessarily be as also others to where the Forge must Stand the dryest weather there will be Sufficient of water to work a Forge double handed.

There is Lime Stone on the Same Land but about Four miles from this Scituation and wood convenient on every side.

Now it may be observed that it will not Cost above Eight Shils Sterling pr Ton to bring the Pig Iron to the Forge from the Furnace many offer to engage at that Rate

By the Nearness of the wood both at Furnace and Forge it will not require more than one Team at Each place to bring in Coal for many Years.

On the same Land there is one piece of fine Rich Meadow Ground finely watered not less than One Hundred Acres fit to mow at most parts at present but the Subscriber having Settled some Slaves & Servants there this last fall Expects to have it all inclosed and properly drained and all or most fit for meadow next Summer, which would Yield more Hay than would be requisite about a Forge and the Upland produce good Grain of any Kind for Support of Man and Horse, on the same Land are Several Tenants who may be of use to Carry on Business

About half way between the Forge Place and Patapsco he has likewise another Quarter with good Pasture Ground which might serve as a Stage for Waggon's Carrying down the Bar Iron and at their Return for a Team will make a Turn down in Two days and in the same Time back again and each Team bring down a Ton of Bar Iron at a Turn

At a Landing on Patapsco River the Subscriber has a plantation where he would find House Room for such Bar Iron and

Ship the same as also find storage for any Goods as Salt particularly to be Carried back to the Forge or Furnace but this Plantation he Could not dispose of tho others may be procured as convenient when needful for that purpose. Now Gent acquainted with Carriage will best Judge the Value of a Team and four Horses Two days which will be the least of bringing the Bar Iron from the Forge to Navigable Water where ships lie for the Back Carriage if only of Salt will pay for itself as it Sells in those places of the Furnace and Forge at five Shillings the Bushell English White Salt and will answer well to exchange for Provisions and other necessities

The Subscriber has also all the necessary Saws Bellows Plates & Iron Work for a Furnace, and all the Saws Plates Hammers and Anvills Requisite for a Forge which he would deliver at the Respective Places at their usual Common Prices and Carriage so that the Building a Furnace and Forge might be Carried on together, but the Former to be managed so as to go first as it may give Supply of Pig Iron to the Latter.

The Subscriber fully intended to Carry on this Business by himself but is prevented by many Unforseen Accidents but the want of Ready money the Greatest, altho he is very Sensible that if briskly Carried on it would soon return the Outgoing for a Forge well worked will turn out Yearly at least One Hundred & Twenty Ton of good Merch<sup>t</sup> Iron fit to Ship to the London market beside what may be needful for necessary Use about the works which if gets home safe and sells at any Tolerable Rate would soon raise money and as he conceives that supplying the Nation with so useful and necessary a Commodity from the plantations, which now they have from others often at Enmity with Britain would be a publick Service as well with the divine Blessing a private Advantage he therefore offers to part it with any other publick Spirited Honest Gent: inclinable to Come into Shares thereof.

First he proposes to Sell the said Lands with the present Improvements and any that shall be made to the Twenty ninth day of September next with the Ore raised or to be raised to

that Time, and all the Ore on the said Land or Lands with the scituations of the Furnace and Forge and the said Plantations & meadows to them or any of them contiguous or belonging or included within the Bounds of the Respective Tracts or parcells of Land including also the Middle Stage amounting in the whole to Ten Thousand five Hundred acres or thereb<sup>ts</sup> at the Rate of Thirty Pounds Sterling ʒ Hund: acres which will amount to Three Thousand and one Hundred & Fifty Pounds.

Secondly that Sixteen Shares be erected into a Company each share five Hundred Pounds of which he himself to be Two shares or one eight part deducting for such Share out of the price of the Land &c and to be paid the Remainder

Thirdly That the Conveyance of the Lands &c be to such Shares in Company their Heirs and Assigns according to their Proportionable Parts and not as Joint Tenants to take by Survivorshp<sup>s</sup> but as Tenants in Common for the use of such works according to proper Articles to be by them executed.

Fourthly that in Case any such member can be had in London that will Come into this Scheme that they first send over one or more person or Persons skilled in such works as Forges and Furnaces Iron Ore and fit Scituations to View and Examine into the Certainty of my Relation & proposals and that in Case they approve thereof they or either may be impowered (for preventing Delay) to Carry on the proper and Needful preparations for the purpose and that they may be enabled to draw on Some Person for a certain Sum not to be exceeded for getting Servants or Slaves or other necessarys for the Purpose as building suitable Dwelling houses Stables and some Store-houses for Salt and other Goods at both places, and particularly for Erecting at the place for the Forge a Grist Mill there being one already and a Saw Mill near the Place for the Furnace which would Supply for a while but none near the other.

Fifthly That in Case such matter shall proceed that there be one of the Company or Shares appointed to act in London who as soon as he Could should be directed to send in here for



the Carrying on such work five Hundred Pounds Ster. out of the Joint Stock in such Coarse Goods Iron ware including materials for the Forge & Furnace as Bellows Nossils, Leather, Nails Smiths Tools &c as also Two Indented Black Smiths Two Carpenters one wheel wright if to be had on Reasonable Terms, and that such Agent in London do also send Direction to a Merch<sup>t</sup> in Barbadoes to send in to the Agent here to the Value of One Hundred pounds Ster: in Sugar and Rum as also that the Agent in London procure to be sent in here a good Quantity of Salt from Limington or Liverpoole Where cheapest all which to be put under the Care of Such Agent here at the Scituation for the Forge which is the most Suitable Center some of which Goods might be Exchanged for provisions and others to pay Labourers wood Cutters Colliers &c and may be sold at a good advance but no precarious Credit to be given

One who knows the people to be employed under the Agent here in the Sale of Goods.

Sixthly That the Agent here be directed as soon as he Can conveniently do it to get Young Negro Lads to put under the Smiths Carpenters Founders Finers & Fillers as also to get a certain number of able Slaves to fill the Furnace Stock the Bridge Raise Ore & Cart and burn the same.

Wood Cutters may for some Time be hired there There should be but Two master Colliers one at the Furnaces another at the Forge with a Suitable Number of Slaves or Serv<sup>ts</sup> under Each who might Coal in the Summer and Cut wood in the winter in which such Agent should be instructed and the Colliers to over see them in the winter and have allowance for a proportionable Share on the Wood Cut and Corded for Coaling and on the Coal by the Land and that there be a Clark at the Furnace also Subordinate to the Chief Agent who might have his necessary Supplys from the Agent at the Forges.

Seventhly. The Subscriber proposes to sell to such Comp<sup>y</sup>: at a reasonable Rate as shall be Agreed on between Him and the Companys Chief Agent the Slaves or Servants which shall be at the mine Bank and the Quarter adjoining as at the mea-



dow Quarter near the Forge Place with the Stock of Cattle Horses Tools or other necessary materials for Carrying on the proper Branches of the Business and he likewise promises to assist such Agent with his best advice for the Comp<sup>y</sup>s Interest not solely because his own is Concerned but as he shall be tied by Obligation Duty and Honour to such as will Join with him in Carrying on this Affair and as his Son lives at the plantation to which the Bar Iron will for some Time be brought to be ship<sup>d</sup> & where the Comp<sup>y</sup>s Goods Will be landed he will have his Instructions to do in every Respect for the Company's Interest and in Case the Company should be at any Loss for the Carting the Bar Iron the Subscriber will Cause his son to set up a Sufficient Number of Waggon<sup>s</sup> well provided to bring such Bar Iron to the Landing, and Carry out Salt and other Goods for the Comp<sup>y</sup> at such reasonable price as shall or may be settled between his Son and such Agent with the Comp<sup>y</sup>s Approbation at Home And that nothing may be wanting to promote the Business to Effect his said son will keep Flats to put such Bar Iron on Board the Ships in Patapsco and sloops or proper Vessels to Carry it on Board Ships in any other River which shall be thought proper on like Reasonable Terms and shall likewise take Bills of Lading if the Agent not down at the sailing of such Ships and Inclose the same with proper Certificates to the Agent in London, delivering Coppys to the Agent here, which Agent shall have a Room at his Son's House with proper Accommodation when he is at the waterside on the Company's Business.

There shall be a clear & undoubted Title made to the Lands and p<sup>r</sup>mes by the Subscriber and if any Deficiency in Quantity of Acres he will make it up out of other Lands he has near to the scituations The Company to pay in proportion if more than Ten Thousand five Hundred acres contained in the Respective Tracts, Plans Patents and Deeds of which shall be laid before such Agent or other persons as shall by the Comp<sup>y</sup> be appointed here to View the Same.

The principal Tract contains seven Thousand Acres on which

the Forges may be erected and is Called New London with Several Small Tracts of Land thereto Continguous. That on which the Furnace must be erected and on which the ore is Called London and Contain Three Thousand acres with other small Tracts contiguous and altho the Subscriber offers to sell at so low a Rate Severall of these Lands cost him Sixty Pounds Ster: the Hundred acres.

The Subscriber Can find Founders, Keepers, Milwright and mason here who will work at Reasonable Rates for erecting such works, and can likewise find some Forge men, altho if the matter should proceed Two finers from some part of Britain covenanted to serve a Time on proper Rates on the Tonnage would well answer but of that hereafter.

Lastly as it would be too tedious to enumerate every Incident necessary in a Business of this Nature the Subscriber assures any Gentleman who please to be concerned that in Case they shall incline to Extend the Iron Business here after a Tryal of one Furnace and Forge he will shew their Agent other scituations with Ore wood and water for Furnaces and Forges but further Back than these herein Recommended and that he or his Family will run Equal Chance with them.

Any Gentleman inclinable to be concerned herein may please to apply to Mr William Black Merch<sup>t</sup> in London & be further informed in Relation to this proposal

C. C.

Annapolis in Maryland

Febry 1753.

*(To be Continued)*

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GOUGH-CARROLL BIBLE RECORDS.

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Harry Dorsey Gough, son of Thomas and Sophia Gough, was born January 28, 1745, at five minutes after six o'clock p. m.; was married to Prudence Carnan May 2, 1771. He departed this life May 8, 1808.

Prudence Carnan, daughter of John and Achsah Carnan, born January 16, 1755.

Charles Ridgely Carnan, son of John and Achsah, born December 6, 1762; married to Priscilla Dorsey, October 17, 1782.

Priscilla Dorsey, daughter of Caleb and Priscilla Dorsey, born July 12, 1762. Mrs. Priscilla Ridgely departed this life April 30, 1814.

James Maccubbin, son of Nicholas and Mary Clare, was born December, 1762; married to Sophia Gough in December, 1787. James Maccubbin above mentioned was born in the year 1761, December 8. [Last entry interlined and signed James Carroll, January 21, 1827.]

Sophia Gough, daughter of Harry D. Gough and Prudence his wife, was born August 2, 1772.

Mrs. Sophia Carroll departed this life December 11, 1816.

Mrs. Margaret Carroll departed this life March 14, 1817, aged 76 years. [Wife of Charles Carroll, Barrister.]

John Gough Carroll, son of James and Sophia Carroll, died August 2, 1817, half past three o'clock a. m., aged 6 years 11 months and 25 days.

Charles Ridgely Junior of Hampt., died at Epsom Saturday, June 19, 1819, aged 35 years 10 mo. He died at half past nine o'clock p. m.

Mrs. Prudence Gough died at Baltimore 23 June, 1822, 10 o'clock p. m., aged 68 years.

Died at Hampton October 2, 1822, at half past three o'clock p. m., Mrs. Prudence Gough Ridgely. She was born October 15, 1795.

Died at Baltimore April 18, 1828, Mrs. James Howard, aged 27 years.

Died at Baltimore July 17, 1829, General Charles Ridgely of Hampton, in the 69th year of his age.

Departed this life in Balto. Friday 27th January 1832, at 9 o'clock p. m. James Carroll aged 70 years 1 month and 19 days.

Died at Baltimore, April 11, 1834, Eliza Onion aged 79 years 5 months and 10 days.

Died at Balto. August 7, 1841, Mrs. Achsah Carroll aged 49 years.

Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll, son of James and Sophia Carroll, born April 4, 1793.

Eliza Ridgely, daughter of Charles and Priscilla Ridgely, born May 24, 1797.

Harry D. G. Carroll was married to Eliza Ridgely, January 19, 1815. [He died

Priscilla Ridgely Carroll, daughter of Harry D. G. Carroll and Eliza his wife, was born April 5, 1816, at 1 o'clock a. m., in North Gay Street.

Charles Ridgely Carroll, son of Harry D. G. and Eliza Carroll, was born Tuesday May 20, 1817, at 10 minutes before 7 o'clock a. m. in Holliday St.

Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll, son of Harry D. G. Carroll and Eliza his wife, was born on Saturday February 27, 1819, at 20 minutes before 2 o'clock a. m. in Front Street, O. T.

Prudence Gough Carroll, daughter of H. D. G. Carroll and Eliza his wife, was born in South Frederick Street, Baltimore, on Thursday, 21 December 1820, at 10 minutes before 4 o'clock a. m.

James Clare Carroll, son of Harry D. G. and Eliza Carroll, was born in Frederick Street, Baltimore, on Thursday May 1st, 1823, five minutes past 1 o'clock p. m.

Eliza Carroll, daughter of Harry D. G. and Eliza Carroll, was born in Frederick Street, Baltimore, on Wednesday September 7, 1825, fifteen minutes past 7 o'clock p. m.



Harry D. G. Carroll, son of Harry D. G. Carroll and Eliza Ridgely, died July 12, 1882, aged 63, No. 90 W. Monument St., Baltimore.

Priscilla Ridgely Carroll, died Thursday March 22, 1821, aged 4 years 11 months and 17 days.

Charles Ridgely Carroll, died Tuesday May 29, 1821, aged 4 years and 8 days.

Prudence G. Carroll, died on Monday July 18, 1825, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 27 days.

Eliza Carroll, died at Perry Hall, Wednesday August 2, 1826, aged 10 months and 25 days.

My beloved wife Eliza Carroll, departed this life Wednesday 12 of August 1828, at 9 o'clock p. m., aged 31 years 2 months and 19 days.

James C. Carroll, died December 19, 1934, aged 10 years 7 months and 18 days.

(On loose sheets pinned in the Bible are the following records):

James Carroll, son of James Carroll and Achsah Ridgely, died April 20, 1887, at 3:15 p. m., 70 years old on February 23.

Mary Wethered Ludlow (Carroll), daughter of Robert C. Ludlow and Anne C. Wethered, died 31st August, 1888, 70 years.

Harry D. G. Carroll, died on Friday March 2, 1888, aged 36 years and 4 months.

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## JONATHAN BOUCHER, AN AMERICAN LOYALIST.

By JAMES E. PATE,  
*College of William and Mary.*

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Jonathan Boucher was born in 1738 in the wretched village of Blencogo in the county of Cumberland, England, where his family had been settled "time out of mind."<sup>1</sup> His father earned a precarious living as an ale-house keeper and village schoolmaster. Therefore young Boucher was inured to hardships and labor. "There is no kind of labor at which I have not often worked as hard as any man in England," but he candidly admits that "both young and old I was naturally lazy and hated work," which was so notorious a fact at Blencogo that the prognosticators predicted that "I should certainly come to an evil end." Boucher secured an indifferent education at the village schools and set up as a schoolmaster.

The turning point in his career came when the opportunity was offered to go as a private tutor to the sons of a Virginia gentleman. He landed at Port Royal where, he says, "I was engaged in many silly frolics, was often at balls and almost constantly in a round of very unimproving company." After two years at Port Royal, Boucher entered somewhat fortuitously the ministry. He describes Mr. Giberne, the Rector of Hanover Parish in King George County, "as a companionable man but nothing more; and the only person with whom I remember ever in my life to have gambled." This gentleman married a rich widow in Richmond County where he moved, leaving vacant the parish. The position was offered Boucher who accepted and immediately sailed to England for orders.

On his return to the colony, Boucher applied himself diligently to the duties of his parish. He added to this the care

<sup>1</sup> *Reminiscences of an American Loyalist*, Jonathan Boucher, 1738, 1789. edited by his grandson, Jonathan Bouchier, N. Y. 1928.

of a plantation and boarding school. His boarding school increased to such an extent that it was necessary to have an assistant. He employed James Madison,<sup>2</sup> "a pert and petulant fellow," who later became President of William and Mary College. One of the boys at the boarding school was Custis, the step-son of George Washington.

Boucher's opinion of his contemporaries is not flattering. "I did know Mr. Washington well," he writes: "and tho' occasions may call forth traits of character that never would have been discovered in the more sequestered scenes of life, I cannot conceive how he could, otherwise than through the interested representations of party, have ever been spoken of as a great man. He is shy, silent, stern, slow and cautious, but has no quickness of parts, extraordinary penetration, nor an elevated style of thinking. In his moral character he is regular, temperate, strictly just and honest (except that as a Virginian, he has lately found out that there is no moral turpitude in not paying what he confesses he owes to a British creditor) and, as I always thought, religious: having heretofore been pretty constant, and even exemplary, in his attendance on public worship in the church of England. But he seems to have nothing generous or affectionate in his nature. Just before the close of the last war he married the widow Custis and thus came into the possession of her large jointure. He never had any children and lived very much like a gentleman at Mount Vernon in Fairfax County, where the most distinguished part of his character was that he was an admirable farmer."<sup>3</sup>

Americans in general, Boucher believed, were endowed with a knack for talking. They seemed to be born orators. The tendency of Virginia families to take up permanent tracts of land and to intermarry developed peculiar family traits. For instance, every Fitzhugh has bad eyes; every Thornton hears badly; the Winslows and Lees talk well; the Carters are proud

<sup>2</sup> The cousin of James Madison, President of the United States.

<sup>3</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 50.

and imperious; Taliaferros are mean and avaricious; and Fowkeses are cruel.<sup>4</sup>

The interests of this extraordinary man while in Virginia were many. He was interested in the welfare of the negroes. He baptized several hundred and set up two or three sensible blacks as schoolmasters, so he had about thirty every Sunday who could read their prayer books and make the responses. He was interested in public men and public affairs. At the request of Rev. Mr. Maury, one of the leaders of the ministerial opposition to the assembly, Boucher wrote some articles in the dispute between the clergy and the assembly on the Two Penny Act which established his literary reputation.

After ten years service in Virginia, Boucher removed to Maryland. He became Rector of Annapolis, which he describes as the genteel town in North America, a very desirable place to live, "the people highly respectable as to station, fortune, and education."<sup>5</sup>

His interest in the affairs of his church and state never abated. One of his first acts was to petition for a bishop, which gave some offence. Boucher was well convinced that there was a need for a bishop because there was need for some disciplinary head over the clergy and it was expensive to go to England for ordination. He believed that a bishop in America would increase the number and character of the clergy. Boucher firmly believed in the maxim of King James "No bishop, no King." A union of church and state is proper. He stated that "each is a part of each, each a part of the constitution and an injury to one hurts the other."

As Rector of Annapolis, Boucher was ex-officio chaplain of the lower house of the legislature. The salary paid the chaplain was ten pounds currency a session, which was lower than that paid the doorkeeper. This seemed an indignity and Boucher wrote a letter to the assembly stating that he would serve them for nothing, but that if he was paid at all it would be as a gentleman. "This transaction," he writes, "also made

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 62.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 65.



much talk in the community gaining me some friends and more enemies."

A literary club was formed and Boucher became its president. The times now grew troublesome. The assembly passed an act which changed the salary basis of the clergy from the regular tithe in tobacco to money. This caused a reduction in salary because tobacco was scarce and therefore high. Boucher writes, "Other troubles also soon came on us. The times grew dreadfully uneasy and I was neither an unconcerned nor an idle spectator of the mischiefs that were gathering. I was, in fact, the most efficient person in the administration of government, though I neither had a post nor any prospect of ever having one. The management of the assembly was left very much to me and hardly a bill was brought in which I did not either draw or at least revise, and either got it passed or rejected. All the governor's speeches, messages, etc., and also some pretty important and lengthy papers from the Council were of my drawing up. All these things were suspected and the noisy patriots considered me an obnoxious person. Hardly a day passed over my head in which my mind was not put upon the stretch by some great event or other."<sup>6</sup>

During these public activities, Boucher was happy in the numerous activities of a domestic household founded in June, 1772, by his marriage to Nellie Addison. He had bought a large plantation well stocked with slaves. He took pride in being a good master and that his negroes proudly answered any query as to ownership with the remark, "To Parson Boucher, thank God." His views on the condition of slaves were that the negroes in Virginia and Maryland were, on the whole, no worse off nor less happy than the laboring man in Great Britain. The "most clamorous advocates for liberty are uniformly the worst and harshest masters."

Boucher's public activities had by now attracted wide attention. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by King's College in New York, because of the ser-

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 93.

vice he had "rendered Church and State." Soon after receiving this honor, Boucher in company with Dr. Cooper, President of King's College, went to Philadelphia on a mission for the church.

He writes disparagingly of William Penn's city planning. "The city is disgusting from its uniformity and sameness; one street has nothing to distinguish it from another, but that one is the first and another the second and so on. There are no squares, no public edifices of any size or dignity; the situation is flat and level; and, in short, everything about it has a quakerly or rather, a Republican aspect. The people, too, are like their town, all very well, but nothing more. One is as good as another, but no better. In one point, not contented with being not agreeable, they are almost disagreeable. The almost universal topic of conversation among them is the superiority of Philadelphia over every other part of the globe. All their geese are swans."<sup>7</sup>

His view of the colleges that he came in contact with was as disparaging as his opinion of the city of Philadelphia. "I consider," he writes, "the two colleges of Philadelphia and that of Princeton in the Jerseys, as the chief nurseries of all that frivolous and mischievous kind of knowledge which passed for learning in America. Like some of the Academies in and around London, they pretend to teach everything, without being competent to teach anything as it ought to be taught. Their chief and peculiar merit was thought to be in Rhetoric and the belles lettres. Hence in no country were there so many orators, or so many smatterers. These colleges manufactured preachers and physicians with equal facility. Two or three years spent in one of these seminaries qualified for the gown, but subsequent appointment to a vacant parish depended largely on the applicant's "voice and action." "As for lawyers," Boucher writes, "they seem to grow up spontaneously."

The times had now grown more troublesome. Boucher says, "I endeavored in my sermons and in various pieces published

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 101.

in the gazettes of the country, to check the immense mischief that was impending, but I endeavored in vain." In consequence of these public activities and the loyal sentiments expressed in his sermons, Boucher became a marked man. The press was closed to him, and he found difficulty in preaching. "For more than six months," he writes, "I preached with a pair of loaded pistols lying on the cushion; having given notice that if any man, or body of men, could be so lost to all sense of decency and propriety to attempt to do what they had long threatened; that is, to drag me out of my pulpit, I should think myself justified before God and man in repelling violence by violence."<sup>8</sup>

The revolution is now imminent. Boucher, by an interesting coincidence, crosses the Potomac River the same time that General Washington is crossing on his way North to take command of the continental army. "General Washington beckoned us to stop, as he said, to shake us by the hand. His behaviour to me was now, as it had always been, polite and respectful, and I shall for ever remember what passed in the few disturbed moments of conversation we then had. From his going on the errand he was, I foresaw and apprised him of much that has since happened; in particular, that there would certainly be a civil war, and that the Americans would soon declare for independency. With more earnestness than was usual with his great reserve he scouted my apprehensions adding (and I believe with perfect sincerity) that if ever I heard of his joining in any such measures, I had his leave to set him down for everything wicked." Boucher writes, "This was the last time I ever saw this gentleman, who, contrary to all reasonable expectation, has since so distinguished himself as that he will probably be handed down to posterity as one of the first characters of the age."

Before his embarkation Boucher dispatched final letters to the people of Maryland, to the southern deputies in Congress,

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 107-125. Boucher relates several instances of combat. By his frank exhibitions of courage, he won a reputation of being in favor with both "man and Minerva."



and to General Washington. He had a grudge against the republicanism in government and the independency in religion of the people of New England. He warns the southern deputies that, independent of Great Britain, civil war will ensue between the North and the South which will result in that "all the fair settlements in the southern colonies will be seized on by our more enterprising and restless fellow colonists of the North." The dispute over slavery and states rights is not foreseen. Boucher seems to base this statement on the theory that a cold climate makes people restless and warlike. He exhorts the southern deputies to cherish the Church of England and to be on their guard against any reform in religious institutions that might come from the North for "they are bent on reforming both church and state." "We should as soon expect to see the greatest contrarities in nature to meet in harmony, and the wolf and the lamb to feed together, as Virginians to form a cordial union with the saints of New England."

On the tenth of September, 1775, Boucher embarked for England. His views of the controversy between Great Britain and the American colonists are set forth in a series of sermons preached in Virginia and Maryland during 1770-1774. These sermons, which were published in England some years after the termination of the Revolution under the title of "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution," were dedicated to George Washington "my friend and neighbor of Mount Vernon in Fairfax County, Virginia, the late dignified President of the United States."

It has been seen that Boucher became noted as a political writer and as a preacher of political sermons. He was not a publicity seeker but, rather, he lamented that the condition of the times in which he lived demanded that political subjects be given attention. "It is said," he writes, "that politics and the pulpit are terms that have little agreement, that no sound ought to be heard in the church but the voice of Christian charity, and the church is a place where one day's truce ought to be allowed to the dissensions of mankind." But Boucher believed that the force of this argument rested on the term



politics being understood in a vulgar meaning. He used the term to comprehend those duties which every man owes to society, and he believed that the preacher acted strictly within his profession when he explained to the people their public duties. "Such politics are the healing voice of Christian charity. The peremptory tone with which we of the clergy are so often interdicted from meddling in politics has long appeared to me to be more dictatorial than as free subjects of a free government it is incumbent on us to hear." <sup>9</sup>

In the preface to his book of sermons, Boucher discusses at some length the causes of the American Revolution. He does not believe that a paltry tax on tea could be considered seriously as a principle in the controversy. Now there might be some reason in the fact that the colonies were in debt and they had rather, he remarked, "rebel and be damned than be loyal and be ruined."

Boucher finds in the peculiar character of the times and the people, fruitful soil for the seeds of rebellion. There seemed to be a relaxation of the principle which is the cornerstone of government; i. e., obedience. There were no flagrant crimes, yet the people were little governed by settled principles. Parents complained of disobedient children. Employers and employees had no attachment, but the laboring man "instead of regarding the rich as their guardians and benefactors look on them as so many overgrown colossuses which it is no demerit in them to wrong." <sup>10</sup>

Boucher speaks of the meddling spirit of the times which has developed such conceit that every illiterate man believes that he can reform both church and state. "Our danger arises from rash and daring ignorance," he remarks, "from the pertness and self-sufficiency of men who are so illiterate as to despise learning, and from the meddlesomeness of republicanism." This spirit of republicanism, Boucher believed, was not extirpated at the restoration, but has since fascinated the British

<sup>9</sup> A view of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 309.

world under the imposing name of liberty. This turbulent spirit was carried to New England by the Puritans and Boucher writes that those colonies in New England where this spirit of independency flourished took the lead in all those disturbances against parliamentary rule. "The people of the four New England governments may challenge the whole world to produce another people who without actually rebelling have throughout their history been so disaffected to government, so uniformly intolerant towards all who differ from them, so dissatisfied and disorderly, and so impatient under every proper legal restraint not imposed by themselves. That a people like Virginia and Maryland, enjoying all the peace and security which the best government in the world can give, should at the instigation of another people rush into a civil war against a nation they loved is one of those instances of inconstancy in human conduct which seems marvelous and incredible." Boucher believed that Peyton Randolph was chosen President of Congress and Washington Commander-in-chief of the continental army to get the support of Virginia.

Another bad symptom of the times was the tendency to develop sects. Sects ordinarily develop among a studious and religious people. Boucher was therefore at a loss to explain the propensity of the people of Virginia to run into sects. He believed that sects were disorders which indicate a "distempered government" just as boils do a bad body. Sects and parties usually prevail together and are similar in their manifestations. Both show a disjointed time. One is a revolt against church and the other against government. Parties or factions will arise when there is no "King in Israel," i. e., when the power of government is relaxed.

It is obvious from what has been said, that Boucher distrusted democracy. He had little faith in the capacity of the people to pass competent judgment on public men and measures. He believed that Providence did not intend that ignorance should dictate laws to knowledge. Democracy destroys those artificial distinctions of society and therefore removes incentives to industry. But the greatest defect, Boucher believed,

is that democracy destroys security. It tends toward mob rule. "Mankind have seldom been assembled in great numbers for any useful purpose; whenever we see a vast multitude we may exclaim with Jacob, O my soul come not thou into their secret, unto their assembly mine honor be not thou united."

Boucher does not believe in the dogma of the political fundamentalist that all men are born equal and that no man is therefore naturally inferior or subjected to another, but by his consent. Man is a social being, but there can be no society without government. And the *sine qua non* of government is that there be superiorities and inferiorities. "A musical instrument of all chords of equal size and power can not produce harmony. So there can be no peace and order in a society of all perfectly equal members."

The logical corollary of the notion of equality, that government is based on the consent of the governed is likewise rejected by Boucher. Boucher did not have the legalistic conception of the binding force of a contract. But he believed that this principle entitles a man to recall and resume that consent whenever he sees fit. Any attempt, therefore, to introduce this "fantastic system into practice would reduce the whole business of social life to the wearisome, confused and useless task of man first expressing and then withdrawing his consent to an endless succession of schemes of government. Governments, though always forming, would never be completely formed; for the majority today might be the minority tomorrow and, of course, that which is now fixed might and would be soon unfixed." Boucher could not possibly conceive that man in some "fabulous age" roamed the forest without guide or overseer, but at last convinced by experience of the impossibility of living with any degree of comfort or security without government, and therefore in some lucid interval of reflection met together in a spacious plain for the express purpose of forming government.

Boucher sees in the principle of equality, if admitted, an obstacle to the forming of government by contract because, since this theory implies the transference of rights, who shall



relinquish or who shall be invested with rights. For by asking another to exercise jurisdiction over me, I clearly confess that I do not think myself his equal and by his consenting to exercise such authority he declares that he thinks himself superior. "The supposition, therefore, that a large concourse of people in a rude state of society should thus rationally and unanimously concur to subject themselves to such restrictions, many irksome and unpleasant and all of them contrary to their former habits, is to suppose them possessed of more wisdom and virtue than multitudes in any instance in real life have ever shown."<sup>11</sup>

Another obstacle to this theory Boucher finds in the nature of government, which cannot exist without power of life and death over its subjects. But no people can grant away this power by contract, because "he who gives life only can give the authority to take it away. God did not form creatures capable of order and rule and turn them loose into the world under the guidance only of their own unruly wills; that like so many mad beasts they might tear and worry one another in their mad contests for preeminence. But as soon as there were some to be governed there were also some to govern."

Authority is, therefore, from God. And the first man by virtue of paternal claims, on which all subsequent governments have been founded, was first invested with the power of government. "The first father was the first king. It was thus that all governments originated and monarchy is its most ancient form." Boucher believed that the patriarchal theory as to the origin of government is based on the best historical evidence. He believed that it might have been the natural origin of government if God had not interfered. The first instance of the exercise of authority is that of Adam over Eve. "This shows that power is not a natural right. Adam could not have assumed nor could Eve have submitted to it had it not been so ordained of God."<sup>12</sup>

Boucher was far apart from the individualist who claimed that government was a necessary evil. Medicine which cures

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 521.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 532.



a disease or a surgeon who saves a life could with equal reason be called an evil. Government is not an evil, but "lawful government is the greatest blessing that mankind enjoys and the life and soul of society, without which men must live together rather like wolves and tigers than like rational creatures."

It is of the nature of government to be absolute and irresistible. This is true whether you have a sovereign monarch or a sovereign parliament. There can be no government without these attributes. The supreme power cannot limit itself. It cannot be limited but by a superior. In this case the superior would be the governing authority, and that which was the government would be destroyed.

Boucher believed in the inviolability as well as the irresistibility of government. Opposition in any form to government is regarded with suspicion. He questions the usefulness of an opposition party. He believed that the evil that opposition parties do, more than counterbalances any good they may do in keeping the government alert and in correcting abuses. One bad effect of an opposition is to cause a low and an unworthy opinion of government. Hence, ill-informed men are led instead of reverencing government to do all they can to dishonor it. The friends of government are then regarded as being servile, while those who oppose are popular.<sup>13</sup> Boucher declared that conditions in the American colonies furnish examples where sound principles are not in vogue, but flimsy oratory vehemently harangues against the abuses of government but commends the love of liberty and disinterestedness of the opposition. Under such circumstances the destruction of foundations is not far off.

Boucher was not entirely convinced that the end of government is the common good of mankind. It is difficult for mankind to agree as to what is or is not the common good. A form of government cannot be named which this dogma with that other fallacy that government is based on consent of governed have not at one time or another set up and again pulled down.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 319.

What one people in one age have concurred in establishing on the basis of the common good, another people of another age have voted to be "mischievous and big with ruin." Boucher also scouts the idea that the end of government is the good of inferiors. For this principle is misunderstood and some say that because the end is above the means and more noble, therefore, subjects are above their governors and so may call them to account for their misgovernment.

Boucher believed that the idea of liberty is only realized when the people are trained to submit to steady principles of conduct. Liberty is synonymous with good government and the reign of the law. And it is the primary aim of all well-framed constitutions to place man out of reach of his own power by placing him under the power of law. Then to respect the law is to respect liberty in the only rational sense of the term, because liberty consists in subserviency to the law. The mere man of nature has no freedom. All his lifetime he is subject to bondage. It is by being included within the pale of civil society and government that he takes his rank as a free man. Careful and well devised restraints of law, if rigorously enforced, will give a large degree of civil liberty to any country. Boucher declared that to endeavor to pursue liberty in a manner not warranted by law is "clearly hostile to liberty and those persons who promise you liberty are themselves the servants of fraud."<sup>14</sup>

Boucher believed that disorderly resistance to constituted authority was bad. Rebellion, he declared, is contrary to divine ordinance. It is unjust. It is so destructive of society and authority that it is impossible for it to succeed. If resistance to government is a virtue and the practice of it our duty, Boucher says, there can be no peace. "In truth, when the reason of the subject is set above the law of the land, and the freedom of the magistrates is sacrificed to the freedom of the people; when kings are bound in fetters, and subjects can claim,

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 509. Boucher has in mind the revolutionary committees and leaders.

as a matter of right, to resist at pleasure, government is in fact already overturned and human society is dissolved."

"Lucifer was the first author and founder of rebellion," Boucher declared, "which is the first, the greatest and the root of all other sins. Kings and princes, the evil as well as the good, reign by God's ordinance and subjects are bound to obey them and for no cause to rebel against them, although they be wicked men. It were a perilous thing to commit unto subjects to judge which prince is wise, which government good, and which otherwise. A rebel is worse than the worst government or the worst prince that hath hitherto been."<sup>15</sup>

It is obvious that Boucher believes the only alternative of the citizen is obedience. Obedience to the laws and constitution of every government, regardless of its kind, is strictly enjoined. "If the form of government is mild and free, it is our duty to enjoy it with gratitude and thankfulness. If it be less indulgent and liberal than in reason it ought to be, still it is our duty not to disturb and destroy the peace of the community by becoming refractory and rebellious subjects."

Nevertheless, Boucher's theological leanings led him to believe that no government could rightfully compel any subject to an active compliance with anything that appears to his conscience to be contrary to the known laws of God. In case of incompatibility, a wise man will submit to the ordinances of God. In this respect his attitude should be that of passive obedience; i. e., he will submit patiently to the penalties annexed to his disobedience of the will of the state. It is, therefore, seen that Boucher's ideas are similar to Martin Luther's. They have the same result; i. e., enhancing monarchy by non-resistance. His ideas will never, like John Calvin's, lead to any development of a sphere of individual freedom by positive resistance to government when the latter encroaches on the religious freedom of the subject. "A non-resisting spirit," Boucher declared, "never made any man a bad subject."

Boucher advised his congregation, if they were grieved by the duty of three pence a pound on tea laid by the British Par-

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 486.

liament, to instruct their members in the legislature to use all constitutional means to obtain redress, as remonstrance and petition. If this fails of success "you cannot but be sorry and grieved, but you will better bear your disappointment by being able to reflect that it was not owing to any misconduct of your own."<sup>16</sup>

Jonathan Boucher expressed vigorously the Tory ideas which were held by a minority group in the American colonies. His toryism was of the kind that deprecated any opposition to the divinely established social and political order, and any disturbance that might disrupt the complacency and close relation between church and state. His political ideas are based on Sir Robert Filmer's *Patriarcha*. Boucher therefore could very consistently classify John Locke as an "inferior writer." He no doubt performed a service in attacking the absurdities of such contemporary political theories as the contract theory, and equality of man. For these theories Boucher substituted such dogmas as the divine origin of kingship and passive obedience, equally absurd theories in the light of modern criticism. His ideas were entirely contrary to the actual development of the English Constitution. They were too reactionary for the American colonies.

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### NOTES, CORRECTIONS, ETC.

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*The Papers of Randolph Abbott Shotwell*, ed. by J. G. DE ROULAC HAMILTON. Raleigh, N. C. The North Carolina Historical Commission. Vol. 1, 1929. Pp. 511.

The subtitle of this first volume is "Three years in Battle and Three in Federal Prisons." The work is partly autobiographical and is one of the most interesting Civil War and post Civil War narratives that has ever come to hand. Shotwell was a picturesque character and his experiences during the

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 559.



reconstruction period make absorbing reading. A valuable contribution to the Civil War literature.

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The following changes should be inserted in Mr. Thom's article on Stonewall Jackson, June issue, page 143, so that lines 11 and 12 read:

her early death two children—Julia (X) and Thomas Jonathan Jackson Christian—were born to them, He graduated at West Point. The

And at the bottom of page 143 (X):—

She married Mr. Edmund Randolph Preston, son of Rev. John A. Preston and grandson of Colonel Preston formerly of the Virginia Military Institute. They reside in Charlotte, North Carolina, with their five children who are as follows:—

Anna Jackson Preston, age about 19 years,  
Cortlandt Preston, age about 16 years,  
Julia Jackson Preston, age about 13 years,  
Edmund Randolph Preston, Jr., age about 5 years,  
Thomas Jonathan Jackson Preston, age about 3 years.

And on page 146 turn the first two sentences into one as follows:

He, too, had been involved, but as a principal in a duel between students while he was a student at William and Mary College, and solely in consequence the College authorities caused him to leave though the student body signed a petition that he stay.

And on page 151, lines 27 and 28 change so that they read: great steeplechase horses, Problem, son of Pimlico and Young Atilla, who after winning nine major steeple or hurdle races fell in his last steeplechase and broke his neck, and Tonkaway so in-

And, on page 156, line 18 change the word 'fifty' into fifteen.

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## THE PLACE-NAMES OF BALTIMORE AND HARFORD COUNTIES.

BY WILLIAM BOSE MARYE.

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Of the great number of place-names which, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, became attached to rivers, creeks, places and localities within the region bounded by the Susquehanna, the Patapsco and the Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland, many, including some of the oldest, are in common use today. Others have become obsolete, being superceded, as a rule, by names of more recent origin, while old records testify clearly as to their former use. Still others, doubtless, being lost to memory and nowhere recorded, will never be known. There are instances of a solitary record of an obsolete and forgotten name; and there are cases of names which are found recorded in only one surviving record but are still known and used by a very few ageing persons. It is therefore hardly to be questioned that numbers of names, some picturesque, if not historical, have perished.

Practically all the prehistoric place-names of this region are lost to our knowledge. If we may except Patapsco (which appears to have been unknown to Captain John Smith and may, therefore, conceivably, have come into use since his day), we can not except Susquehanna, a name which, apparently, did not belong to the river, but was a name given to a tribe by other tribes, there remain only one or two queer names the Indian

origin of which, if anyone be disposed to claim it, is to say the least, doubtful.

The lack of Indian place-names is explained when we compare the part of Maryland which is under consideration with those parts where these names are present. Wherever we find Indian names, there history tells us the early colonists came into contact with more or less populous and permanent "towns" occupied by Indians who practiced the arts of agriculture. In historical times no such "towns" seem to have existed in those parts of Baltimore County where the first settlers established themselves. Still, there were, beyond reasonable doubt, at the time when the region was colonized, scattered habitations of Indians within it, and to this fact numbers of place-names<sup>1</sup> themselves appear to bear witness; but the contacts between the settlers and the few Indians dwelling in the country were probably fleeting and generally unfriendly, with the result that Indian place-names, if heard, were seldom, if ever, adopted.

By far the greater number of recorded place-names originated with the early settlers or with their immediate descendants; but there is a class of names the origin of which is somewhat more remote. Names of this class antedate the settlement of the country and must be attributed to explorers, traders or adventurers in the upper Bay before the year 1658. These rare names represent fragments of their nomenclature of important landmarks.

<sup>1</sup>I refer to such names as Indian Cabin Branch, Indian Cabin Cove, Indian Cabin Neck, The Indian Quarter, The Indian Old Fields, Shawan Cabin Branch, The Indian Fort Branch and Indian Will's Cabin Branch. There are, besides, other sources of evidence to show that the habitations of Indians were not lacking in Baltimore County in the earlier historical period. Most important is the testimony of Captain John Oldton, the commander of the rangers at the Garrison, who reported that in his ranging up and down the backwoods of the county he and his men discovered a great many Indian cabins and "tents" (see "The Baltimore County Garrison and the Old Garrison Roads," Part I, by this author). These cabins and tents were probably the homes of hunters and were generally, no doubt, solitary affairs, but in rare instances, at least, constituted small settlements.

In bringing to a close these introductory remarks, I take the liberty of calling the reader's attention to certain names, of which I propose to write such scraps of history as I have been able to recover, which are shining examples of what we may call the romantic and poetical class, a class which needs no historical interest to render it worthy. Viewed against its modern setting, the suburbs of a great city, the name of the Bear's Wallowing Pond Branch seems infinitely strange and distant, with a quality of unreality about it; and where else shall we find, as in Dutch Mary's Farm, Tom Toes Spring or Old Woman's Point, or in Nabby's Island, the Indian Old Fields and the Old Fort Plantation, names more richly flavored with the precious bouquet of our own bygone centuries?

#### ABBAY ISLAND.

In the earliest record of this name known to exist, this island is called "Abba Island." The name of Abbey Island still clings to a place in Bush River Neck, at the mouth of Bush River, where Abbey Island Creek joins the Bay; but the island has long since disappeared.

A tract called "Collier's Meadows," laid out for Captain John Collier on March 24, 1665, is described in the patent records as situated "at the mouth of a river called Bush River, being the northernmost point of the said river, beginning at a marked oak standing at the uppermost end of a small island called Abba Island."

"Parker's Folly," laid out in 1695 for one John Parker, lies "on the north side of Bush River in the woods up against Abbeys Island Marshes, beginning at a double chestnut standing in the mouth of a neck called Jeffrys Neck."

In 1709 a descendant of John Collier conveyed "Collier's Meadows" to Francis Barney. In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for November, 1711, there is record of a suit brought by Andrew Berry against Ananias Arnold. The court ordered certain goods of the said Arnold to be attached "on the



plantation of Francis Barney called Abba Island at the mouth of Bush River."

"Abey Island" is twice mentioned in the proceedings of a land commission held in 1728 for William Hollis to determine the bounds of the land called "Jeffreys Neck."

Before a land commission held in 1758 for John Atkinson on the land called "Parker's Choice," James Osborn deposed that he was told by his father that the bounded tree of "Abby Island Land" ("Collier's Meadows") stood "at the upper end of the aforesaid island, but was washed into the river long ago"; and William Hill deposed that one Benjamin Legoe told him "that the beginning of Abby Island was at the mouth of Abby Island Creek."

Prior to the establishment of the Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1917 a telephone exchange called "Abbey Island" was located in Bush River Neck.

I think the evidence seems in favor of the theory that "Abba" was not intended for "Abbey" or "Abby" and that the latter were corruptions of the former, which was the original name. The argument against the theory is that "Abbey" is an English word and an English surname, while "Abba" can not be explained; but there is a possibility that the name "Abba" is Indian. The island was situated near the point on the east side of the mouth of Bush River. This conspicuous point probably had a name before the country was settled by white men (1658), the name by which it was known to traders. Was this name Abba Point or did they call it Abba Island, if indeed they had a name for it?

#### AH HA BRANCH.

This is the name of a small "branch" or run which empties into a small creek of the same name making out of Otter Point Creek, one of the upper branches of Bush River. A generation ago this stream flowed through a very heavy and extensive woods where the Philadelphia Road crosses it. These lower reaches of the run were supposed to be haunted and a pictures-

que story was related to account for its name as well as for the alleged haunting. No credible explanation of the name is forthcoming, however. We can only assert regarding it that it is old. The first mention of the creek will be found in the description of the land called "Hathaway Trust," laid out for John Hathaway March 28, 1685. Ah Ha Creek is mentioned again in the certificate of survey of the land called by the curious name of "Ah Ha the Cow Pasture," laid out for the said Hathaway May 7, 1687. We find it again in the certificate of "Horse Range," surveyed May 10, 1689, for John Richardson. The earliest mentions of Ah Ha Run which I have found are in the certificates of "Merrikin's Fortune" and "Merrikin's Outlet," laid out in 1719 and in 1720 respectively.

#### AMOS ISLAND.

The name of an island situated in the Suequehanna River between the Conewingo Bridge (now submerged) and Shure's Landing, just above Amos's Falls. It lies on the Harford County side of the river, but seems to have been formerly considered to be in Cecil County. On June 12, 1723, there was laid out for Edmund Perks thirty-nine acres called "Honey Island," which are described as situated "in an island in Susquehanna River formerly called Amos's Island."

#### BACK RIVER.

Back River (also called in early times the North West River) and Middle River were formerly regarded as branches of Gunpowder River. Middle River was the middle branch; Back River the "back" or the north-west branch. Land was formerly continuous, in the shape of a long and narrow point, between the present Rickett's Point and Spry's Island, so that the mouth of Gunpowder River lay opposite the mouth of Middle River. Between Hart's Island (formerly called Hooper's or Todd's) and the mainland no thoroughfare existed and the channel between Hart's Island and Miller's Island (formerly Bently's) was probably narrower than it is today.

Entrance to the three rivers was between Spry's Island and Miller (Bently's). Island.

No lands were taken up in Back and Middle Rivers until 1658 and none in Gunpowder River proper until the following year.

"Planter's Paradise" was surveyed for Thomas Cornwallis, Esq., August 28, 1658, "on the west side of Chesapeake Bay on the west side of the north branch of a river in the said Bay called the Back River, the mouth of the said River lying west from the south end of Pools Island." This land was resurveyed in 1679 for William Cornwallis, being described as situated "on the west side of the north branch of a river called the Back River, the said branch being now called Middle River." Evidently the present name of Middle River was not known in 1658. The land in question lies on Middle River, between Sue's Creek and Norman's Creek.

"Wells' Neck" surveyed for Richard Wells Sept. 1st, 1658, is described as situated on the north branch of Back River. This land was resurveyed in 1664 and called "Holly Neck." The second survey describes it as lying "in Gunpowder River." It actually lies on Middle River and Back River, between Sue's Creek, Brown's Creek and Booby's Bar.

"The Lodge" surveyed for Patrick Forest, Sept. 3, 1658, is described as lying "on the north side of a back branch of a river called the Back River." This land lies on Back River in Brown's Creek.

"Hooper's Island" laid out for George Gouldsmith July 30, 1659, on the island now known as Hart Island, is described as lying "on the west side of the (Chesapeake) Bay, making the south point of Gunpowder River."

This river is called North West River in three early surveys, vizt., "Balliston" and "Dickinson," both laid out in 1659, and "The Privilege" laid out in 1670. In the description of the survey called the manor of "Wiske" alias "Danby," laid out in 1659, the river is called North East River by mistake for North West River. "Watkins Neck" and "Thurrells Neck," both laid out in 1661, and "Walton," laid out in 1662, are all

described as situated on Back River "within ye mouth of Gunpowder River."

No further evidence is needed to show that Back River, so called from 1658 or earlier, was regarded formerly as a back-water or back branch of Gunpowder River, with which it had a common mouth.

BALD FRIAR.  
(Susquehanna River)

The place known today by this name is an eminence on the east side of Susquehanna River, in Cecil County, about a mile and a half down stream from the Pennsylvania line. It would appear, however, that the original Bald Friar was on the opposite side of the river in what is now Harford County.

A postscript to a letter written by Governor Charles Calvert of Maryland to Governor Keith of Pennsylvania and dated August 18, 1723, reads as follows: "I intend to be upon the Plantation of Robert West, called Maidens Mount, in Baltimore County, but commonly known by the name of Bald Fryar, on Monday the ninth day of September, in order there to begin to take observations" (i. e. to determine the fortieth degree of northern latitude). (Reference: Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, Vol. 111, p. 237.)

In early historical times and probably from time immemorial there was a ford across the Susquehanna River between Bald Friar and the Cecil County shore. In later times this ford was superseded by a ferry.

During the American Revolution a detachment of French troops under General Lafayette crossed the Susquehanna River at the Bald Friar Ferry and the General, himself, was a guest of the Rigby family at their residence near the site of Darlington. This house is still standing. The following notice appeared in the Baltimore American for February 19, 1782: A certain John Patrick advertised for sale various lands situated in the county, including his own dwelling plantation, which he described as located on the south side of Deer Creek "adjoining near the mouth of the said creek and Susquehanna." To this



advertisement was appended: "A gold watch was found in my horseyard, supposed to be lost by some French officer, at the time the troops were on their march to the southward."

The land called "Maiden's Mount" was surveyed for Robert West July 30, 1719, and was resurveyed for the same person June 10, 1721. The resurvey began: "At four bounded beeches in the Ford bottom of the said river (Susquehanna) near the mouth of a small branch." The adjacent tract was called "Paradise."

"Barnes' Neglect," surveyed for Ford Barnes September 15, 1725, began "at the head of a branch descending into the Ford Bottom," and lies on the west side of Susquehanna River.

By a deed dated 9 March, 1730, John Hammond of Cecil County conveyed to William Cannon of Baltimore County part of the tract called "Paradise," "lying upon the Rock Run (now called Peddler Run) near the lower Ford on the west side of Susquehanna River."

Later deeds for parts of "Paradise" mention the Lower Ford. Peddler Run, Rock Run, Upper Rock Run and Rigby's Saw Mill Run are identical.

In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for August, 1731, we find the appointment of Jacob Giles as overseer of the roads "from Zachariah Spincers to the Rock Run and from Thomas Phelps to the Rock Run and likewise from Susquehanna fording to the Rock Run aforesaid."

In the same proceedings for November, 1751, we find a petition of persons living on the north side of Deer Creek and parts adjacent, requesting that a road be cleared "from Colonel Rigbie's late deceased (Col. Nathan Rigbie—near the site of Darlington) to Susquehanna Ford commonly called the Bald Friar landing." The petitioners recalled the fact that some time since an order to lay out such a road had been granted but nothing done about it, and they proceeded to say that "at the present time there seems to be a more urgent necessity for a road to the said landing than formerly, numbers of people about Deer Creek and the Land of Nod forest having frequent occasion to travel the same, there being now a Ferry kept at the

opposite side of the said landing and a great conveniency of a market whereby your petitioners may have an opportunity of disposing of wheat and corne etc to good advantage without the fatigue of attending marketts at a much greater distance as also it being the most near and convenient way for most of your petitioners who have occasion to travel to Lancaster." The petitioners request that the road be laid out "from the Chappell adjoining John Dunn's land and so continuing until it enters near to the house of John West and so down to the river." This road was evidently laid out as requested, for, in the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for August, 1757, we find the appointment of John West as overseer of the road "from the Chappell adjoining to John Dunn's land and so continuing until it enters near to the house of John West and so down to Susquehanna Forde called the Bald Fryers."

In April, 1787, the Maryland Assembly passed an act to lay out a road "from Baltimore to Bell-Air in Harford County and from thence in two different directions, to the lower cross roads and the Bald Friar Ferry on Susquehanna."

An island in Susquehanna River called "Indian Island" and containing between four and five acres was taken up by John Kirk in the year 1820. It is described as situated below "the Bald Friar Ferry House" and below One Tree Island (still so called when lately submerged).

#### BALD FRIAR.

(Near Winter's Run).

A tract called "Envell Chase" (sometimes "Evill Chase") laid out for Thomas Norris May 20, 1696, is described as situated in Baltimore County "on ye east side of ye Bald ffryar and on ye north side of ye Sweat House Branch." This land lies north of the present Philadelphia Road and between Winters Run and the ridge called the Mountain. It is possible that Bald Friar was the name of some ancient feature of the Mountain. In 1696 the country thereabouts was unsettled.

## BASIN.

This is the name of the inner harbor of Baltimore City. I find no earlier references to it by that name than those which occur in the proceedings of a land commission held in behalf of Daniel Bowley and others in the year 1782 to determine the bounds of the old tract called "Cole's Harbour" or "Todd's Range." This land commission is recorded in Liber W. G. No. S., on page 656.

No doubt the name is older. The earliest known reference to this bay or inner harbor is found in the certificate of survey of the land called "Long Island Point," surveyed for William Poultney on October 23, 1670, and described as follows: "Lying on the north side of Patapsco River, beginning at a bounded locust tree on the head of a round bay, and running south west . . . , south south west 80 perches to a bounded spanish oak at the mouth of the said Bay, north west 36 p., west south west 100 perches . . . to the bottom of Long Island Point, etc, etc." The point formerly known as Long Island Point later became known as Fell's Point, by which name it still goes. The contours of the Basin have been greatly altered by man and its area considerably reduced.

## BARE HILLS.

This is the present name of the barren mining district west of Jones Falls and north of Mount Washington.

In 1742 a land commission was appointed on behalf of Mathew Coulter to settle the bounds of the land called "Brother's Choice," which is therein described as lying "on the west side of the north-west Branch of Potapsco (Jones Falls) near the Bear Hills." No doubt the name was in use long before this date. Daniel Dulany and Company took up land in the vicinity in 1752 and called it "Bare Hills" after the name of the place already in use. Mining operations probably date from this time. On May 23, 1761, William Morray conveyed to two persons named Bailey "Hector's Hopyard" in Baltimore County on Jones Falls near the place called

the Bare Hills. In 1785 the "Bare Hills" tract was offered for sale as part of the confiscated property of the Baltimore Company. In 1804 the Maryland Assembly passed an act to incorporate a company to build a turnpike road which was to pass over the Bare Hills. (Acts of Md. Assembly, 1804, Chapter XCI.)

#### BEARS RUN OR BRANCH.

This was formerly the name of the North Run, which descends into Jones Falls through the old Carroll estate called "The Caves." It is called Bears Run in the certificate of survey of "Coale's Caves," laid out for John Coale October 18, 1705, and it is alluded to as "Bear Branch descending into Jones Falls" in the certificate of "Hopewell" laid out for Joseph Elledge March 21, 1715; but in the certificates of "Pleasant Green," 1722, and "Davis's Purchase," 1727, it is called "the North Run of Jones Falls," its present name. In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for November, 1730, we find an order of court appointing Samuel Owings overseer of roads "from Henry Butler's up by the Garrison to the North Run." "Coale's Caves" was absorbed in the well-known tract, "The Caves," laid out for Charles Carroll, barrister, in 1774, and containing 2,468 acres. The old name of North Run is interesting as being an allusion to a wild animal long since extinct in Baltimore County (see under "Bear Creek").

#### BEAR CABIN BRANCH.

The present name of a branch of Winters Run which rises near Bel Air. The earliest known record of the name is dated 1704. For a theory as to the origin of the name see "The Baltimore County Garrison" by this author in this magazine, Vol. XVI, 132-133 and note 36.

#### BEAR NECK FIELD.

This is the name of a field on the north side of Musquito Creek and on the east side of a small branch formerly known as Beaver Neck Branch. The name probably dates from the time



of the earliest settlers and is therefore included in this collection; but I have not found it in any old record. This field for many years formed part of the Shandy Hall place.

#### BEAR NECK.

This name belongs to a place on the east side of Romney Run near Perryman's. It was in common use a few years ago. A tract called "Bear Neck" surveyed for Amos Garrett May 30, 1760, lies on Romney Run, probably at or near this spot. I consider it likely that the tract was given a name which the locality already bore, rather than that it gave its name to the locality. On the death of Amos Garrett in 1789, this tract passed to his daughter, Milcah, the wife of Benedict Edward Hall of Shandy Hall. A letter dated October 13, 1804, from George Patterson to B. E. Hall, informs Mr. Hall that certain persons "have been getting staves and cordwood on your land in Bare (sic) Neck."

#### BEARS WALLOWING POND BRANCH.

This extraordinary place-name, while it seems to occur but once in existant records, appears to have been the original and proper designation of a stream to which we more often find reference under shorter titles. The explanation of the name doubtless lies in the fact that there formerly existed on Gwinn's Falls and probably at or very near the mouth of this "branch" certain ponds called the Wallowing Ponds where bears assembled to wallow. The name almost certainly dates from a time long anterior to the settlement of the "forèst" or backwoods, when the habits of the native wild beasts had not yet been disturbed by the settlers.

This author is indebted to Mr. Percy G. Skirven for information leading to the identification of the Bears Wallowing Pond Branch. The stream rises near the Reisterstown Road above Delight and near the Hannah More Academy and empties into Gwinns Falls midway between Gwinnbrook and Owings Mills. I am not aware by what name, if any, it goes today.

A tract called "Stevenson's Plains," surveyed for Edward Stevenson April 20, 1728, began "at a bounded white oak and a bounded red oak standing at the head of a branch called the Wallowing Pond Branch which descends into Gwinns Falls." This tract was, on March 28, 1753, conveyed by the said Stevenson to Nathaniel Brothers. In this deed the beginning of the tract is described as above, except that the branch is called "the Bears Wallowing Pond Branch," which undoubtedly was its true name.

"Food Plenty," surveyed 25 September, 1746, for William Rogers, begins "at two small bounded spanish oaks standing by the side of a glade called the Singel Tree Glade descending into Gwinns Falls near the Wallowing Ponds." This land was sold by Rogers to John Low in 1757, and is mentioned in Low's will dated 1813. It lies on the Reisterstown Road and on a road described as the "old Church road" between Owings Mills and Delight.

On September 30, 1746, was surveyed for Thomas Levins a tract called "Thomas' Choice," beginning "at two bounded spanish oaks standing at the head of a draft being the south-westermost branch of the Wallowing Ponds of Gwinns Falls."

In a manuscript book dated 1766, which belonged to Barrister Charles Carroll and bears the title "Collection of Land Certificates chiefly in Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, to which is added a List of Postponed Certificates from the years 1703 to 1734," I find, on page 180, the following description of a tract called "Farmer's Tenament," laid out for Thomas Harrison in 1747, but probably never patented: "Beginning at a bounded black oak, the beginning tree of 'Harrison's Meadows'," and runs, reversing on "Gist's Meadows," certain courses to the land called "Wolf's Denn," then bounding on the last named tract certain courses to a place "which is near the mouth of the Wallowing Pond." The aforesaid tracts all lie on the upper part of Gwinns Falls.

#### BEAR CREEK: REFERENCES TO BEARS.

This creek, one of the largest branches of Patapsco River, is

first mentioned under the name of Broad Creek in the certificates of two tracts of land laid out in 1652, namely, "Sparrows Nest" and "Landisell." The present name, however, is scarcely less old, as it occurs in the certificate of the land called "Powell," which was laid out for Thomas Powell July 28, 1659. It occurs also in the certificates of "Kinderton" and "Upper Spring Neck," both laid out in 1661.

The presence of bears in the neighborhood doubtless gave Bear Creek its name. At what time these animals became extinct in the coastal plain or "tidewater" parts of Baltimore County is not known, but it was probably during the first half of the eighteenth century. The appearance of a bear in Severn Neck in Anne Arundel County in the summer of 1754 was considered a rather surprising event. The following account of it may be read in the *Annapolis Gazette* of August 7th of that year: "Annapolis—Several times this week a large wild Bear has been seen in the Woods on the north side of Severn, about seven miles from this town, and has paid his visits to several plantations and borrowed hogs, etc. There has not been seen one in the neighborhood for many years before."

On October 24, 1754, the *Annapolis Gazette* published this notice: "We are every day hearing accounts of the great number of bears in different parts of the Province. (neighbors provide for a hard winter)."

There occurs a solitary allusion to the killing of a bear in all the many and various records of Baltimore County which this author has reviewed. This allusion, casually made, is interesting because the spot where this event took place can be determined more or less accurately and it is situated in one of the first-settled parts of the county, an isolated neck, cut off by settlements from connection with the backwoods. The survival of bears in such a place may be explained by the presence of extensive marshes and waste lands. The date of the event seems to have been about the year 1703. In November, 1733, a land commission was held on behalf of William Hollis to determine the bounds of the lands called "Islington," "Eling," "Hollis's Refuse," "Holly Hill," "Hollis's Chance," "Swampy Point,"



“Owlet’s Nest” and “Planter’s Neglect,” all of which tracts lie together on the east side of Bush River near the river’s mouth. Before this commission Thomas Norris, aged 84 years, testifying concerning the bounds of “Holly Hill,” deposed: “that about thirty years ago he was coming down Bush River in a boat with Cornelius Harrington, that when they came against a point of land where this deponent now stands—which is on the river side near a marsh to the eastward of a creek or cove—he this deponent heard a Gun shot and saw a Bear fall from a tree and that the said Cornelius told this deponent that there stood a bounded tree of the land then in possession of John Parker tenant to William Hollis, father of William Hollis the petitioner, and further saith not.” (Balto. Co. Court Pro., H. W. S. No. 2, f. 178). The place referred to in this deposition was, as well as I can determine, on the point on the south side of Redmond Cove, sometimes called Terrapin Island Cove, the second large cove on the east side of Bush River above Bush Point.

#### BEAVER DAMS OF LONG BRIDGE BRANCH.

(Anne Arundel County).

The Long Bridge Branch, which is known today as the Sawmill Branch or Creek, is a freshwater stream which empties into Furnace Creek, the western branch of Curtis Creek. This branch is crossed by the Shortline Railroad a short distance west of Glen Burnie. The old Long Bridge was situated about three quarters of a mile above the railroad bridge, on the old road which ran from Hammond’s Ferry on the Patapsco down into Severn Neck. The beaver-dams were situated on Sawmill Creek about half a mile above the Long Bridge. Thomas Chalkley built a sawmill on this creek very early in the eighteenth century, and from this fact the present name is derived.

A tract called “Phantascoe,” surveyed for Edward Boarman Feb. 14, 1704/5, is described as situated “on ye south side of Patapsco and on ye north side of a Branch called Long Bridge Branch descending into Curtis’s Creek of ye said River, at a bounded pine standing on ye pitch of a small point about twenty perches to ye eastward of ye Beaverdams.”



"Saw Mill Supply," laid out for Jonathan Hanson Feb. 24, 1708/9, is described as beginning "at two bounded chestnut trees standing on the south side of Long Bridge Branch, being about twenty perches to the south-west of the beaverdams of the said branch."

"Batchellor's Chance," laid out for Enoch Spinks Sept. 27, 1709, lies "on ye south side of Patapsco, beginning at two bounded white oaks and two bounded red oaks on ye north side of a small branch, it being the first branch that bears northerly from the beaverdams of Long Bridge Branch."

"Aldridge's Delight," laid out for Thomas Aldridge April 2, 1714, lies "on the south side of Patapsco and on a branch of Curtis's Creek called Long Bridge Branch on ye south side thereof, beginning at a bounded red oak on or nigh a place called the Beaverdams."

The situation of the last named tract and of "Saw Mill Supply" is easily determined from a plat filed with Division 10 of the estate of General Charles Ridgely of Hampton and bearing date 1829. (Balto. Co. Land Records, Liber W. G. 191, p. 493 et seq.). This plat shows the courses of Furnace and Marley Creeks, of the Sawmill Branch and the site of the "old Saw Mill Bridge," which appears to be identical with Long Bridge.

In November, 1692, the Baltimore County Court appointed George Norman overseer of roads on the south side of Patapsco River (then in Baltimore County) and ordered him to make a road "beginning at Mr. Thomas Hammond's plantation and from thence to cleare unto the Long Bridge."

There is on record a power of attorney dated Sept. 2, 1704, from Thomas Chalkley of Philadelphia, lawyer, to William Peckett of Baltimore County, authorizing the said Peckett to take full charge of two mills located in the last named county near the head of Curtis Creek, at that time owned by the said Chalkey in co-partnership with Jonathan Hanson of Baltimore County, millwright. The two mills are described as a sawmill and a corn mill. Chalkey and Hanson were prominent and successful men. Both were Quakers. Hanson came to Mary-

land from Philadelphia. Chalkey settled in Philadelphia, where he was the builder of a well-known mansion.

In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for November, 1714, there appears an order of court appointing George Westall overseer of highways "from the Bodkin (Bodkin Point) to Chalkley's Mill on the south side of Patapsco;" and in the proceedings for July, 1715, we find a petition of certain persons "to record the house of Thomas Bartlett at the saw mills at Long Bridge for a meeting place for the people called Quakers."

BEAVER DAM RUN.  
(Baltimore County).

The name of a well-known branch of the Western Run of Gunpowder River. "Gerar" (lately a Merryman farm) surveyed for Thomas Hooker 29 August, 1714, is thus described in the certificate of survey: "Lying in Baltimore County on the south side of Gunpowder River, beginning at two bounded oaks standing nigh together on a small hill and nigh thirty perches to the southward of a barren hill a little to the northward of a run called the Beaverdam run, the said run descending into the south side of Gunpowder River." This is the earliest record of the name which I have found. "Batchellor's Neck," laid out January 15, 1716/17, for Abraham Vaughan, lies "between the main falls of Gunpowder River and a run called the Western Run, the said run descending into the aforesaid falls, and begins "at a bounded white oak standing by the aforesaid run on the east side opposite ye mouth of a Beaverdam Runn and a great rock a little below ye aforesaid bound on ye east side of ye aforesaid runn." "Wason's Farm," surveyed 21 April, 1716, for Thomas Wason begins "at ye head of a runn called Sutton's Run (this seems to be either Goodwin's or Price's Run) ye said runn descending into a beaverdam run of Gunpowder River." Mention of Beaverdam Run will be found in the certificates of "Welches Fancy," 1718, and of "The Land in Kind," 1720. On October 13, 1720, the Baltimore County Court appointed Henry Satyr overseer of roads "by his the

said Satyrs house over the Beaver Dams and from Jones's Falls to Coll Cockeys rolling road." It is possible that the beaver dams here alluded to were those which gave Beaver Dam Run its name; but it is also possible that they lay on some other stream.

#### BEAVER DAM RUN.

(Harford County).

This was the name of the upper part of Romney Run, near Perrymans, which was in common use at the time the Aberdeen Proving Ground was established. The name is certainly an old one, as the beaver has presumably been extinct in that part of Maryland for a great many years. I have not found this name, however, in any of the old records pertaining to this locality. On a map entitled "Map and Profill of the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road" drawn by H. R. Hazlehurst and dated January, 1836, a large run marked "Beaver Dam Run" is shown near that part of the map where Romney Run should be. It is made to appear, however, as if this Beaver Dam Run emptied into Sod Creek of Bush River. Sod Creek receives no run of any importance. It is quite certain, therefore, that Mr. Hazlehurst intended his Beaver Dam Run for the upper part of Romney Run. This establishes the fact of the use of the name in 1836.

#### BEAVER NECK BRANCH OR BEAVER NECK CREEK.

Land records of the coastal plain of Maryland, both of the Eastern and of the Western Shores, contain many place-names which recall the former presence of beaver in that region where now they have long been extinct. This particular name formerly belonged to a small "branch" which descended into the upper part of Musquito Creek; but the name appears to be obsolete and I have been informed, though not on the best authority, that in recent years the branch has been known as the Yawl Gut. This stream runs a short distance to the eastward of the site of the old Shandy Hall house. It forms the eastern boundary of the tract called "Beaver Neck," which was laid out

for John Collett March 28, 1663 and which was included in "Shandy Hall." The land on the east side of this branch was known until recently as Bear Neck (q. v.). Beaver Neck Branch is mentioned in a deed from Benjamin Bennett to Edward Jackson dated Nov. 12, 1677. An original plat of "Beaver Neck" as resurveyed in 1705, is accompanied by a description in which the branch is alluded to as Beaver Neck Creek. This plat belongs to S. A. Williams of Bel Air. We find the name again in a deed from John Clarke to John Hall, Jr., dated Nov. 7, 1723. In the resurvey called "Shandy Hall," made in the year 1775, the branch is called "Beaver Creek."

#### BEAR POINT.

On modern maps this name appears as that of the southwesternmost point of Spesutia Island. The name antedates the settlement of Baltimore County by white men and is undoubtedly one of the oldest extant place-names in Maryland, a name handed down to us by the Indian traders of the first half of the seventeenth century. The island or manor of Spesutia was laid out for Colonel Nathaniel Utie, himself an Indian trader, on July 25, 1658. The description in the certificate of survey begins as follows: "An Island lying near the western shore of Chesapeake Bay formerly called Beare Point but now Spesutia." The survey began "at the southernmost point at a marked oak" and ran from thence "by a line running north north east 395 perches to a point called Bear Point." On modern maps the last named point is called Sandy Point. Possibly the surveyor made a mistake in his names.

#### BEE TREE HILL.

This charming place-name belongs to a hill in Harford County between Deer Creek and Little Deer Creek (formerly Little Creek). I have the impression that the name is still in use. It occurs in a lease dated April 8, 1758, from Edward Lloyd, Lord Baltimore's agent, to James Eagon, of a tract of land then in Baltimore County in the Reserve called "Daniel's



Inheritance." The land begins "at a bounded white oak standing on the south side of a hill called Bee Tree Hill between Deer Creek and Little Creek."

#### BEN'S RUN.

The name of a branch of Patapsco Falls in the 2nd District of Baltimore County. This name is still in use. We find it in a certificate of survey of a tract called "Lingan" laid out for Thomas Harp October 13, 1716, "on ye draughts of Potapsco Main Falls, beginning at two bounded red oaks on a hill by a Branch called Bens Branch;" and again in the certificate of "Petticoat's Addition," surveyed August 25, 1720, for John Petticoat, "on the north side the main falls of Patapsco River, beginning at three bounded white oaks on ye draughts of Bens Runn." This run probably owes its name to some obscure person who resided in the neighborhood when it was first settled.

#### BENGIES POINT.

A marshy point at the junction of Saltpeter and Dundee Creeks, Gunpowder River. This point undoubtedly derives its name from Robert Benger, who resided in the neighborhood and died in 1699, leaving no issue. It is my belief (though I am unable to prove it) that the tract, "Benger's Horse Pasture," laid out for Robert Benger Sept. 12, 1683, occupies this point. Robert Benger, with John Johnson, purchased of Mary Harmer, widow, the land called "Olliver's Reserve" June 2, 1674. "Privilege" was surveyed for Robert Benger Nov. 26, 1679, and "Addition to Privilege" August 15, 1688. These three tracts lie between Saltpeter Creek and Seneca Creek. The two last mentioned lie between Bengies Point and Seneca. I have found no mention of the point in any old record. At the head of Gunpowder River, where Benger at one time lived, there was a gut called in old deeds Benger's Gut (probably Buck's Gut.) This name is now obsolete. A road called "Bengey's Road" is mentioned in a deed from Luke Raven to Nicholas Merryman Oct. 14, 1764, for land at the

head of Middle River. This road doubtless had something to do with the land called "Hopewell," which Benger took up in that locality in 1687. How a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad in Middle River Neck got the name of Bengies I am at a loss to explain. Benger and a certain Thomas Pert were the patentees of the well known tract, "Salisbury Plains," which now lies in Baltimore City. It was laid out for them Dec. 20, 1670. Benger's second wife was a widow, Deborah Johnson, who was probably the relict of his former partner, John Johnson. Jane Johnson, her only child by her former husband, married Daniel Scott. They have many descendants.

#### BIRD RIVER.

This is the present name of the western branch of Gunpowder River, the head of which is not far from Cowenton, formerly White Marsh. This little tidal river has considerable natural beauty and, until a few years ago, its shores remained rural and were little visited by strangers. It is now, like most of the estuaries of the Bay in the vicinity of Baltimore, given over to "developments."

The name of this river was formerly Bird's River and is derived from a certain John Bird, one of the early (though by no means the earliest) settler on its shores. Little is known about this man. He married the widow of one James Armstrong, and died before April 7, 1691, when the inventory of his estate was returned. He appears to have lived near the head of Bird's River as early as 1680, but he owned no land on the river before 1686, when he purchased of Thomas Richardson a tract called "Richardson's Prospect." In a deed dated April 27, 1683, from John Bird to Benjamin Bennett, conveying land in Gunpowder Neck, the granter styled himself "of Back River," the name by which Bird's River was then sometimes known. On June 5, 1694, John Taylor conveyed to John Owings a tract called "Richardson" "on the south side of a branch of Gunpowder River called Back River." Reference to Bird's River as "Back River" will be found in the certificate

of survey of "Johns Habitation" laid out for John Linager in 1683, adjoining the land called "Arthur's Choice." Bird's River was also called the Westernmost Branch of Gunpowder River or Back Gunpowder River. Reference to the river as the westernmost branch of Gunpowder will be found in the certificates of "Harwood's Lyon," surveyed Nov. 19, 1664, for Captain Thomas Harwood, and of "Blackwolve Neck" (a picturesque and suggestive name) laid out for Richard Furendall June 3, 1667. These tracts, which adjoin one another, lie at the junction of Bird River and Gunpowder River. The present name of Harewood is a corruption of Harwood. The name of the old tract was derived from the name of the patentee and that of the ship which he commanded, "The Golden Lyon."

The name of Bird's River occurs in a deed dated April 27, 1683, from Arthur Taylor to his step-son, James Smithers, conveying part of "Arthur's Choice." This is the earliest record found. Another may be seen in a deed from Taylor to James Greer bearing date June 6, 1687, and in another deed of the same date from Taylor to Richard Smithers. Later occurrences of the name, of which there is a multitude, need not be cited. The apostrophe was dropped in the last century, and the river became known as "Bird River," which name it bears today.

The number of Indian relics which have been found on or near the shores of Bird River attest the fact that the river was a popular resort of Indians in prehistoric times; but the red men seem to have left the white in peaceful possession of the land they had taken from them, except on one exciting occasion, which was in the month of May, 1680. In the *Maryland Archives* (Vol. XV, p. 306) readers of this article will find the deposition of Thomas Richardson, telling how the deponent and his brother, Lawrence Richardson, were attacked by Indians at the plantation of the former and nearly lost their lives in the encounter. At that time Thomas Richardson resided on the land called "Taylor's Mount," which lies at the junction of Gunpowder and Bird Rivers. On the same day Indians ap-

proached the plantation of John Bird, but did no harm, except for shooting a dog. The story may be not without interest in this connection, for the event in question took place on Bird River:

"Yesterday about noone was an alarme in this River (Gunpowder) but soe confused that I knew not what to make of it, which I conceived was for want of powdr at Sunn sett I recd. this note from Thomas Richardson, for John Bird hearing those guns went over the creeke (this must mean Bird's River) to see what was the matter and as he came from Thomas Richardsons he found a greate deal of blood, soe that its thought there is one wounded, the note I recd. about Sennsett I went away immediately over the river to raise men (Gunpowder River meant) but I found they were all in danger for John Bird had a Dog come home from about his cowpen shott in one of his Leggs he heard him barkeing therabouts a Little before but thought he might Bark at Squirrells soe made not accompt thereof until he came home wounded, etc., etc." (Letter of Captain John Waterton to George Wells, colonel of Baltimore County militia, dated May 20, 1680. *Maryland Archives*, XV, p. 293).

Thomas Richardson, in the deposition above alluded to, has this to say about the event at John Bird's:

"John Bird, who lived two miles off, came hearing the gunns (i. e. at "Taylor's Mount" where the two Richardsons were engaged in a desperate encounter with the Indians) and carried a note towards Capt. Watertons, in the meane time as is supposed the Indians came neare to John Birds and shott a Dogg in the Legg with an arrow; the next Day being the 20th May Capt. Waterton with those men he had raised marched from James Dentons (near Saltpeter Creek) to John Birds and soe towards Thomas Richardsons (i. e. around the head of Bird's River)." (*Maryland Archives*, XV, p. 306.)

It is interesting to read of men hunting deer in the woods adjacent to Bird River where these animals have been extinct for so many generations. In 1751 Benjamin Mead obtained a



land commission to determine the boundaries of the land called "Francis's Choice," situated on the south side of Bird's River. Before this commission one Joseph Beavans, aged seventy, testified that thirty-six years earlier he was in the habit of walking from his dwelling plantation to Winley's Cove "to shoot Docks (sic) and Deer etc that came in his way" and in this manner discovered a certain bounded tree. (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber H. W. S. No. 4, p. 213). Before a land commission held in May, 1764, on behalf of Walter Tolley, John Day, son of Edward, aged forty one years and upwards, deposed that "he and his father Mr. Edward Day was in the woods a hunting after Deer and wild Turkeys or both together in the year 1737 or 1738" on which occasion the deponent's father showed him where the beginning tree of "Richardson's Outlet" stood. The commissioners to commemorate the spot mentioned in this deposition fixed a post in the ground "near the head of the first branch that descends into Back Gunpowder or Birds River." (Baltimore County Land Records, B. No. N., 455 et seq.)

Wild turkeys became extinct in Bird River woods not more than a generation ago. The late Mr. Edward Augustus Day, of "Taylor's Mount," who died in 1917, told the writer that when he was a boy (about 1850) these birds were to be found in the heavily wooded swamp which lay along the river between his father's place and Lightwood Creek. They still existed at this time in the woods along the Great Falls of Gunpowder between the Bel Air and Philadelphia Roads, according to the testimony of another old gentleman, the late Stephen Haven Wilson, who was born and always resided in that vicinity.

#### BLACK ISLAND.

A name still belonging to the land on Chesapeake Bay adjoining, on the south side, to the mouth of Musquito Creek. This land, which was formerly an island, was taken up May 12, 1662, by John Collett under the name of "Black Island," a name no doubt suggested by the contrast between the island's

dark woods and the lighter green marshes in which it was set. It is highly probable that the island bore its present name before it was surveyed. At the time when Collett acquired possession Black Island was bounded on the south side by a gut or creek called the Island Gut, which made the land an island but which has long since disappeared. The Island Gut is mentioned in the certificate of survey. Collett sold the island in 1669 to one Collins who in the same year conveyed it to George Wells. In the will of Colonel George Wells, bearing date February 20, 1695, the testator describes Black Island as "bounded round with the Bay and Musquito Creek and a small creek on the west side and southwest that joins the Bay with the head of the aforesaid creeke." Elsewhere in the will he mentions "the mouth of a small creeke called the Gut which parteth Black Island from the Maine." No distinction is made between the Island Gut (now filled in) and Cheeke's Creek (still existing). In the Field Book of Colonel Thomas White, we find notes of a resurvey made in 1734 of "Collett's Points" (the land adjacent to Black Island on the Bay) and other tracts. Mention is there made of the "Gut which parteth Black Island from the maine"; and in a resurvey (unpatented) made in 1737 and called "Colletts Point and Black Island" we find mention of the Island Gut and of the courses and mouth thereof.

Black Island now forms part of the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Before the fine grove of sweet gum trees was cut down the island had considerable natural beauty. The late owner, Mr. Emmord, had constructed a pond along the Bay in which Egyptian lotus bloomed. A single field yielded, besides its crops, a grooved stone axe as a reminder of the former owners of the land. There was a sense of delightful solitude about the place, cut off as it was by marshes or broad water.

#### BLOCK HOUSE COVE.

This was formerly the name of a creek or cove of Humphrey's (or Sparrow's) Creek, which made in from the south side of Humphrey's Creek towards Chesapeake Bay. This

cove, which was located on the site of Sparrows Point, has been filled in and obliterated. It is clearly shown (but not named) on Hopkins' Atlas of Baltimore County, 1877. The head of the cove was about half a mile from the Bay.

The name is unquestionably significant. It is hardly to be doubted that in early historical times a fort or block-house stood on the shore of this cove; but, unfortunately, nothing of its history is known.

"Block House Creek" is mentioned in the certificate of the land called "Hopewell," surveyed for Edward Mumford March 10, 1681. On June 2nd, 1682, William Gaine had laid out for him a tract called "Walltown." This land adjoins "Hopewell." The name, "Walltown" may well have had reference to the block-house.

There is on record a deed bearing date August 4, 1691, from Charles Gorsuch and Anne his wife to Joseph Heathcoat, conveying three parcells of land, all adjacent to one another, namely, fifty-eight acres part of "Sparrows Nest" situated on Block House Cove otherwise called Sparrows Branch, "Hopewell" adjoining the former and lying on Block House Creek and "Walltown" adjoining "Hopewell" and lying on Welshman's Creek and Sparrow's Creek (Humphrey's Creek). By deed dated 25 June, 1711, Solomon Sparrow conveyed to Charles Gorsuch a part of "Sparrows Nest," and in this deed Block House Cove is mentioned.

In August, 1785, Richard Sprigg held a land commission on the tract called "Powell." Thomas Jones, who deposed before this commission regarding the bounds of the land at Sparrows Point, alludes to it as "the Fort land." Another deponent, Joseph Mayo, whose deposition was taken May 9, 1786, mentions the fact that the overseer at Sparrows Point was named Samuel Fort. It is possible, therefore, that the land was called "the Fort land" because a man named Fort lived on it; but I think it more likely that it bore that name long before the time of Samuel Fort and owed it to the fact that a fort was once situated there. (See Balto. Co. Land Records, Liber W. G. No. Z, f. 236, for these depositions.)

The plat of a tract called "Sprigg's Point Resurveyed" (patented certificate No. 4581) laid out for Dr. James Stewart in the latter part of the eighteenth century (date not at hand) shows Block House Cove, Patapsco River, Old Road Bay and Haddaway's Creek (Welshman's). All are so marked on this plat, on which the lines of "Sparrows Nest" and "Sparrows Addition" are traced. Block House Cove is mentioned in the certificate of resurvey of a tract called "Orphans Lott," laid out in the year 1788 and composed of "Walltown," "Hepwell" and part of "Sparrows Nest."

It is probable that the name of Block House Cove was in use down to comparatively recent years, but on this subject no data seem to be available.

#### BOOBIES ISLAND.

This was the name of a little island which was situated off the mouth of Middle River, adjacent to the point which still bears the name of Booby's Bar (see modern maps). The island has disappeared. When I visited Booby's Point in 1915, I was told by one of the local inhabitants that Booby's or Boobies Island was a submerged island or shoal in the Bay off Boobys Bar, that it was formerly a real island, but was washed away in recent years. Boobys Bar is also called Thick Neck Point, from the name of the neck in which it is situated. Boobies Island is shown and so designated on a small map of Baltimore County which is not dated but is certainly later than 1835.

The island is mentioned in the certificate of a tract called "Trident" surveyed October 26, 1706, for James Croke, and described as follows: "Lying on the north side of Back River and at the mouth thereof, beginning at a bounded white oak standing by a great cove and in the east north east line of a parcell of land called Holly Neck and runs with the said Holly Neck east north east 220 perches, to a bounded white oak standing by another cove, then south 60 perches to a bounded water oak opposite to a small island called Boobies Island, then with the said Back River, etc. etc."



A plat of "Trident," "Holly Neck" and "Thick Neck" was filed in 1795 in connection with the suit of Fitch and Dallas versus Smith. (This plat at State Land Office). On this plat "Booby Island" is shown, lying not far off shore.

No explanation of the name is forthcoming, unless it was bestowed on the island on account of its being the haunt of "booby" owls.

"Booby Island" is shown on Martinet's Map of Maryland, 1866.

#### BOONE'S CREEK.

A creek (still so called—see modern maps) which makes into Gunpowder Neck from Chesapeake Bay just below the mouth of Bush River. At the head of this creek is the Tripcellar Swamp (q. v.). This creek, formerly known as Durham's Creek and so called in a deed dated 9 Jan., 1695, from William Hill to James Cowdrey, owes its name to one John Boone who married (1695) Jane, the widow of John Durham. In the Field Book of Colonel Thomas White we find notes of a resurvey made May 9, 1734, on the land called "Warrington" which lies at the mouth of Bush River. In these notes Colonel White twice makes mention of "ye wid. Boone's Creek." Jane Boone became a widow in 1718 or thereabouts. Boone's Creek is mentioned in a deed dated 22 August, 1743, from John Baldwin and Sabina Rumsey to Thomas Dawney for part of "Warrington." It is mentioned in the will of Samuel Ricketts of Harford County, dated Feb. 14, 1823.

#### BOOTHBY HILL.

The name of a hill which lies west of Swan Creek in Harford County near the head of the Cranberry Swamp. This hill is situated on the land called "Fanny's Inheritance," which was laid out Jan. 12, 1695, for Edward Boothby, from whom the hill derives its name. Edward Boothby, a very prominent man in his day, died on Spesutia Island December 23, 1698. He married Elizabeth Gouldsmith, the widow of Captain Henry Johnson. She had been the third wife and widow of

Colonel Nathaniel Utie. Frances Boothby, their only child, married an Englishman, Dr. Josias Middlemore. "Fanny's Inheritance" was for many years the property of the Dallam family, who derived it from the Middlemore's. Boothby Hill is mentioned in a certificate of a tract called "Middleborough," laid out for John Hall on April 10, 1737, "lying on the west side of Swan Creek, beginning at a bounded red oak on the brow of a hill respecting Boothbyes Hill towards the west about 160 yards north east from the road leading from Spesutia Creek (now Spesutia Narrows) to Saint George's Parish Church." In the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertizer* for October, 1789, the creditors of certain persons were requested to meet "at Boothberry (sic) Hill near the mouth of Swan Creek, Harford County." About this time a town was laid out at Boothby Hill. J. W. Dallam sold a lot to John Kimberly in 1792 and a lot to Isaac Webster in 1798. The hill is mentioned in these deeds. On Hautdecoeur's Map of Havre de Grace and Susquehanna River, 1799, the hill is erroneously set down as "Booth Hill."

#### BREAD AND CHEESE BRANCH.

A small creek of Back River which lies immediately below the Baltimore Sewerage Disposal plant, bears this name (see modern maps). Bread and Cheese Branch is mentioned in the certificate of the land called "Ferry's Range," laid out for John Ferry Nov. 15, 1697. The name occurs again in the certificate of a tract called "Wells Angles," laid out for Joseph Wells in 1698. In this certificate we also find mention of Bacon Creek. This was the name of the next creek of Back River above Bread and Cheese Creek.

#### BROAD NECK.

The name belonging to the neck between Otter Point Creek and Monk's Creek, Harford County. A few of the older natives of that part of the county still know the neck by that name. Broad Neck is mentioned in the will of John Durham dated 20 Feb., 1694. A petition of inhabitants of Broad Neck is

found in the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for November, 1738. In the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* for Sept. 26, 1738, Martin and Bernard Preston advertised for sale a tract in Broad Neck.

#### BROAD RUN AND THE INDIAN GRAVES.

The name Broad Run (still in use), is that of a branch of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River which rises near Fork and discharges some distance below the Bel Air Road, crossing that road half a mile south-west of Kingsville. This run was formerly well known locally as a trout stream. Before the woods were cut down the lower parts of the run had considerable beauty.

The name occurs in an unpatented certificate for a tract called "Day's Park" laid out for Nicholas Day April 24, 1721.

In my article on "The Old Indian Road" (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XV, p. 117, note 10), I quoted certain depositions to which I beg leave to call the reader's attention. These depositions relate to various lands on Broad Run. In 1732 a certain John Roberts alias Campbell testified before a land commission that the notches on the beginning tree of "Heathcoat's Cottage" had been destroyed by Indians,<sup>2</sup> and at the same time John Greer deposed that the beginning tree of this tract stood near a "great drain" of the Third Branch (Broad Run) near an Indian Cabin the remains of which were then still to be seen. In 1769 Moses Greer deposed before a land commission that the beginning of "Heathcoat's Cottage"

<sup>2</sup> In the deposition of John Roberts alias Campbell, the deponent declares that his mother and his step-father threatened to "have a Jack a trick" for the Indians who cut notches in the bounded tree of "Heathcoat's Cottage." In the *Maryland Archives*, Vol. VIII, on page 159, under date of Dec. 31, 1689, will be found the expression "Jackahick." Certain Eastern Shore Indians had forsaken their town and absconded to a swamp under circumstances which aroused suspicion. It was suggested that a "Jackahick" from Colonel Coursey would be sufficient to induce them to come out. The word is no doubt the same in each case, although the spelling is different. It seems to have the sense of a message or order from some person or persons in authority.

was at three heaps of stones called the Indian Graves standing in a triangle near Broad Run and near an old path called Cox's Road.

In August, 1778, a land commission was held on behalf of Mrs. Clare Young (widow of Colonel William Young) to determine the bounds of the old tracts called "Nanjemy" and "Sewell's Fancy." Depositions were not taken until 1782, when James Everett, John Bain, Simon Hunt, John Skinner and Captain James Bosley all testified that the beginning of "Heathcoat's Cottage" was at "the Indian graves." Everett described the place as "at the Indian Graves up the Broad Run back of Tod's plantation." Captain Bosley testified that he had learned from Zaceus B. Onion about five years before that the beginning of "Heathcoat's Cottage" was "at the Indian Graves," "and by his directions to the Graves he found them very readily being back of Mr. Todds plantation and near a branch." (Balto. Co. Land Records, Liber W. G. No. L., p. 445, et seq.) Todd's plantation was situated on the land called "Gassaway's Ridge," which lies in the angle between the Bel Air Road and the road to Mount Vista.

In my article on "the Old Indian Road" I mention the deposition of John B. Ford taken in 1814 in connection with the suit of Day and Kell versus Todd. I shall now quote in full that part of Ford's deposition which concerns the Indian graves:

"This deponent further saith that he believes about thirty five years ago (author's note: this must have been in 1769 when Moses Greer deposed about the beginning of "Heathcoat's Cottage") he was at the place where William Yearley now resides, there was a number of gentlemen come there among whom was James Bosley, John Beale Howard (deceased), Thomas G. Howard, Moses Greer and Samuel Young, who appeared the active person, they desired this deponent and others to go and see Moses Greer prove the boundary of a tract of land at the three Indian Graves and said that Moses Greer was come to prove the tree that stood at or near the three Indian Graves, the witness and others went to the place shown



to the commissioners this day by the witness, this deponent saith that when Greer got near the place he paused as if at a loss to point out the place observing that it had been a number of years since he Greer had been there, that he walked up and down the branch and returned to the place shown by the witness and said I think this is one of the Indian graves, he further observed to the surveyor, the witness thinks James Moore, this is the place, I think my father showed me for a certain boundary of Gassaway's Ridge and he thinks Frances Freedom pointing to a stump near the branch about a perch to the east of the Graves, that there was considerable altercation took place between the parties present and they commenced running from that place, etc. etc." "The witness saith that the distance from the place shown by him to the tree C. B. is about sixty six yards in a southerly direction, etc. etc." "This deponent further observes, Bosley observed on noticing the graves that the ground was raised and if that was the place the tree C. B. could not be the boundary and talked of whipping the boys to make them remember the place Greer had just proved." (Chancery Papers 1597, State Land Office, Annapolis, Md.)

The remains of the old C. B. tree (the initials stand for Charles Baker) and a stone marked C. B. were still to be seen a few years ago about a quarter of a mile west of the old Ishmael Day house which stands on the road between Kingsville and Fork. They stand on the edge of a steep bank, some little distance north west of Broad Run. It is probable that the stones which once marked the three Indian graves have all been carted away. The author has not succeeded in locating the spot.

It is likely that the Indian cabin the remains of which John Greer pointed out to the commissioners in 1732, was built by these Indians who many years before "settled near the spot" and destroyed the marks on the beginning tree. No mention of the three Indian graves is made in the depositions of 1732. It is possible that the beginning of "Heathcoat's Cottage," which was proved in 1732, was not the same as that proved in 1769, when the graves are first mentioned. On the other hand the

graves may have been those of Indians who were among those who settled beside the boundary tree. According to the deposition of John Roberts alias Campbell he was first shown the bounded tree "twenty years ago and upwards" (he deposed in 1732, as heretofore stated), and the time when the Indians came and settled near it was "some time afterwards," which was probably not earlier than 1712 and may have been later. If these were not the graves of these same Indians and if they date from an earlier time, was it filial piety or merely accident which brought these Indians to settle at that spot?

#### BUCK HILL.

The name of a farm (not the "tract" name) on the north side of the road between Kingsville, Baltimore County, and Jerusalem Mills, Harford County. This was, until recently, the Chatterton place. Obviously this is an old place-name, as deer have been extinct in that part of Maryland so long that no tradition regarding them has survived. I have never found this name in any record.

#### BUCK SPRING FIELD.

The field which bore this name was probably a part of the Shandy Hall property on Musquito Creek. Among the W. R. Hall papers, which belong to the Harford County Historical Society, there is a paper entitled "The account of the contents of several lots of ground as made by measurement with a ten foot pole." The paper is dated 22 Feb., 1828. Among the lots therein referred to is one described as "the old field called Buck Spring field." This picturesque place-name dates, no doubt, from far back.

#### BUFFALO BRANCH.

Buffalo Creek is shown on modern maps. It empties into Piney Creek north of Belfast. Piney Creek is a branch of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River. It is by no means certain that this Buffalo Creek is in every instance the stream referred

to in early records under the name of Buffalo Branch. It may or may not be identical with the stream called "the Miry Buffelo."

In the proceedings of the Baltimore County Court for August, 1728, we find an order of court appointing Luke Raven, Jr., overseer of roads from the Long Calm (q. v. The old ford near the mouth of the Great Falls of Gunpowder) to Buffelo branch, from the said Calm to Oliver Harriotts, from the head of Middle River to Esq. Dulany's Quarter and from the head of Middle River to T. L.

A tract called "Absalom's Chance," surveyed 17 May, 1732, for William Barney, begins "at two bounded white oaks standing in the fork of a branch called the Buffeloe Branch which descends into the Piney Run of Gunpowder Falls."

The Baltimore County Court in November, 1733, appointed Christopher Duke overseer of the roads from T. L. down into Back River Neck and from Buffeloes Branch to William King's Run."

"Poverty Parts Good Company," laid out for Thomas Broad in the year 1760, lies on the south side of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River "at the head of a branch called the Miry Buffelo of Piny Run that descends into the falls of Gunpowder."

A tract called "Buffeloe" was laid out for William Anderson 26 April, 1731. A tract called "Atheliah's Lott" was surveyed Nov. 1, 1744, for Thomas Broad in the Reserve in Baltimore County and adjoining the land called "Buffelow."

The buffalo was probably indigenous to the upper parts of Baltimore County and existed there until the first decades of the eighteenth century, if the implications of these place names is accepted as evidence. In the central and upper parts of the country there were extensive barrens in which this animal would have found a congenial home. In his "Relation of Maryland," published in 1666, George Alsop, who lived with Captain Thomas Stockett on the site of Havre de Grace, speaking of the fauna of the country, informs us: "In the upper

parts of the country there are Bufeloës." (*Narratives of Early Maryland*, p. 80.)

#### BUSH CABIN BRANCH.

This quaint name belongs to a branch of the Great Falls of Gunpowder River in the 7th District of Baltimore County (see modern maps). Bush Cabin Branch is mentioned in the certificates of survey of "Morgan's Folly," surveyed for James Morgan, 1771, and "Jacob's New Design" for Jacob Pindler, the same year.

#### BUSH RIVER.

The first land surveyed on this river was called "Powersby" and was laid out for Gothofrid Harmer, the Indian trader, August 29, 1658. This land was resurveyed for Nathaniel Styles Feb. 9, 1664, and called "Warrington." It lies at Lego's Point at the mouth of Bush River. No mention of Bush River is made in the certificate of survey of "Powersby," which is described as situated on the west shore of Chesapeake Bay "near the month of a river called Gunpowder River." This suggests the theory that Bush River had no name, to white men at least, in 1658. Claims have been made and are still made, that it is the river to which Captain John Smith gave the name of Willoughby's River; but the meager remarks which the famous captain lets fall regarding the river he so named tend rather to identify it with Gunpowder River.

No other lands were surveyed on Bush River in 1658; but in August of the year following several tracts were laid out on its shores, namely, "Upper Eling" and "Eling," for Thomas Samson; "Bushwood" for Abraham Holman; "Holly Hill" for William Hollis; "Spry's Marsh" for Oliver Spry.

It is uncertain where Harmer resided in 1658. The following year probably found him established on the Gunpowder shore and Oliver Spry, his father-in-law, on the Bay, in Gunpowder Neck. The claims of Holman as a first settler on Bush River can not be pressed, for the reason that, in 1659, he took up land on Gunpowder. There is little doubt, however, that



Samson and Hollis established themselves in 1659 on the Bush River shore. Samson died without issue. Hollis has many descendants.

I believe it is sometimes asserted on tradition that William Osborn was the first white man to live on Bush River; but no records I have seen establish the fact of his presence there before 1664. That he was one of the very early settlers on the river is well proven, however. Another tradition regarding him, namely, that his eldest son was carried off by Indians and never returned, may be founded on fact, although the acceptance of it presents certain difficulties.

In the *Archives of Maryland* (Vol. 111, p. —), there appears the deposition of Thomas Overton and William Hollis regarding a fatal encounter between white settlers and Indians which took place on the shore of Bush River in the year 1661. For the benefit of any reader of this article to whom the *Archives* may not be available I shall quote this deposition in full:

“The information of Thomas Overton and William Hollis sayth that about the 25th of Aprill last (1661) Thomas Sampson and Richard Hayes seeing two canowes with nine Delaware Bay Indians comeing downe Bush River, watching their canowes did discerne that they steered towards their plantation upon which the said Sampson and Hayes come and brought the informants news of their comeing. Soe upon that they took to their Boate and comes and mett the Indians and required of them whether they were Sasquehannough yea or noe, and they answered noe; and whilst that these informants were talking with one of the said companyes in one of the canowes the other canowe with the Indians went a shoare, and as soon as ere they were on the Shoare, one of the informants doggs seizes on one of the said Indians, and upon that the Indian turned him about and shott the dogg and kill'd itt, and immediately another of the said Indians that was on the shoare shott att these informants and there company, and the bullet came through the boate, then the said informants and their company shott at the

Indians that were in the other canoe and killed five of them, that is all the Indians that were in that canowe, and further these informants say that the Indians on the shoare did kill one of their company called John Spurne and further knoweth not."

The exact spot where this sanguinary event took place can not be determined, but there is hardly a reasonable doubt that it lay between the mouth of Abbey Island Creek and the south point of Redmond or Terrapin Island Cove. The land called "Holly Neck" (the only land in William Hollis's possession in 1661) lies either on the south point of Redmond Cove or on the south point of the next cove below, namely, Sutton's or Bar Cove. Thomas Sampson owned two tracts on the east side of Bush River, namely "Eling" and "Upper Eling." The first named is situated between Abbey Island Creek and Bush Point. The last named lies up the river a short distance south of Sod Creek (formerly Hunting Creek). It seems probable to me that Sampson settled on "Ealing" in order to be near to Hollis. Sampson and Hayes could not have had far to go to inform Hollis that the Indians were coming. The language of the deposition is ambiguous where it concerns the course the Indians were taking when discovered, but it probably means that they were headed for Hollis's plantation. The behavior of the dog in attacking a man as strange in appearance as the Indian must have seemed to him, was characteristic. Possibly the Indians came with no hostile intention, but the situation was tense and the action of the dog precipitated the fight.

Thomas Overton settled at an early date on Romney Creek, but not before 1661. In that year he seems to have been living with Hollis. Richard Hayes appears to have been a partner of Sampson and doubtless lived with him, as he owned no land. Of John Spurne we know nothing. William Hollis took out letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Sampson, deceased, in 1662. An inventory was returned May 21, 1663. It contains one curious item: "two years service of an Indian Boy," valued at 1800 lbs of tobacco.

Many Indian relics have been found on the shores of Bush River and in adjacent fields and many, no doubt, still exist there. The most substantial remains of the Indians, however, are the shellheaps, of which, to the best of this author's recollection, some of the most extensive are those at Bush Point, at Lego's Point, at the Bell Farm (above Sandy Point), at Shell Point (at the mouth of Cooper's Creek, north side) and on the old Dove farm (Dove's Cove). The remains at Shell Point were impressive enough to attract the attention of commissioners assembled there in 1790 to establish the boundary of the old tract called "Bushwood" (1659), who made it a matter of record that the place pointed out by a deponent, John Hammond Dorsey, as the beginning of "Bushwood," was "on a point at the mouth of a creek called Coopers Creek (and still so called) at a remarkable bank or banks of oyster shells." (Land Records, Harford County, Liber J. L. G. No. J., p. 99). It is worthy of note that Bush River is the last estuary of the Western Shore, going north, on which numbers of these banks are to be seen, and that the only considerable one to be seen farther up the Bay on the west shore is on the land at the junction of Romney and Little Romney Creeks, on the farm known until recently as "Romney Royal."

Sea-going ships formerly sailed from Bush River for London, as the following records bear witness:

Good Ship "The Grove," at anchor in Bush River and bound for London, Captain Robert Babb, master. Charges for freight recorded in Baltimore County Land Records, April 1, 1724.

Same ship, same master, in Bush River, same destination. Date: May 12, 1725.

Good Ship "Adventure," in Bush River, bound for London, John Godder, master. Date of notice: July 23, 1726.

Ship "Industry," Benjamin North, master, in Bush River, destination London. Date of notice: May 4, 1753.

Ship "Snow Russell," John Brown, master, in Bush River, bound for London. Date: July 14, 1753.

Ship "Snow Salley," John Brown, master, in Bush River, bound for London. Date: June 29, 1754.



Ship "Salley," John Brown, master, in Bush River and bound for London. Date: August 8, 1755.

References: Baltimore County Land Records, Liber 1. S. No. 6, p. 418; Liber T. R. No. E., 1750-1757. These records are mere fragments. The actual number of ships which sailed from Bush River for London and other world ports must have been greatly in excess of the number here recorded.

### BYNAM'S RUN.

The name (still in common use) of one of the three principal streams which discharge into the head of Bush River. This "run" owes its name to an early settler, James Bynam or Bynum, who, as we shall show, met a tragic fate.

The name of this run first occurs in the certificate of survey of the old tract called "Ranger's Lodge," which was laid out for Captain David Jones June 15, 1682. It will be found in the certificates of a number of tracts which were laid out in 1683, namely, "Plasterer's Hall," "Edward's Lott," "Littleton" and "Sedgely." Many certificates of 1684 contain mention of it.

In November, 1692, the Baltimore County Court ordered Samuel Browne to make a road thirty feet wide "beginning at Binams Run soe through Mr. Thurston's ground from thence to the Mill." (NOTE: "Mr. Thurston's ground" = the lands "Come by Chance," "Strawberry Hill" and "Turkey Hill.")

In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for June, 1709, we find an order of court directing that "a house built by Aquilla Paca for the use of the Quakers at Bynums Runs be recorded for the same." The old Quaker meeting house is believed to have stood not far from the mouth of Bynums Run.

The land called "Come by Chance" was laid out for James Bynam June 9, 1671, and is described in the certificate as lying on James's Branch (still so called) of Bush River. Bynam owned no other tract and there is no reasonable doubt that he lived on this one. An old plat belonging to the Harford County Historical Society shows the location of "Come by



Chance." This land is traversed by Bynam's Run. Its Southwest corner stands not far from the mouth of the run and near the old furnace.

Regarding the death of James Bynam we have this record: "May 20, 1674, came Anne Bineham of Baltimore County the widow of James Bineham late of the said county and petitioned for administration. Eod. die: The humble petition of Anne Bineham widdow sheweth that your petitioner husband being last year murdered by the Indians and your petitioner also wounded cruelly by them is now left a widow with one child and in a distressed condition by reason of the losing of her husband humbly desires your excellency to take into ye serious consideration her sad condition and to grant her letters of adm. on that small estate her husband hath left her at an easier rate in regard to her inability to pay so much charge by reason of her losses she being left destitute of any friends to help her and some ill minded persons taking advantage of her helpless condition refuse to make satisfaction of what was due to her said husband and she being not able to goe to St. Maries desires she may have commission to swear the appraisers here in the county of Baltimore." (State Land Office, Annapolis, Testamentary Proceedings, Liber VI, pp. 226-7.)

The tract, "Come by Chance," was escheated by Thomas Thurston and re-patented to him Nov. 10, 1686. Previous to this Thurston petitioned the Land Office to the effect that "James Bryan (sic) late of Baltimore County dyed in possession of a certain tract of land called Come by Chance containing 200 acres lying in Baltimore County upon Bush River which said Bryan (sic) left behind him Elizabeth his only daughter and heiress who is likewise dead leaving noe heirs behind her." (State Land Office, Annapolis, Council Book for Lands, Liber C. B., 1683-1684.) In Thomas Thurston's patent Bynam is alluded to as a "*merchant*." The patent recites how a jury had been called to determine whether the land called "Come by Chance" was escheatable. The jurors found: "that the said James Bynam was possessed of the said

200 acres and dyed seized of the same having been killed by the Indians about 13 years agoe and left a widow and two daughters behind him and the jurors aforesaid did further find that the said widdow and two daughters are all since likewise deceased and that no heir appears nor can be heard of." (State Land Office, Annapolis, Patents, Liber N. S. No. B., p. 41.)

Indian traders were styled "merchants." James Bynam may have been an Indian trader. He was certainly a very poor man, but the Indian trade, with tobacco planting to fall back on, demanded no large investment, while most other forms of trade called for a certain amount of capital. Possibly some incident connected with Indian trading was the cause of his being murdered. Colonel Thomas Thurston, one time chief military officer of Baltimore County, who escheated "Come by Chance," owned also the adjacent tracts, "Strawberry Hill" (which he took up May 14, 1684) and "Turkey Hill." These three tracts lie in the angle made by Bynam's Run, James's Run and Bush River. My belief is that Thurston settled on these tracts and lived there during the latter part of his life. In the inventory of his estate, which was returned April 13, 1693, Colonel Thurston is styled "cordwinder" (hardly the profession we should have expected of the man of arms and of action which he seems to have been); but the inventory itself contains positive evidence that he traded with the Indians on the side, for we find such items as "trading Indian shirts," "trading line," "Indian hoes" and "Indian rope," while there is mention of skins of elk, fox, wild cat, raccoon, otter, mink, beaver, bear, deer and wolf. Further proof that Thomas Thurston traded with the Indians is scarcely needed, though there is no reason to suppose he ever traded on a grand scale. The possibility that James Bynam, his predecessor on the land, was also an Indian trader raises the question whether the site at the mouth of Bynam's Run may not have been more or less strategic with regard to the Indian trade. Could it have been the terminus of an Indian road from the far-away back country? I think it at least conceivable that it was. If any such path or

road existed Colonel Thurston was certainly well acquainted with it. In the year 1728 a certain Symon Pearson, aged sixty-nine years, testifying before a land commission regarding the bounds of the lands called "Sedgley" and "Broomes Bloome," which lie between Bynam's Run and James's Run, deposed that in the year 1701 he was shown a bounded tree of these lands by Robert Love, to whom it had been shown by Colonel Thurston, who "was very well acquainted with the lands in the Forrest and generally used to goe with Mr. Lightfoot the then surveyor to shew him the lands when he went to take them up." (Baltimore County Court Proceedings, Liber H. W. S. No. 2, Land Commissions, 1727-1736, p. 62.)

#### CARROLL'S ISLAND.

This well-known island lies at the mouth of Gunpowder River. It is, or was, separated by a small gut or thoroughfare from the mainland. It was formerly regarded as within the mouth of the river, when the mouth lay between Spry's Island and Miller's Island.

Before it got the name of Carroll's Island this island had several names. It was called Lee's Island, Phillips' Island, Carvill's Island and Gunpowder Island. The last-mentioned name is not the first under which the island appears in the records which are extant; but there is at least a possibility that it was the first name under which it was known to white men. This possibility, slight though it may be, raises an interesting question. The local tradition (see under Gunpowder River) that the name of Gunpowder River came into existence when Indians, who had purchased some gunpowder, "planted" it on those shores, believing that it could be raised like corn or tobacco, is proved to be an old one and is probably authentic; if so, at what spot did this romantic incident occur? The one and only person who, to my knowledge, has recorded this tradition, tells us that the actual spot was traditionally Gunpowder Neck. It seems to me more probable that it was somewhere

on the shores of Saltpeter Creek; and if there, why not on Gunpowder Island?

The first land surveyed on Carroll's Island was called "Lee's Island" and was laid out for John Lee November 18, 1664, being described in the certificate of survey as "lying in Gunpowder River . . . right opposite to the Rivers mouth, beginning at a marked oak standing on the south south west side of the Island in a deep bay." Lee sold the land to John Waterton, who conveyed it to James Phillips of Bush River May 9, 1666. Phillips took up "Phillips Addition" April 27, 1668, "on the west side of Lee's Island in Gunpowder River." "Chadwell's Range" and "Betty's Delight" were surveyed for John Chadwell in the year 1673 "on Phillips Island." In the Baltimore County Court Proceedings for November, 1684, we find the suit of John Wright against Emmanuel Ceely for killing a horse in June, 1682, "in ye plantation of James Phillips in Gunpowder River called Phillips Island." James Phillips in his will written in 1689 left to his son James the land in Gunpowder River called Phillips Island. A tract called "Jacob's Privilege," surveyed for Jacob Grosse in 1725, is described as situated on Phillips Island. In the inventory of James Phillips, which was returned in 1695, we find mention of stock "at ye Island." John Carvill of Kent County married James Phillips's daughter, Mary. In his will dated May 20, 1709, Carvil bequeathed to his wife "Gunpowder Island," which after her decease was to be sold. He mentions the fact that he bought the Island from James Phillips, in whose name it was still vested. In the inventory of Carvill's estate we find mention of certain goods "at Gunpowder Island." James Phillips sold his lands on the island to Blois Wright, in 1719. Wright, in his will dated June 20, 1733, bequeathed to his son Thomas "all the land that lyes between a cove on the south side of Gunpowder River and the said river being commonly known by the names of Gunpowder Islands, Phillips Islands or Carvills Islands."

Dr. Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, acquired lands on this



island in the first half of the eighteenth century, and these lands, under the name of "Carroll's Island," were resurveyed for him and were patented October 15, 1746. They were again resurveyed for his son, Charles Carroll, Barrister, January 22, 1770, under the name of "Clonlisk Carroll's Island." The last-named tract, containing 898 acres, included the whole island. The island became a "quarter." Mention of "Carroll's Quarter" will be found in the will of Anthony Asher, 1764. Asher owned land adjacent to the Carroll's Island. Mention of Carroll's Island occurs in the will of William Andrew, Dec. 1, 1782. In the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* for July 10, 1780, a notice appeared signed by Charles Carroll and written from Mount Clare, offering a reward for the return of a mulatto slave "who ran away from the subscriber's island plantation at the mouth of Gunpowder River."

In the last century Carroll's Island belonged to a family named Slater. In recent years it has been a hunting and ducking "preserve."

#### CAT CREEK.

A small stream which is crossed by the B. and O. Railroad between Gunpowder Station and Bradshaw Station. This stream empties into the Little Falls of Gunpowder not far above Joppa Farm. First mention of Cat Creek will be found in the certificate of a tract called "Windley's Forest," surveyed for Richard Windley August 27, 1667. The name is found in subsequent transfers of "Windley's Forest" and in the re-survey on that and other tracts, "Onion's Inheritance," July 27, 1746. "Windley's Forest" lies at and around Bradshaw. I think the name is obsolete; but a reliable person once informed me that the stream was called Cattail Creek, which, if this is true, is no doubt a corruption of the old name.

#### CANTON.

Colonel John O'Donnell, an Irish gentleman of good connections, purchased the old tract called "Gorsuch" and various

adjacent tracts, to which he gave the name of Canton in honor of his trade with China.

In the *Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser* for September 8, 1786, a notice appeared about a gray mare "taken up at the plantation of Mr. John O'Donnell at Canton formerly known as Phillipsburg and Gorsuch."

In the same newspaper for December 26, 1808, there was advertised for rent "Canton Plantation," the estate of the late John O'Donnell, Esq., containing 2500 acres.

A run which rises near Bay View and discharges into the head of Gorsuch's Creek, at Canton, formerly bore the name of O'Donnell's Run. This name appears on a map entitled "Map and Profile of the Baltimore and Port Deposit Rail Road" drawn by H. R. Hazlehurst and dated January, 1836.

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## THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER.

BY DECOURCY W. THOM.

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What is it? It is an ancient shrine situated in the oldest State House now in use in the United States of America, and, moreover, it is one of the oldest in the world, and in it took place many notable performances connected with efforts for Freedom,—Colonial, State, National or International. It is very venerable and very famous.

This priceless shrine is contained in the Northeastern corner of our present State House which is the fourth one to serve Maryland. The first State House built in 1674 at the old capital in St. Mary's City, St. Mary's County, Maryland, served until 1694 when the capital of the State was moved to Annapolis. The second State House was completed in Annapolis in 1697. Fire destroyed it totally in 1704. Promptly rebuilt, it served until 1769. Then it was demolished and the old portion of the present State House was built on the old

site. The last royal Governor of the State, Robert Eden, laid it's corner stone on March 28th, 1772. It was soon completed except the dome which was finished in 1793. The first Governor and the first Council of Maryland as a "State" were duly qualified in the "Old Senate Chamber" before both Houses of the General Assembly on March 20th, 1777. And in it the Senate of Maryland met from 1777 until the year 1905 when the new Senate Chamber was constructed in the State House annex building. And, in that same "Old Senate Chamber" met the Maryland Revolutionary Convention June 22 to 25, 1774; November 21 to 25, 1774; December 8 to 12, 1774; April 25 to May 3, 1775; July 26 to August 14, 1775. Then there convened within it the Convention of the "colony" of Maryland, December 7, 1775, to January 18, 1776; May 8 1776 to May 25, 1776; June 21, 1776 to July 6, 1776; August 14, 1776 to November 11, 1776; and November 28, 1776; when our first Constitution agreed to November 8, 1776; but probably signed on November 11, 1776, just before final adjournment, may be said to have begun functioning generally; but some of its principles had been applied by the Convention as early as August 14, 1776. And in this same "Old Senate Chamber" the Continental Congress held sessions from November 26, 1783 to June 3, 1784.

At one of those sessions—December 23, 1783, over which President Thomas Mifflin presided, General George Washington, soldier and gentlemen, resigned his Commission as Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, and "According to order H. E., the Commander-in-chief was admitted to a public audience of Congress; and being seated, the President, after a pause, informed him that the United States assembled were ready to receive his communications. Whereupon he arose and standing on the spot now indicated by a duly inscribed bronze marker spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: the great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I present myself before Congress to surrender into their hands the trust committed to

me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

“Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, I resign the appointment I accepted with diffidence; which, however, was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the nation and the patronage of Heaven. I close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping. Having finished the work assigned to me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of the employments of my public life.”

To which the President replied:

“Sir: having defended the standard of liberty in the new world, having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and those who feel oppression, you retire with the blessings of your fellow citizens: though the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command, but will descend to remotest ages.”

The glory of this action illumines yet the “Old Senate Chamber.”

And, in it, also, was ratified on the 14th of January 1784 the treaty of peace with England definitely ending the Revolutionary War. And, in it met on December 22nd, 1784, the Virginia-Maryland Commission instituted upon suggestion of General Washington to devise proper navigation laws for the Potomac River. But, much more importantly there convened in it from September 11th, 1786, through September 14th, 1786, the delegates from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia, invited by Maryland under the leadership again of Washington to come together to consider how best should be regulated the trade and other relationships



between the thirteen Confederated Colonies who had triumphed in the Revolutionary War. Though acting as host Maryland did not appear officially as one of the assembled group. This was in keeping with her stand in the Revolutionary War and in the life of the Confederation of the Colonies. Though Maryland's quota of men and money for "Continental" purposes was always full throughout the Revolutionary struggle she did her part therein as an Independent sovereign State until on March 1st, 1781, when her demand for certain principles had been vouchsafed to her and she signed the articles of Confederation. Receiving similar assurance when the question of forming our National Constitution arose she signed that on the 28th of April, 1788. All this because she demanded that the Western lands, afterwards known as the Northwest Territory, claimed by New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, which Northwest Territory was finally divided into the great states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota east of the Mississippi, should be recognized as property of all of the thirteen Colonies, and should, when erected into States, have each a Republican form of Government and be served by a Legislature composed of an Upper and a Lower House of which the Upper Chamber should be about one-third the size of the Lower one. In consequence of the establishment of these principles twenty-six out of the thirty-five States subsequently formed have a Senate one-third to one-half as large as the House of Delegates while Kansas has 40 Senators and 125 Delegates; Michigan 32 Senators and 100 Delegates; Nebraska 33 Senators and 100 Delegates, and West Virginia 30 Senators and 94 Delegates. And, in addition, and even more importantly, in seven of the original 13 States the percentage of membership of the Senate to the House has risen by Constitutional Amendments until it varies from one-third to 77 per cent.

\* See Herbert B. Adams, "Maryland's Influence in Founding a National Commonwealth"; also, see pp. 7 to 13 inclusive of *Maryland Historical*

But, though Maryland had thus withheld from being an official member of this 'trade conference' which she had convened in this "Old Senate Chamber" on September 11th, 1786, we may be sure that during that meeting, and so from the "Old Senate Chamber" as a centre, she put into the public consciousness the finally triumphant reasons for having all vaguely held public lands become the property of the people at large to be made in due time independent States governing themselves as is indicated above. And in this "Old Senate Chamber" Maryland ratified on April 28, 1788, the Constitution of the United States of America. And in this same "Old Senate Chamber" on the third Monday in September, 1836, began another characteristic and successful struggle for Legislative freedom in the State of Maryland, which was accomplished by the Constitutional Amendment of 1838 by which under-represented Maryland received in the House of Delegates of that year an increase of five members and over represented Maryland lost six members. See appendix on p. 382.

All these events and the casting of every one of Maryland's Presidential Electoral votes and many other lesser historical occurrences took place within the walls of this "Old Senate Chamber."

During the first 106 years of its hallowed existence, that is from 1772 until 1878, the Senate Chamber persisted virtually unchanged. It was 40.7 ft. long, 35 ft. wide and 19 ft. 9 in. high. It was lighted by four large windows on the east and two on the north sides. They contained 24 lights each, were protected by inside shutters, and, with one exception, were set in embrasures, and had seats at a height of nineteen inches from the floor. The room was pierced on the West by a door to the South of the high wooden Colonial fireplace connected with a veritable chimney and furnished with fire-dogs, shovel and tongs of antique design. To the North of this fireplace was a false door similar in construction to the other. The

*Magazine*, March, 1928, address of DeCourey W. Thom: "Three Foundational Services of Maryland to the American System of Government."

southern wall was pierced by the main entrance door and along that side of the Chamber extended a gallery upheld by fluted pillars each 9 feet 6 inches high and set two of them along the two curves of the gallery and the other two equidistant under the straight front of it. That gallery was 35 feet long, 11 feet high, 7 feet wide, with an entablature in middle front and rounded near each front end to the southward about twenty-four inches beginning about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet from these ends whence it ran straight to the western and eastern walls.

The gallery was reached by a flight of steps beginning in the "Old Senate Chamber" lobby to the West of the room I am describing. Along the floor beneath the gallery's front was a solid railing, to define the waiting place for the public; and in that space were a few benches projecting East and West from the respective walls. In the middle of the North wall immediately opposite the entrance door was the original small plastered niche crowned by an entablature and rising from a dais three risers above the floor and of an oval shape somewhat flatter than a half circle. There, in a commodious, high-back chair was accustomed to sit the Presiding Officer overlooking his desk and the Clerk, whose own broad, low desk was immediately in front of the dais, and overlooking, too, a large table near the middle of the room. Those using that room were wont to have their books and papers upon that table, and to do there what writing they pleased upon leaving their ordinary positions in arm chairs clustered near it.

The evening sessions were lit by many candles held in such a brass chandelier as then swung and now again swings from the middle of the ceiling and by other candles standing in candlesticks upon the table and upon the desk of the Presiding Officer and of the Clerk. The ceiling and gallery and wood-work including fire-place were white; but the chair-board was painted black.

Thus was the sacred "Old Senate Chamber" the scene of the signal performances here indicated.

In 1876 the Legislature of Maryland appropriated a sum



of money for the excavation of a cellar and the installment of a heating plant under the "Old State House". The Board of Public Works were in control. They employed Mr. George A. Frederick to serve as Executive Architect. He found it necessary to underpin all of the outside walls except the North wall from three to five feet. And he found that the ends of the floor timbers resting in the walls and elsewhere were rotten in places; that the timber of the roof, tower and second floor were in nearly as bad a condition; that the flooring consisted of three layers which had been simply nailed one over the other as the under floor became worn; that the roof was covered with four or five successive layers of tin; that the wood sheathing was nearly all badly decayed; and that the floor above the Senate Chamber had sagged some five or six inches in the centre, and was held up by huge chains encased in clumsy wooden boxings hung from the roof trusses. Extensive and general repairs were imperative. All the changes in the State House were rushed to completion to accommodate the Legislative session of 1878. In the confusion the "Old Senate Chamber" was devastated. Nothing of it was left except a span of the dimensions I have stated. However, the Architect, Mr. George A. Frederick, wrote in an article which appeared in the *Baltimore Sun* of December 26th, 1903, and from which I have earlier quoted, that all the plastering had been removed (from the Senate Chamber) and restored from drawings and models made from casts of the original ornamental parts. And he went on: "I much regretted in this room, being compelled to remove the gallery, which for want of time could not be replaced. It was in a ruinous and dangerous condition. Careful measurements were taken and accurate drawings prepared of every part, so that nothing will prevent its exact reproduction, if such should be determined upon. Not only was the gallery in a ruinous condition, but its removal at that time was an imperative necessity, as the room itself could not be repaired, and the gallery (as it existed) kept in position during the progress of the work. The Board of Public Works fully



realized this, and held a special meeting to consider the course to pursue, and as I insistingly advised its reconstruction should be done in material of more substantial character than those first employed, and as time was pressing to get the chamber ready for the meeting of the General Assembly, and moreover, as the Board of Public Works already had gone far beyond the appropriation made for the repairs, it concluded it was better to leave the renewal and replacement of this work to the decision of the then fast approaching session. With the close of the work at that time, my employment as Architect ceased."

Thus, the "Old Senate Chamber", made ready for the use of the Maryland Senators in 1878 consisted merely of bare plastered walls crowned by a reproduction of the elaborate old plaster cornice, and pierced by the six windows and two doors I have indicated, and the necessary furniture.

Public opinion was greatly excited by this destruction of the "Old Senate Chamber". But it was not until February 2nd, 1894, that the Senate ordered, on motion of Senator Thos. G. Hayes, "that Mr. J. Appleton Wilson of Baltimore, and Mr. Frank B. Mayer, of Annapolis, be requested to investigate and report the feasibility of restoring the Senate Chamber to its original condition and the probable cost of making the required changes. Provided the said gentlemen are willing to perform such service without compensation."

And on March 19th, 1894, on the presentation of Senator Hayes, there was read to the Senate the following report of Messrs. Wilson and Mayer:

"To The Honorable, The Senate of Maryland:

Gentlemen: The Committee appointed by your Honorable Body, to consider the feasibility of restoring the Senate Chamber to its condition when Washington resigned his Commission within its historic walls in 1783, and to ascertain the cost of such restoration, beg leave to respectfully report: First, That they consider the restoration feasible, and that there is a widespread desire throughout the State to see it accomplished; that it is yet practicable to restore with accuracy the chamber

to its original condition, as material and memories which may soon be lost, still exist, and your committee have been singularly fortunate in obtaining data, both for the architectural detail, as well as for the furnishing, as the result of persistent research. Secondly: Your committee recommend that the work of restoration should be entire to be satisfactory. Any partial restoration, while better than none, can only have an incomplete and unsatisfactory effect, and will fail in accomplishing the end sought. They would respectfully advise the following:

1. Replacing niche behind Speaker's chair, with columns and entablature.

2. Replacing ladies' gallery and stairway to reach it from lobby.

3. Rebuilding chimney breast, only twelve inches projection, and replacing mantel and fireplace. The latter will be for appearance only, unless the flues remain in the wall which is believed to be the case.

4. Replacing panelled window seats, and the restoration of the original shades.

5. The removal of the beam in the centre of ceiling, by sinking it in the depth of the floor. It is at present a serious disfigurement, and entirely changes the original character of the ceiling. It can be arranged as proposed, without impairing the strength of the floor above in the slightest.

"Your committee has diligently used the time at its disposal in getting reliable estimates of the cost of the proposed work, which they find can be done as before mentioned, by responsible persons, in the best manner and of the best material, for the sum of \$4,250.00 including the preparation of the necessary drawings, travelling and clerical expenses and supervision.

"Search for any of the original furniture in existence has engaged the attention of your committee, and among other objects they have been able to locate the Speaker's chair and desk, as well as one of the member's chairs, with a desk, and the desk of the clerk. This furniture is of solid mahogany and of handsome design. The chandelier is an important feature

in the appearance of the room. It was placed in the centre of the ceiling, and its restoration may even be regarded as an architectural element. It can be made and supplied with electricity in imitation of the original candles. The furniture and chandelier can be reproduced for the additional sum of \$1,900.00.

"We would suggest, that in view of the historical value and importance of the work, that these sums appear small. They could be made available in annual instalments, and your committee earnestly recommend that the work may be authorized at once.

J. Appleton Wilson,  
Frank B. Mayer."

But nothing further was done. Gradually public interest in the rich and varied phases of History made in the "Old Senate Chamber", by and through Maryland, found organic expression among many Patriotic Societies and workers who have done good service in that fertile field. One of the most practical and zealous workers in that field was the Honorable Edwin Warfield, Governor of the State of Maryland, from 1904 to 1908. With such a chief executive things historical in our State shone brighter. And as Governor he seized the opportunity to induce the State House Building Commission, engaged in enlarging and reconditioning the State House in 1902-5, to make possible the restoration of the "Old Senate Chamber" in Annapolis to its condition when therein General Washintgon resigned his commission as Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

That Building Commission consisted of His Excellency Governor Edwin Warfield acting as chairman, Thomas J. C. Williams, Esq., who acted as Secretary, and Messrs. Gordon T. Atkinson, Murray Vandiver, James McSherry, Samuel D. Schmucker, Spencer C. Jones, Peter J. Campbell, John P. T. Mathias, and Ferdinand C. Latrobe, and came into existence through a resolution offered by Senator Spencer C. Jones in 1902 for the purpose of "constructing and erecting an addition



to the present State House, in which shall be located the State Senate Chamber and the House of Delegates and appropriated \$250,000 with which to begin the work." In 1904, \$600,000 additional was appropriated to complete the work above indicated and for repairing the old State House.

Governor Warfield secured their consent to have the restoration of the "Old Senate Chamber" directed through an Advisory Commission from a number of Patriotic Societies each one of which appointed its representative. Of that Advisory Commission, also, His Excellency Governor Edwin Warfield was Chairman. On it Messrs. J. Appleton Wilson, represented the Maryland Historical Society, Clayton C. Hall, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Jas. Davidson Iglehart, M. D., the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; John S. Gittings, the Society of the Cincinnati, and DeCourcy W. Thom, chosen secretary, represented the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland. And as additional members there were appointed by Governor Warfield, Messrs. Josias Pennington of Messrs. Baldwin and Pennington, Architects, constructing the State House annex, etc., Hon. J. Wirt Randall, and George H. Shafer, Esq. At a number of formal meetings and many informal ones, the Advisory Commission considered such data as the Trumbull picture painted in 1814 after careful study of the "Old Senate Chamber" and portraying the great scene of December 23rd, 1783; the *Columbian Magazine* published in 1789 in Philadelphia and showing in fair detail a plan of the room and some of its architectural treatment; the detailed plan of 1858 of Messrs. Bartlett and Hayward incidental to the steam heating of that year and enlarging and confirming the above mentioned plan, the location of the historic furniture, and of portions of the old gallery, etc.; the coloring of the Chamber on December 23rd, 1783,—Washington Resignation Day—and, also, the suggestion that beneath the plaster replacing the ancient fire-place should be sought in the brick work indication of where the old fire-place and the mantel and its pilasters had been placed, and that similar investigation



should guide as to the original positions of window seats, gallery, etc., and that the photographs of the "Old Senate Chamber" should be utilized, and gave instruction that in all except one negligible detail, which I shall presently mention, a precise restoration of the time-honored Chamber should be perfected as indicated above. That one negligible detail was the lowering of the ceiling about three inches, as necessitated by the introduction of sufficiently thick steel girders, interspaced with concrete, to support the floors above. These girders substituted an upholding by a series of chains descending from the roof of the State House and passing through hollow wooden pillars to the floor above the Senate Chamber. This expedient is probably no novelty to engineers, but to a mere layman it seems as unique as unsound. However, the costly charcoal iron of the early days was less full of flaws and of a more certified performance than are many of its cheap steel successors of today; and about 1858 when the joists it supported broke away from their walls it sturdily refused to break and drop the agitated crowd standing on it into the Senate Chamber below.

The Advisory Commission's plan of restoration was duly approved by the State House Building Commission. Omitting what repairs to it as a mere portion of State House preservation had to cost, the restoring of the interior of the "Old Senate Chamber" so that it should reproduce in detail the aspect of December 23rd, 1783, was effected for about \$3,500.

Messrs. Josias Pennington and J. Appleton Wilson composed the efficient architectural committee which carried out the plan of restoration agreed upon. But, Mr. Pennintgon was engrossed in the general reshaping of the State House. It was Mr. J. Appleton Wilson who specialized upon the thoroughly conscientious restoration of the "Old Senate Chamber". His Patriotism, his love of History, his veneration for all the characteristics associated with the "Old Senate Chamber", his conscientiousness as a man and his skill as a highly cultivated and successful architect were bestowed fully and constantly

until he had the "Old Senate Chamber" restored to its former glory. He charged nothing for all his self-sacrificing work in this regard. As he stated " \* \* \* it was a labor of love unto the end."

Unsuccessful in securing from Mr. George A. Frederick, Architect, in charge of the changes in the State House when the "Old Senate Chamber" endured a new appearance his "careful measurements and accurate drawings prepared of every part of the "Old Senate Chamber" so that nothing will prevent its exact reproduction, if such should be determined upon," Mr. Appleton Wilson was forced to gather the precise data describing it before it had been devastated. He it was who took out the entire floor and ceiling and replaced the wooden joists with steel beams and flat arches of terra cotta blocks; who replastered the ceiling and replaced the fresh cornice; who removed the silken canopy stretched on a large frame concealing the niche in the wall back of the Speaker's platform; who restored the decoration of that niche according to a small photograph given him by Mr. Daniel R. Randall, and showing the north end of the room and the gallery opposite it. And, it was Appleton Wilson who restored the modillions and fragments of the entablature of the gallery front according to certain modillions and fragments of the entablature which Mr. Shafer of the Land Office had been wise enough to save; and, again, it was Appleton Wilson who copied the balusters and their exact number from the above mentioned photograph; and who copied the old supporting columns of the gallery from two of them which Mr. Daniel R. Randall had thoughtfully been protecting in his hay loft since the demolition of the "Old Senate Chamber" in 1878.

Further, and following the precise Hayward and Bartlett measurements taken of the "Old Senate Chamber" in 1858 when they installed the steam heating plant, Appleton Wilson found the location of those columns on the floor and thus produced the width of the gallery; located the stairway to that gallery and the true and the false doors in the West wall; dis-

covered in the State House cellar the two wall pilasters which had received the curved ends of the gallery and lacked only their bases. He cut the plaster from the wall where he assumed them to belong. His guess was confirmed by finding the original wood nailing blocks still in place in the brickwork. The doorway of the gallery was found in the same way. When the plaster was removed, the doorway was there roughly bricked up with the original oak lintel over it. Then he secured from Mr. W. W. Chase, 941 W. Franklin St., a small photograph of the hall containing the niche behind the Speaker's chair. That photograph showed the columns and entablature about the niche. Then Mr. Wilson secured a photograph of the Trumbull picture in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington portraying the "Old Senate Chamber" on the occasion of the Washington resignation therein and so reproduced in it the hoods and consoles above the two small doors one of which is false.

The small photograph of the south wall showed the main doorway and an enclosure below the gallery for spectators, which gallery had been entered by small swinging doors having panels of gathered silk and a small bracketed seat for a door-keeper. Mr. Wilson replaced these, accordingly. Then in the *Columbian Magazine* published in Philadelphia, February, 1789, he found a short notice of the State House and a plan of its main floor showing the gallery columns and the location of fireplace and floors in west wall, and the form of the Speaker's rostrum, and the original staircases, one on either side of the building, from one of which the gallery was reached. These had disappeared many years before and the hall in which they stood had been changed to rooms so that it was not possible to reproduce them. A new stairway to the gallery was produced on lines of the period of the old one. Mr. Wilson wrote the Director of the School of Fine Arts of Yale University asking for any drawings or sketches by Trumbull which they might have of the "Old Senate Chamber". They had none. Then in Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution", page 197, he



found that Trumbull, for the purpose of having the proper light and shadow, omitted three large windows (there are really six). Trumbull's painting shows a delicate sage green on the walls. Removing several coats of paint from a spot on the inside of the niche and just before reaching the original plaster Wilson came upon that identical color. And he found it in several other places on the wall. On removing the modern panel work below the sills on the inside of the windows he found the brick jambs extending to the floor. Correspondence with Judge Alexander B. Hagner and others, who had been familiar with the "Old Senate Chamber" since 1845, developed that there had been wide and cushioned seats below the window sills. The window sash was carefully copied from the originals in the tower of the State House, and 24 lights to a window were put in each of them. The moldings on the modern boxed inside shutters correctly replaced the originals when the mouldings on them were changed to conform with the original. The details for doors, washboard, chair rail, etc., were taken from actual examples of the period. Upon removing the plaster over the old fireplace, the original joining of old and new brickwork was revealed, giving the width of chimney breast as 8 ft. Judge Hagner well remembered that fireplace as being a "huge rough cavern." Mr. S. W. Brooks, who had been employed at the building for more than 50 years said he had always supplied it with 4 ft. cord wood sticks. Accordingly, it was made 4 ft. 6 inches wide and very deep. The hearth was paved with original hexagon bricks which had formed the floor of the main hallway of the State House and had been stored in the cellar. The fireplace was lined with original old brick. A new mantel, based on well known mantels of the time, with the same frieze which appears in the gallery and above the niche was installed by Mr. Wilson and had its facing of plaster painted black, according to the testimony of those who had seen its original. Following the photograph of 1868 the interior woodwork was painted white and the washboard black and the delicate rail capping the enclosure below the gallery was replaced in ma-



hogany. The 'andirons and the kind of fork for mending the fire were replaced in wrought iron according to sketches made and approved by Mr. Brooks. Mr. Brooks, also, said that the centre chandelier was of brass and like that shown in the painting by Edwin White in 1858, and now to be seen on the new marble staircase in the State House addition. The old chandelier held sperm candles, and each Senator had in addition a candle on his desk. The replaced chandelier has modern candles lighted by electricity. Mr. Wilson furnished the doors of the "Old Senate Chamber" with polished brass rim locks and drop handles copied from an example of the Revolutionary period. Lossing's "Field Book", published in 1850 states that the Senate Chamber at that time had remained unchanged since its erection, which tends to confirm the photograph of 1868 as having been taken from the original work.

Of the furniture used in the "Old Senate Chamber" before the re-furnishing in 1858, the old Clerk's desk and the Speaker's chair are now in the "Old Senate Chamber". Thus under the efficient technical leadership of J. Appleton Wilson has been accurately reproduced this Historic "Old Senate Chamber" in the oldest State House used in the United States of America.

Mr. J. Appleton Wilson deserves well indeed of his State, of the United States and of all who have reverence for sacred Historic Shrines. In doing his work of replacement he consented to only two changes. He had to lower the ceiling of the room three inches in order to accommodate the necessary steel joists, and the second change was that a bronze tablet bearing the following words was placed on the East wall:

ORIGINAL SENATE CHAMBER OF MARYLAND

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IN THIS ROOM GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON RESIGNED HIS  
COMMISSION AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY  
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
DECEMBER 23, 1783.

THE RESTORATION OF ITS ORIGINAL DESIGN WAS MADE DURING  
THE ADMINISTRATION OF EDWIN WARFIELD,  
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A. D. 1905,  
BEING AUTHORIZED BY THE COMMISSION IN CHARGE OF  
THE STATE HOUSE ANNEX BUILDING,  
THE WORK WAS DONE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE  
FOLLOWING ADVISORY COMMISSION:

EDWIN WARFIELD, GOVERNOR, CHAIRMAN.

J. APPLETON WILSON

JOSIAS PENNINGTON

CLAYTON C. HALL

J. DAVIDSON IGLEHART

JOHN S. GITTINGS

JOHN WIRT RANDALL

DE COURCY W. THOM

GEORGE H. SHAFER

BALDWIN AND PENNINGTON, ARCHITECTS.

That tablet was very properly afterwards removed and placed in the main hall from which entrance is had to the "Old Senate Chamber": Extraneous things should be kept from it.

It is well to be a faithful and efficient worker. Sometimes a kind fate permanently associates such a one with some achievement of outstanding and enduring worth.

If you handle the record of the restoration of the glorious "Old Senate Chamber" in Annapolis, Maryland, the name of J. Appleton Wilson flashes forth. Throughout all the years to come that patriotic restoration and Wilson's unselfish and successful and masterful attention to it will remain one and inseparable.

But, does not it fall to the enlightened loyalty of the Patriotic Societies of Maryland to reinstall or if necessary reproduce the old furnishing of "the Old Senate Chamber" as of December 23rd, 1783, when Washington therein resigned his command of the American Army?

I implore that nothing extraneous shall be allowed in that room. I hope that completion of the work over the "Old Senate Chamber" will be entrusted by Legislative enactment to a self-perpetuating commission of, say, a dozen citizens identified with patriotic work and properly subject to the State and granted sufficient State money to maintain the "Old Senate Chamber" and its lobby and to pay the salary of a caretaker to act also as a competent guide; and that whoever is Governor of Maryland shall serve as Honorary Chairman of that Commission.

So should shine forth the splendid story of Maryland's old Senate Chamber now and forever.

#### APPENDIX.

On the third Monday in September, 1836,—the official date for electing the Senate—refused to appear "the 19 Van Buren Electors", subsequently dubbed "the glorious 19". They were availing of the Maryland Constitutional provision requiring 24 electors as a quorum of the 40 electors to choose the Maryland Senate of 15 members, who with the House of Delegates had to choose the Governor's Council numbering five. "The glorious 19"—those Van Buren electors—thus acted deliberately in order to force the Maryland electorate to recognize the illogical Legislative misrepresentation in the State of Maryland. Then on the 19th of September, 1836, "the glorious 19" wrote the other 21 electors the following letter demanding justice:

"It is a duty we owe to our constituents, that before we take our seats in the college of electors of the Senate of this State, we should have a distinct and positive understanding as to the course to be pursued by that body.

"You are apprised that a crisis has occurred, when neither of the political parties of the State has elected electors having the constitutional power to form a Senate. Of the nineteen counties and two cities into which the State is divided, we represent the two cities and eight of the counties, having a white population of 205,922, and federal numbers 267,669. You represent ten of the counties, having a white population of

85,179, and federal numbers of 138,020; and the vote of the remaining county—Montgomery—is divided. Of the electoral body we are nineteen in number, while you are twenty-one. But, although you are a majority (the smallest possible) of the college, it is to be recollected that we represent nearly three-fourths of the free white population, and two-thirds of the federal numbers of the State, and very much the largest portion of its territorial extent and wealth; we shall, therefore, expect that you will concede to us the nomination of eight members of the Senate to be chosen, and that you will vote for the persons whom we may nominate to the college, although they may be favorable to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State, if, in all other respects, in your opinion, well qualified. . . .”

Turn to pp. 186 to 196 inclusive, of Volume III of Scharf's *History of Maryland* for the details of this matter. This revolt was first crystallized on June 6th, 1836, in a Convention held in the City of Baltimore and composed of delegates from Cecil, Harford, Baltimore, Frederick, Montgomery and Washington counties and Baltimore City. They, like the delegates attending a second reform Convention, also representing the grossly under-represented portions of the State: Cecil, Harford, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Frederick, Montgomery, Washington and Caroline counties and Baltimore City, met in that city on November 16th, 1836, in formal Convention to which Alleghany, Queen Anne's and Somerset counties had also elected delegates. Representation in the Senate and Council did not then require amendment. Their plea was for just representation in the House of Delegates and was answered by the following understanding as to amending Legislative representation in the House of Delegates of Maryland: That under-represented Maryland would receive from the next Legislature an increase of five votes (four being from the newly formed county of Carroll)—from 36 to 41—and over-represented Maryland—St. Mary's, Kent, Calvert, Charles, Somerset, Dorchester, Prince George's, Alleghany and Worcester counties—would decrease



from 44 to 38 votes. The two changes presented a shift of eleven votes which was about 14% in the House of Delegates numbering 79. But the arrangement, also, provided that the next National census figures (those of 1840) should serve as the ensuing basis for representation in the Maryland House of Delegates. Thereby under-represented Maryland made a further gain of two votes and over-represented Maryland reduced its loss by one. The net change was twelve, which is 14½% in a House of 82. Having received the assurances which produced the above rectifications, certain of "the glorious 19" made possible a quorum of the Electoral Board of 40 and met in the "Old Senate Chamber" on November 19th, 1836, and the Senate of 15 was chosen.

Would that today there were available something in our Maryland Constitution which would enable the friends of enlightened freedom to rectify the present gross Legislative under-representation in "The Free State", of Maryland. The figures are far worse now than they were in 1836. Today the majority of our Senate—15 Senators—represent constituents totalling 301,681, which is considerably less than one-fifth of the total 1,631,526 population of our State while the remaining 14 Senators—the minority Senators—represent 1,329,845, which is considerably more than four-fifths of it. The City of Baltimore has six of those minority Senators to represent its population of 804,874, which population is 49.3% of the whole population of the State.

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WINCHESTER—OWENS—OWINGS—PRICE, AND  
ALLIED FAMILIES.

By FERDINAND B. FOCKE.

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WILLIAM WINCHESTER, maybe of the Winchester family of London and Kent, England, was born December 22, 1710. Migrated to America. Arrived at Annapolis, Maryland, March 6, 1729, in the ship *Hume*. Captain Daniel Russell, William Black (owner). He took up the occupation of Surveyor, and purchased in Frederick Co., now Carroll, about 1,000 acres, a highly cultivated farm, called "White Level." He laid out the town of Winchester on this land. Later by an act of Assembly, the name was changed to Westminster, after his home in England, as there was a Winchester (a county seat) across the line in Frederick Co., Va., which at that time joined Frederick Co., Md., Westminster is the county seat of Carroll Co., and was founded by William Winchester in 1764, incorporated in 1830, erected into a city by act of Assembly, February, 1850. William was a public spirited man and leader in all patriotic work. His name is found in the Muster Rolls. Captain Thomas Norris' Co. for 30 days, acting as Company's clerk, served in 1758 in French and Indian War.

Ref: *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 9, p. 349, Vol. 11, p. 174, Scharf's *History of Maryland*, Vol. 2, Pp. 155-174.

He served on a committee, among the number whose names are recorded are Charles Beatty, William Winchester, Basil Dorsey, John Lawrence, "of observation and carry out resolves of the American Congress and Provincial convention into execution"; the committee to raise \$10,000 for the purchase of arms and ammunition, also was resolved to join with the other colonies to send relief to the poor and distressed inhabitants of Boston. He gave three sons to the Continental Army—James, George, and William. Their services to follow. He married, July 22, 1747, Lydia Richards, born August 4, 1727,

died at "White Level" February 19, 1809. William died at his country seat, September 2, 1790. William and his wife are both buried in the Church-yard at Westminster, near the church which he helped to build.

Lydia, his wife, was the daughter of Edward Richards and wife Mary. One authority says, Kent Co. J, Mason Campbell says, on Choptank River. In Richards' will, September 22, 1755, he mentioned his wife Mary and daughter Lydia Winchester whose portion was one ewe and lamb. He had a large family, and left a 100 acre farm in Baltimore Co. His will is on file at Annapolis and a copy is in Baltimore City Court House.

ISSUE: William Winchester and wife Lydia.

- (1) Catherine Winchester, born November 2, 1748, died October 6, 1815, married Edward Hotchkiss. Left Issue.
- (2) William Winchester (2), born December 1, 1750, died April 24, 1812, married Mary Parks.  
Issue to follow.
- (3) James Winchester, born February 6, 1752, died July 27, 1826, married Susan Black.
- (4) Mary Winchester, born October 17, 1755, died October 31, 1799, married ——— Roberts.
- (5) George Winchester, born March 6, 1757, died July 9, 1794, not married.
- (6) Richard Winchester, born April 7, 1759, died June 20, 1822, buried in Kentucky. Married Rebecca Lawrence of Baltimore Co. Md.
- (7) Stephen Winchester, born May 30, 1761, died April 17, 1815, buried in Tennessee. Married Sally Howard of Baltimore Co., Md.
- (8) Elizabeth Winchester, born August 19, 1763, died June 12, 1847, unmarried.
- (9) Lydia Winchester, born December 27, 1766, died April 19, 1849, buried at old grave-yard, Westminster. Unmarried.
- (10) David Winchester, born April 10, 1769, died January 13, 1835, unmarried. One of those appointed to receive subscriptions for the erection of the Washington Monument in Baltimore.

Ref: *Winchester Notes* by Fannie Winchester Hochkiss, p. 319.

I shall digress from the direct line to give the Revolutionary War Records of James and George, 3rd and 5th children of William Winchester. In 1776, these two boys enlisted as Privates in 3rd Maryland Regiment, Captain Nathaniel Gist, which was part of George Washington's Army. Both were pro-

moted for bravery. James was Lieutenant in 1778, George in 1779. At the battle of Long Island, August 1776, James was wounded and taken prisoner, and confined in a British Prison ship off New York. Being exchanged, he joined the regiment of Gen. Nathaniel Green, was appointed Lieutenant, Company 8, in 1778, and Captain in 1782. He served until the close of the war. His brother George, served in the same regiment. They moved to Sumner Co., Tenn. in 1785, where they made records in Military and Civil History of Tennessee. George was killed near Knoxville, and scalped by the Indians.

James Winchester was made Brigadier-General during the war 1812. He was in command at the battle of the River Raisin; his army was defeated, and General Winchester was taken to Quebec as prisoner. After the war he returned to Tennessee. Some authorities give him credit for having named Memphis. Be that as it may, he did wield great influence in the State, being only surpassed in that score by Andrew Jackson and John Overton. James Winchester was President of the first Senate of Tennessee while his son Marcus B. was the first Mayor of Memphis. General Winchester died at "Cragfont" his family seat near Gallatin, Tennessee, in 1826.

Ref: *Tennessee Historical Magazine*, June, 1915.

William Winchester (2), son of William and Lydia, was born in Carroll Co., December 1, 1750, died in Baltimore, April 24, 1812. Interred in St. Paul burial ground. In the issue of the *Baltimore American*, April 25, 1812,—“Departed his life yesterday P. M., William Winchester, in the 62nd year of his age. His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3 P. M. from his late residence on North Howard Street. There they will walk in procession to the place of interment.” William married, October 30, 1771, Mary Parks, born 1753, died at Westminster, Md., October 14, 1821, buried in Westminster Church Grave-yard. William was commissioned Justice of the Peace for Frederick Co. 1778, 1779, 1780, 1783. Signed as a member of the Association of Freeman of Frederick Co., October 1775, December 20, 1776.



Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Captain David Moore's Co., January 10, 1777; was commissioned January 17, 1777, 1st Lieutenant in Linganore Battalion, Frederick Co. Militia. William was a leading merchant of Baltimore and a man of wealth; first President of the Union Bank of Maryland in 1804, from its organization until his decease. Also one of the original Directors in Bank of Baltimore 1795. Delegate to Assembly 1794. Elector of Senate for City 1796. In his will of March 18, 1812, mentions all his children and the five children of his son George and two of James. He gave to William and George the farm in Frederick Co. where they may reside to pay his debts to Brother David Winchester. The baptism records of five of his children are in St. Paul Church records.

Ref: Commission Book, Maryland Historical Society, Scharf's *History of Maryland*, Vol. 2, c. 155, *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 2, p. 174, *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. 12, p. 16.

ISSUE: William Winchester (2) and wife Mary Parks. Possibly the daughter of Andrew Parks.

- (1) James Winchester, born 1772, died 1806. Judge U. S. Circuit, at age of 28. Married Sarah Owings.

ISSUE: Samuel.

Ann.

- (2) Lydia Winchester, born 1774, died 1821, married ——— Moore.

ISSUE: Maria.

- (3) Mary Winchester, born 1775, died 1855, married David Armour of Tennessee.

ISSUE: James Armour.

Janet Armour.

- (4) Sally Winchester, born 1777, died 1805.

- (5) Catherine Winchester, born 1779, married ——— Wellman of Baltimore.

ISSUE: James.

William.

Henry.

- (6) William Winchester (3), born 1781, died 1864, married May 5, 1814, Henrietta Cromwell of Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas Cromwell.

ISSUE: 8 children.

- (7) George Winchester, born 1783, died 1784.

- (8) Rebecca Winchester, born 1785, died 1812, married James Campbell.

ISSUE: James Mason Campbell.

Mary Campbell, married ——— Murdoch.

- (9) George Winchester, born 1787, died 1840, married Ann Owings.

Issue to follow.

- (10) David Winchester, born 1789, died 1844, married Sally Forney.

ISSUE: Sarah.

Burrill.

William.

George.

- (11) Charles Winchester, born 1795, died 1824, married Betsy Pannell.

ISSUE: Lycurgus.

Sarah.

Mary.

- (12) Lycurgus Winchester, born 1797, died 1815.

George Winchester, 9th child of William and wife Mary Parks, was born October 1, 1787, died November 2, 1840. He surveyed the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was one of the Presidential Electors for John Quincy Adams. He was an eminent lawyer, as told by Scharf and other historians; was the first President of the Baltimore and Susquehannah Railroad, chartered in 1828 (now the Northern Central R. R.). He had so much faith in the success of the railroad that he invested freely and lost heavily. His residence was Bolton, where the 5th Regiment Armory now stands. He gave the property called Bolton Yard to the Railroad for a depot, down Mt. Royal Ave. where the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now stands, to Preston Street. The City of Baltimore bought from the Northern Central Railroad that portion of the property for three hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, that George Winchester had given the Railroad. He married May 1, 1809, Ann Owings, born December, 1785, died 18—, daughter of Samuel Owings and Deborah Lynch. He married a second time, December 18, 1827, Marie Campbell Ridgely, widow of Charles Ridgely of Hampton. Marie Campbell Ridgely died November 15, 1853.

The pedigree of Ann Owings will follow.

ISSUE: George Winchester and Ann Owings.

- (1) Mary Winchester, born 1810, married Wm. Moale of Baltimore.

- (2) William Winchester, born 1813, died 1834.

- (3) Sarah Winchester, born 1816, died 1821.

- (4) Andrew Parks Winchester, born 1817, died 1875.

- (5) Samuel Owings Winchester, born 1819, died 1820.

- (6) John Marshall Winchester, born October 10, 1821, died October 11, 1877, married Anne G. Price of Wilmington, Delaware.

Record to follow.

ISSUE: George Winchester and 2nd wife, Mary Campbell Ridgely.

Louise Winchester, born 1828.

Elizabeth Campbell Winchester, born 1830, married Dr. Thomas Murdoch.

John Marshall Winchester, 4th child of George Winchester and wife Ann Owings, was born October 10, 1821, and died October 11, 1877, married November 13, 1856, Ann Gordon Price, born July 19, 1834, died July 1, 1923, daughter of James Edward Price and wife Catharine (Sharp) Gordon.

The Price family record to follow.

John Marshall was named for Chief Justice Marshall who was an intimate friend of his father, George Winchester. John Marshall was a man of literary attainments, Shakespearian Scholar, and a charm of character that made him loved by a host of close friends. John Marshall Winchester and William Gilmor Hoffman were partners in the stock brokerage business. He was connected with the Chesapeake Bank, Superintendent of the Ashland Iron Co., their property at Elm's Farm. Secretary of the Fireman's Insurance Co. at time of death.

ISSUE: John Marshall Winchester and wife Ann Gordon Price.

- (1) Maria Winchester, born November 11, 1857, died March 8, 1928.
- (2) James Price Winchester, born January 14, 1859.
- (3) John Gordon Winchester, born September 7, 1860, died April 20, 1866.
- (4) George Winchester, born February 4, 1862, died April 20, 1882.
- (5) Andrew Parks Winchester, born April 17, 1865, died February 24, 1872.
- (6) Sydney Winchester, born November 6, 1866.
- (7) Marshall Winchester, born December 14, 1868, married Margaret Tarleton.

Issue to follow.

- (8) Lycurgus Winchester, born April 5, 1874, died August 2, 1906, married April 3, 1904, Katharine Griswold Pratt of N. Y.

ISSUE: Hope Gordon Winchester.

Katharine Lycurgus Winchester.

Marshall (1) Winchester, 7th child of John Marshall and

wife Ann Gordon Price, was born in Baltimore, December 14, 1868. He was clerk for eight years with the First National Bank. While there, the city checks for the Bolton Property given by his grandfather to Northern Central Railroad passed through his hands for collection. For twenty months was Insurance Solicitor, broker in Loans, Real Estate, etc., Commercial Bills; Examiner for National Banks in Maryland 1890-1898, connected with his brother Lycurgus in the investment stock brokerage business. He married, April 17, 1895, Margaret Tarleton, born September 29, 1868, daughter of Robert Tarleton of Mobile, Ala. and wife Sally Bernard Lightfoot of James River, Va.

ISSUE:

- (1) Marshall Winchester, Jr., born December 12, 1895, married June 2, 1923, in London, England, to Vera Roslington.

ISSUE: Vera Claire, born April 25, 1925, in London.

Ann Hilton, born October 1, 1927.

- (2) Margaret Tarleton Winchester, born March 12, 1897, married Robert Porter Patterson of Glens Falls, N. Y.

ISSUE: Robert Porter

Aileen

- (3) Anne Gordon Winchester, born March 12, 1898, married 1st Esceleck Sheldon Sherman.

ISSUE: E. S. Gordon, Jr., born 25th January, 1923.

2nd Allen L. Grant of Kent, England.

- (4) John Gordon Winchester, born November 24, 1901, married Lilian Aldrich.

ISSUE: Charles Aldrich Winchester.

James Price Winchester, now of Wilmington, Del., the 2nd child of John Marshall Winchester and wife Anne, was born January 14, 1859, married September 1, 1886, Elizabeth McComb, born July 28, 1864. Elizabeth was the daughter of Henry S. McComb, born 1825, died 1881, and wife Elizabeth Bush, born 1830, died 1897. James P. Winchester was President of First National Bank of Wilmington, Del., 1892-1912; President, Wilmington Trust Co., 1912-1921; since then, Chairman of the Board of same Institution.

ISSUE: James Price Winchester, and wife Elizabeth McComb.

- (1) Elizabeth Winchester, born July 8, 1887, married October 9, 1912, George F. R. Jackson of Nanking, China.



- (2) Anne Gordon Winchester, born November 6, 1888, married June 14, 1911, Thomas Starr King of San Francisco, California.
  - (3) James Price Winchester, Jr., born April 23, 1890, married November 6, 1915, Mabel E. Walls of Maryland,
  - (4) Henry McComb Winchester, born March 31, 1892, married September 30, 1919, Anne C. O'Toole of Wilmington, Del.
  - (5) George Winchester, born March 22, 1903, married June 30, 1928, Anne Tatnall Canby of Wilmington, Del.
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### OWENS—OWINGS.

The first Owens we find connected with the Maryland family was John Owens a merchant of Tower Street, London, in 1640, said to be of Welsh descent. The original name may have been Ewing, the Welsh word for Shepherd. Two of his sons, Richard and John, migrated to America, possibly with three others, and settled at Smith Neck in Virginia with many other Puritans; it is said they became so strict in their Religious belief, they would not allow their cats to kill rats on Sunday, they were required by the authorities to leave in 1649, and with many others came to Maryland and settled in Providence now Annapolis. Among the number who left Virginia, we find Edward Lloyd, Thomas Meers, Edward Selby, Thomas Worth, John Norwood, John Gate (or Gaither), Obedient and Edward Robins and Richard Beard.

Richard Owens (1) was given by Cecilius in 1650, a grant of Land of 100 acres near South River at an annual rental of 16 shillings, 5 1/2 pence in gold or sterling silver.

In 1688 there was an assignment of land by William Little to Richard Owens (2) of 340 acres at Elk Ridge between the Patuxent and Patapsco Rivers.

Richard Owens (1) died before 1684, will dated 1678 as Col. Thomas Taylor in behalf of Ann Owens, widow of Richard, Merchant, was granted May 8, 1684, 315 acres on west-side of Chesapeake Bay, near South River.

His brother John was granted in 1673—200 acres in Charles Co., he settled in Cecil County. In his will of 1676, he left 300 acres of Land to his father, a Merchant of London, England,

balance to John James and wife. Richard Owens and Wife Ann left several sons.

Joseph who married Susanna 1690, left 4 children.

Richard who married Rachel Beall or Bale about 1690.

Robert, will 1678.

William, Somerset Co., will 1690.

Richard Owens 2nd was executor of his father's Estate in 1692-1693, Trustee 1703-1705, had contention and dissensions with the other heirs, and declared his name should be no longer spelt Owens but Owings. He relinquished all claim to his father's Estate and moved with his wife Rachel to Baltimore Co. He patented lands at Elk Ridge, The Valley of Owings, Owings Adventure, the last lying on each side of Reisterstown Road, 10 miles from Baltimore extending from Pikesville to Mrs. Bell's property adjoining. Richard Owings will probated April 8, 1726.

The other Owens moved West and South and are very numerous.

Richard and Rachel gradually moved North of Patapsco River and owned many farms. They had six sons and three daughters.

1. Richard born 1692, married Sarah Scutt.
2. Rachel born 1694, married John Wilmot.
3. Henry born 1696, married Hannah ———, March 27, 1736.
4. John born 1798, married ———.
5. Robert born 1700, married Rachel. (Married Hannah, June 22, 1738.)
6. Samuel born 1702, married Urath Randall.
7. Joshua born 1704, married Mary Cockey, had daughter named Marcella.
8. Ellenor born 1706, married John Long, March 8, 1735.
9. Ruth born 1708, married Edward Ostler, March 21, 1735.

Samuel moved to his wife's property in the Green Spring Valley and Green Spring Branch, some of the buildings are now in good condition. The Owens were Quakers.

Ref: Records of the Owens family owned by Judge Albert S. J. Owens, compiled by Charles T. Cockey, History of St. Thomas Church, Baltimore Co., History of Anne Arundel Co. and Howard County by Warfield.

Samuel Owings, whose name appears on earliest records of St. Thomas' Parish, was the son of Richard and Rachel Owings. He was born April 1, 1702, in a stone house of two rooms on first and second floors, Green Spring Punch, in Green Spring Valley. The cottage was occupied from 1700 to 1870 by successive generations of Owings, being enlarged from time to time. On January 1, 1729, Samuel was married to Urath Randall, born January 1, 1713—married on her 16th birthday. She was the daughter of Thomas Randall and wife Hannah Bale, and granddaughter of Christopher Randall of Severn River who died 1684, and wife Joanna. The Randall Bible record is most complete and exact.

Samuel Owings was one of the Commissioners under the Act of the Assembly of 1741 to purchase a site for St. Thomas' Church, and received subscriptions toward the building of the same. He was one of the vestry in 1750-52-53-57, and died January 2, 1775. He was representative, Maryland Assembly 1758-1761; Justice of Peace 1744-1768. In his will (he is called Gent.), November 16, 1772, to wife Urath he gave seven negroes and life interest as long as she remained a widow, then to his children the balance of his estate. In Urath's will of November 26, 1792, she gave to Samuel his father's cane and to granddaughter, Urath Owings, she gave 12 pictures.

The first representative of the Owings family in Baltimore Co. was Samuel Owings, son of Richard and Rachel Owings, born April 1, 1702, married January 1, 1729, and died 1775 at the age of 73 years.

Ref: *History of Baltimore City and County*, by Scharf, p. 862, *Anne Arundel and Howard Co.* by Warfield.

ISSUE: Samuel Owings and wife Urath Randall.

- (1) Bale Owings, born May 9, 1731.
- (2) Samuel Owings, born August 17, 1733, married 1765, Deborah Lynch.
- (3) Thomas Owings, born October 18, 1740.
- (4) Hannah Owings, born April 17, 1742, died June 2, 1745.
- (5) Christopher Owings, born February 16, 1744.
- (6) Richard Owings, born August 26, 1746, died September 28, 1747.
- (7) Helen Owings, born 1748.

- (8) Richard Owings, born July 16, 1749.
- (9) Hannah, born January 27, 1751, died 1755.
- (10) Rebecca Owings, born October 21, 1755.

Samuel Owings (2), son of Samuel and wife Urath, was born August 17, 1733, and died June 4, 1803, married October 6, 1765 to Deborah Lynch, daughter of William Lynch and wife Eleanor (Dorsey) Todd, widow Thomas Todd. Samuel Junior and wife Deborah went to live in a small stone and frame house, still standing in 1898. Samuel afterwards built a brick dwelling which he called "Ulm," and which stood for upper, lower and middle mills, three mills which he owned. He was suspected of leaning towards the Tories. There are 29 grants of land recorded in his name, of 13,891 acres in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Frederick Counties and a Shipping House in Baltimore Town. Much around Frederick. Samuel gave four acres where the Rectory of St. Thomas' now stands and sold 30 acres at \$20.00 an acre for the Church. He was Vestryman 1792-1802. Represented Baltimore Co. 1771, Justice and County Commissioner 1768-1775; Lieutenant-Colonel 1777; Delegate to Legislature 1786. In his will of May 7, 1803, he mentions his wife Deborah and his 7th child Ann and her husband George Winchester. Ann was given 1,000 pounds. In the will of Deborah Owings, widow of Samuel, of November 26, 1810, she mentions Ann, wife of George Winchester to whom she gave \$500, also Sarah, wife of James Winchester.

ISSUE: Samuel Owings (2) and wife Deborah Lynch.

- (1) William Owings, born May 1766, married Ann Henderson.
- (2) Urath Owings, born February 22, 1769, married John Cromwell.
- (3) Samuel Owings, born April 3, 1770, married Ruth Cockey.
- (4) Eleanor Owings, born February 7, 1772, died October 29, 1853, married Thomas Moale March 21, 1793.
- (5) Sarah Owings, born December 25, 1773, married March 21, 1793, James Winchester.
- (6) Rebecca, born January 12, 1776. Single.
- (7) Deborah Owings, born November 12, 1777, married Peter Hoffman.
- (8) Frances Owings, born September 30, 1779, married Robert North Moale, July 2, 1801.
- (9) Rachel Owings, born August 27, 1781, died October 10, 1782.
- (10) Mary Owings, born March 29, 1784, married Richard Cromwell.



(11) Ann Owings, born December 20, 1785, married George Winchester.

(12) Beale Owings, born November 17, 1791, married Eleanor McGruder.

Ann Owings, daughter of Samuel Owings, Jr. and wife Deborah Lynch, was born October 1st, 1787, died ———, married May 1, 1809 George Winchester of Baltimore, son of William and wife Mary Parks.

Issue, given in Winchester record.

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#### RANDALL FAMILY.

Christopher Randall of Severn River 1675 and wife, widow Joanna Norman left two sons, Thomas and Christopher, both of whom settled in Baltimore Co. This family founded Randallstown in Baltimore Co. and were land-holders for years in that vicinity. Christopher Sr. was among the early land-holders of North Severn. He owned 3 estates, Randall's Range, Randall's Fancy, and Randall's Purchase. His will mentions his wife Joanna and Richard Owings, brother-in-law of Thomas Randall.

Thomas Randall was born in Baltimore Co. in 16—, died 1722. He married in 1707 Hannah Bale, born after 1665, will dated May 11, 1727. They were children of ——— Bale, Merchant, will 1704, buried St. George Parish, Harford Co. and Urath (Carnell) 2nd husband, living in 1720. In the will of Urath Bale, she names her aunt Hannah Randall. Hannah Bale became the wife of Thomas Randall who died in 1722. In her will of 1727, she mentions her son Christopher and Urath, wife of Samuel Owings, Thomas Bale, born 1664, married Sarah Gibson, Hannah Randall, administrator Mr. Thomas Randall, October 6, 1723, he left 285 pounds. Hannah left in will February 19, 1732, to Samuel Owings in right of his wife Urath, daughter of deceased, from her father, portion of 74 pounds. In Anthony Bale, Gent, will April 16, 1720—"to my sister Hannah Randall, Plant at Patapsco, and my wife Anne Bale.

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## DORSEY FAMILY.

Edward Dorsey, born 1625, wife Martha, came to Maryland in 1657, was granted a tract in Anne Arundel Co. (he was a boatwright) of 400 acres, transferred in 1667 to Colonel Edward Dorsey. He came with Captain Robert Bullan in 1661. Colonel Edward was son and heir of the first Edward, the emigrant mentioned above. John and Caleb Dorsey patented a plantation called Hockley in the Hole supposed to contain 400 acres, but in 1683 it was surveyed for John Dorsey and contained 843 acres, the whole then in possession of Caleb Dorsey. Hon. John Dorsey was born in 1658, died 1714. He came in possession of Hockley in 1683. He married 1680, Pleasance Ely, and took up a tract of land at Elk Ridge, the "Isle of Ely." His widow married a 2nd time Nov. 30, 1722, Robert Wainwright. Hon. John Dorsey was Commissioned for the development of Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Md., 1694; Burgess 1692, 1701, 1703; member Private Council 1710, 1715; will March 22, 1714. .

ISSUE: Hon. John Dorsey and wife Pleasance Ely.

Caleb, married Eleanor Warfield.

Edward

Deborah, married Charles Ridgely, died 1705.

Hon. John Dorsey moved to Baltimore Co. In his will he gives to his wife Pleasance one-third of his Estate, also choice of estate at South River or dwelling on Elk Ridge. To two grandsons, Samuel and Richard of Caleb his son, the plantation called South River Quarter, it being the remainder of a tract given to his son Caleb.

Caleb Dorsey, born Nov. 11, 1685, of Hockley, married Eleanor Warfield Aug. 24, 1704, daughter of Richard Warfield and Eleanor (Browne) Dorsey. Will dated Nov. 11, 1742. He came into the possession of the whole estate.

Ref: The Dorsey Chart at Maryland Historical Society, by H. A. Browne, and Howard Co., by Warfield.

Eleanor Dorsey, daughter of Caleb and Eleanor Warfield

was born March 4, 1715, died October 16, 1760. She married 1st Thomas Todd 1730, of Todd Neck of Baltimore Co. Their only son was Thomas 5th, who left four sons. Mrs. Todd married 2nd time William Lynch, September 6, 1740 (Born 1709-Died 1752), son of Robuck Lynch. He moved near Pikesville. Their daughter Deborah married Samuel Owings of Samuel and Urath Randall. The remaining heirs of Caleb and Eleanor will be found in Howard Co. In her father's and mother's will, no mention of Eleanor is made, but her children are given money.

Robuck Lynch of Baltimore County father of above mentioned William Lynch was Heir at Law of Marcus Lynch Gallaway, Ireland. Robuck died 1716.

Richard Warfield settled near Annapolis 1639 He came among them in 1662, located west of Crownsville, "in the woods." His estate reached back to Round Bay on the Severn. He owned farms "Warfield Rights," "Increase," "Hope" etc. He was the first vestryman of St. Thomas' Church 1669. In 1670, he married Eleanor, heiress of Captain John Browne. She inherited "Hope" and "Increase" in 1689. Richard signed as a militia Officer an address of allegiance to King William. He died at an advanced age in 1703-04. In his will, he mentions his heirs, John, Richard, Alexander, Benjamin, Rachel, Mary, and Eleanor the prospective bride of Caleb Dorsey. Captain John Browne, father of Eleanor, with his brother Peregrine, ran two best equipped merchant transports between Annapolis and London. Capt. Browne obtained a warrant from Philip Calvert for 500 acres of land dated January 16, 1659. The Browne's used upon an original will the seal of a stork, probably, heraldic. They were closely allied to Robert Proctor who held the port of Annapolis then known as "Proctor's Landing."

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## PRICE FAMILY.

William Price was of Wales, early in the 17th Century. He settled in Kent Co., Maryland with two sons, William and Thomas. They owned a tract of land in the east side of Elk River called the "Dividings" of 600 acres, bought May 27, 1661. "Price Venture" on the west side of the Elk, also "Price Forest" and "Woodlawn Neck."

The eldest son William (2) was born 1626 and married Margaret ———. He sold "Price Forest." His oldest son William (3), a church warden of St. Stephen's Church, Cecil Co., Md., married in 1701 Mary Hyland, daughter of Colonel John Hyland from Labadeen, England, and wife Mary Dorrington. Colonel Hyland had land surveyed for him in 1677, lived at Elkton, and died January 17, 1695.

ISSUE: William (3) and Mary (Dorrington) Hyland.

Richard.

William (4).

Andrew, born November 17, 1704.

Issue to follow:

Hyland

John

Rebecca

Andrew Price, 3rd son of William Price and wife Mary Hyland, was born November 17, 1704, married by Rev. John Winston of St. Stephen's Church, Cecil Co., June 1725, to Elizabeth Perry.

ISSUE: Andrew Price and Elizabeth Perry.

(1) James Price, born March 31, 1727.

(2) Andrew Price, born January 20, 1729.

(3) Richard Price, born September 30, 1735.

(4) Rachel Price, born April 29, 1738.

(5) John Hyland Price, born April 22, 1744.

John Hyland Price, son of Andrew Price and wife Elizabeth Perry, was born April 22, 1744, died ———, married Rachel Benson, daughter of Benjamin Benson of Cecil Co. and Mary



Ann his wife. Benjamin was the son of Daniel Benson and wife Mary, and grandson of Daniel Benson and Mary.

ISSUE: Benson  
Hyland  
Benjamin  
Isaac  
James

Issue to follow:  
Spencer  
Elizabeth  
Sarah  
Rachel

James Price, son of John Hyland and Rachel (Benson) Price, was born in Kent Co., Md. in 1776, died in Wilmington, Del., on June 10, 1840. He married, June 12, 1802, Margaret Tatnall, born August 23, 1767, died March 21, 1841, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lea) Tatnall (Line to follow). James Price was the first President of the Union Bank of Delaware 1839, second President, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway in 1837.

ISSUE: James Price and wife Margaret Tatnall.

- (1) Joseph Tatnall, born May 27, 1805, died June 2, 1867, married Matilda Louisa Sanderson.
- (2) John Hyland, born Jan. 11, 1804, died Dec. 25, 1866, married 1st. Margaretta Stothart, 2nd Helen Marr Gordon.
- (3) James Edward, married Catharine Gordon, Nov. 25, 1833.
- (4) Mary Thomas Price, born April 20, 1807, married April 20, 1826, Edmond Canby.

Issue to follow.

James Edward Price, son of James Price and wife Margaret Tatnall, was born at Harmony Mills near Wilmington, Del., Aug. 8, 1809, died July 25, 1898, married November 2, 1833, Catharine Gordon, born June 6, 1810, died July 20, 1885. Catharine was the daughter of John Gordon of Kent Co., Del. and Ann Catharine Sharp.

ISSUE: James Edward Price and wife Catharine Gordon.

- (1) Ann Gordon Price, born July 19, 1834, died July 1st, 1923, married Nov. 13, 1856, John Marshall Winchester, Baltimore, Md.

- (2) Margaret Tatnall Price, born April 15, 1836, died 1919, married April 24, 1861, Josiah Lee Johnston, Baltimore, Md.
- (3) William Gordon Price, born May 2, 1838, died 1856.
- (4) Mary Price, born Nov. 15, 1840, living in 1930, married Sept. 21, 1864, Brigadier-General John Campbell, Cold Spring, New York.
- (5) James Edward Price, Jr., born Feb. 15, 1842, married Nov. 25, 1865, Mary Pope Martin.
- (6) Katharine Gordon Price, born Sept. 13, 1843, living 1930, married April 30, 1878, William Graham Bowdoin.
- (7) Sydney Price, born Feb. 10, 1851, died 1924.

Issue of above seven children in possession of George Winchester of Wilmington, Del.

Ann Gordon Price, daughter of James Edward Price and wife Catharine Gordon was born Wilmington July 19, 1834, died July 1, 1923, married John Marshall Winchester of Baltimore.

Issue in the Winchester record.

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#### HYLAND FAMILY.

In October 1677 "John and Mary's Highland" a tract of land of 1050 acres on west side of Elk River was surveyed for Col. John Hyland of Labadeen, England, who settled at Elk Neck, Cecil Co., Md. He also owned "Arundell," and "Triumph," a tract of 600 acres. The "Highlands" over 2,000 acres together with "John and Mary's Highland," constituted a part of St. Johns Manor, Elk River. Col. Hyland married Mary Dorrington, and died January 17, 1695, leaving two sons, John, and Nicholas, and a daughter Mary, who married William Price.

The Hylands of Elk Neck were once one of the most numerous families of Cecil County. They were descended from two brothers John and Nicholas Hyland. John was a Colonel in the British Army who had resigned because of some difficulty over his coat of arms.

Col. Hyland emigrated to Maryland during the Restoration period. Not being able to obtain his grant of land there, he went to Pennsylvania where he received 1,000 acres. He later ac-

quired property in New York State, and finally, when William and Mary acceded to the throne was able to take up his grants in Maryland.

His home place called "Harmony Hall" was occupied by several generations of the Hyland family. The most important of these occupants was Stephen Hyland who was Colonel of a Maryland Regiment in the Revolutionary War.

Nicholas Hyland at first took up land adjoining that of his brother, Col. John Hyland. Later he took up a large tract along the Susquehanna where Port Deposit now stands. He died in 1719. His Sons, Nicholas and John, according to their Father's will were to be brought up in accordance with the strictest rules of the Church of England.

Nicholas Hyland II was a member of the House of Delegates 1751-1766.

Robert Tatnall married, and died in England 1715. His widow sailed from Bristol, England 1725, and settled in Darby, Pa., with five children.

Edward Tatnall, the eldest son, was born in England about 1704, and died January 7, 1790. He settled in Wilmington, Del., 1735, with his brother-in-law, William Shipley, and they together were among those to incorporate the market there. Edward was married in 1735 at London Grove Friends Meeting House, Chester Co., Pa. to Elizabeth Pennock, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Levis) Pennock.

Joseph Tatnall, son of Edward and Elizabeth Pennock Tatnall, born 1740, and died at Brandywine Village in 1813. He was the original owner of the flour mills at Brandywine Village and was the most prominent miller of his time. He was first President of National Bank of Delaware 1795. He left an estate of \$250,000.00. He was one of the town's most influential citizens. His house still standing in 1803 on Market St., built in 1770. This house was the headquarters for General Washington and Wayne during their stops in Wilmington. Joseph with his son-in-law, Thomas Lea, built a mill on the north side, and several mills on the south side, which were bought by James Price from his father-in-law.

Joseph married April 11, 1765, Elizabeth Lea, born January 15, 1744-5, daughter of James and Margaret (Marshall) Lea. On January 31, 1765, his daughter Margaret married 1st Isaac Starr of Philadelphia and had issue Isaac, and Elizabeth Tatnall Starr; married 2nd time James Price, June 12, 1802.

ISSUE: James Price, m. Margaret (Lea) Tatnall.

John Hyland Price

Joseph Tatnall Price

James Edward Price

Elizabeth Price

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#### LEA FAMILY.

Baldwin Lea born 1550 was church worden. Dauntsey, County Wilts, England 1609. He married 1570 Elynor Dench, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Knight) Dench of London, County Worcester. She died in 1622.

George Lea, 1599-1640, of Christian Malford Wilts, son of Baldwyn and Elynor (Dench) Lea married February 7, 1621, at Seagry, Wilts, Sara, daughter of John and Agnes Welden. They had a son John Lea, died March 1685, at Christian Malford, married previous to 1654, Joane ————. They had a son, John Lea II, born 1661-2, baptized July 12, 1674, the American Emigrant. He had previously moved to Gloucester and had become a Quaker. Married February 1, 1697, Hannah (Hopton) Webb widow of Joseph Webb and moved to Philadelphia, died December 27, 1726. His oldest son Isaac born January 15, 1699, in Gloucester, England, resided at Darby, Pa., and moved to Concord, Chester County, Del., and married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, December 29, 1721, Sarah, daughter of Walter and Rebecca Fearne Fawcett. Walter Fawcett was representative in General Assembly Pa., beginning 1695, for several years. His daughter Sarah was born June 10, 1702, and died 1800 at the age of 98.

James Lea son of Isaac and Sarah (Fawcett) Lea was born March 26, 1723, moved to Wilmington, Del., and died of yellow



fever in 1798. He married June 24, 1741, Margaret, daughter of John and Joanna (Pascall) Marshall. James was Assistant Burgess 1757-60-62, Chief Burgess 1768-69; Town Treasurer 1773-75. He was a member of Society of Friends. Will dated May 16, 1796.

His daughter, Elizabeth, married Joseph Tatnall, January 31, 1765.

For further Lea references see "The Ancestry and Posterity of John Lea of Christian Malford, Wiltshire, England, and of Pennsylvania in America," by James Henry Lea and George Henry Lea, Lea Bros. & Co. Philadelphia and New York, 1906.

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#### PENNOCK FAMILY.

The first military Officer of England to emigrate to America, according to Pennsylvania history, was Christopher Pennock. He came to Chester Co., Pa., in 1685, where he died suddenly on June 28, 1701. He married Mary, daughter of George Collet of Clonmel, Ireland, who died in Chester Co., Pa. in 1687. Their son, Joseph Pennock was born in Clonmel, Ireland. He represented the County of Chester for twelve years, in provincial Assembly, first elected in 1716. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clator) Levis before two Justice's of the Peace in Court 1701. Mary was born August 9, 1685, died Jan. 2, 1741. Their daughter Elizabeth married Edward Tatnall.

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#### LEVIS FAMILY

Mary Levis, the wife of Joseph Pennock was the daughter of Samuel Levis, born July 30, 1649 in Leicestershire, England, died 1734; came to America 1682, married March 3, 1680, Elizabeth Clator, daughter of Wm. Clator of Nottinghamshire, England. Samuel Levis was a member of the Governor's Council 1692 (Pennsylvania).

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## GORDON FAMILY.

James Gordon of Kent Co., Delaware, died in 1740. His son Griffith Gordon died in Kent Co. 1762. Coe Gordon, his son, died 1789.

Coe Gordon, son of James, born ———, died 1789, was second Lieutenant in Revolution. Appointed at Perth Amboy, N. J., November 14, 1776, in Flying Camp Company. He married, February 19, 1777, Sarah, daughter of Nimrod and Elizabeth (Taylor) Maxwell, born September 28, 1761.

John Gordon, son of Coe and Sarah Maxwell Gordon was born June 7, 1782, died in Wilmington July 10, 1847, married July 20, 1804, Ann Catharine Sharpe, who was only 16 years of age, died May 26, 1869. Ann was the daughter of William and Ann Catharine (Parlin) Sharpe, who was descendent from the Rudman—Tranberg—Parlin families.

ISSUE: John Gordon and wife Ann Sharpe.

- (1) Sidney—married Armand Monges.
- (2) Anne.
- (3) Charles—unmarried.
- (4) William— “
- (5) Louise— “
- (6) Sarah Matilda—unmarried.
- (7) Elizabeth—married Baker.
- (8) Catharine, born 1810, died 1885, married 1833, James E. Price.
- (9) Helen—married John Hyland Price, brother to James E. Price.
- (10) George—unmarried.

Catharine Gordon, daughter of John Gordon and wife Ann Catharine Parlin, was born 1810, died 1885, married James Edward Price, November 25, 1833, son of James Price and Margaret Tatnall.

Their daughter, Ann Gordon Price, born July 19, 1834 at Wilmington, married Dec. 13, 1856, John Marshall Winchester, born 1821, died 1877.

Refer to Winchester record.

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## THE LINTHICUM FAMILY.

## CORRECTIONS.

[The sketch of the Linthicum family printed in the September issue of the *Magazine*, was not submitted to its compiler, Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke, nor did it carry his name. He therefore had no opportunity to correct typographical and other errors that had slipped in. As there seems to be widespread interest in this family two letters of correction are here inserted. Another correspondent calls attention to another error on page 282, line 19, where Elizabeth Mullikin appears as Mulliken—an entirely different family.

—ED.]

As the pages of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* constitute a valuable collection of genealogical information concerning Maryland families and are often quoted as authoritative dicta in such matters, it is gratifying to note that the September (1930) issue has given an appreciable amount of space to the records of several old families of the State. In my opinion, the publication of such records deserves to be encouraged. Of course, we desire that these compilations shall be accurate. Whenever errors are detected, it should be the duty of the reader to correct them if he is in position to do so.

In the present instance, I may, perhaps, be pardoned for submitting a few corrections and introducing some additional data relative to an article on "The Linthicum Family," as it appears in the September issue of the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. XXV, No. 3, pages 275-283.

Thomas Linthicum, the immigrant, evidently was an intransigent and troublesome member of the Society of Friends. According to the "Third Haven Meeting" (Talbot County) records, it appears that at a Quarterly Meeting held at John Edmondson's on the 24th day of the fourth month, 1681 (old style), it was determined to discipline Thomas Linthicum, following the receipt of "a full and certain account from the Men's Meeting at the Western Shore concerning the unworthy and disorderly carriage and behavior of Thos. Lincicomb to Thos. Everdon in particular and Friends in general", notwithstanding the previous efforts of Friends to compose the matter at issue. I shall now direct the reader's attention to certain

historical and genealogical errors in the Linthicum article aforesaid.

Page 275, fifth line from bottom: "The return of the tobacco" was made in 1684 (not 1784). Same page, second line from bottom: Thomas Linthicum was born about 1640-1645. We do not know the year of his birth precisely.

Page 276, ninth line from top: "Rhoda" should be *Rhode* River.

Page 277, bottom line: The date given is that of the *burial* of Richard Snowden.

Page 278, second line from top: Richard Snowden's "second wife" is usually given as Elizabeth, daughter of Roger *Grosse*.

Page 278, seventh line from top (*et seq.*): Richard Snowden was born in 1688 (not 1698); he died January 26, 1763, in the 76th year of his age. He married (1) Elizabeth Coale on May 19, 1709 (not 1707). His second wife was Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of Samuel Thomas and his wife Mary *Hutchins* (not Hutchinson). Another daughter (probably by his first wife) was *Ann Snowden* who married Henry Wright Crabbe. By his second wife, he had Richard Snowden, Jr., who died March 18, 1753, and whose wife was Elizabeth *Crowley* (not Crawley). By the second wife he had also other children (dates of birth approximated) as follows: Thomas Snowden (1721-1770), married Mary Wright; Margaret Snowden (1724), married John Contee; Eliza Snowden (1726), married Joseph Cowman; Samuel Snowden (1728-1801), married Eliza Thomas; John Snowden (1730), married Rachel Hopkins.

Page 278, sixteenth line from bottom: Elizabeth Rutland, *buried* March 15, 1707. Page 278, twelfth line from bottom: Thomas Sappington, *buried* February 18, 1721-22.

Page 280, sixth line from top: Gideon Linthicum died *May 11, 1770*. Page 280, nineteenth line from top: Hezekiah Linthicum died in 1767. I am not aware that the maiden surname of his wife has been ascertained.

Page 281, fourth line from top (*et seq.*): John Jacobs was born 1631 (not 1629), and married Anne Cheney who was *born 1660*, or thereabouts, and died April 29, 1730 (not 1720). Page 281, tenth line from top (*et seq.*): John Jacobs was born



1631 (not 1629), and died 1726 (not 1705). If John Jacobs, "of Dover, England", died in 1627 he could not have been the father of John Jacobs (1631-1726).

Page 282, fifth line from top (*et seq.*): Mary Rhodes was the *great-great-granddaughter* (not "granddaughter") of *Roger Williams* (not "Rofer William").

There occur several mistakes in the spelling of baptismal names, such as "Dorcus" for "*Dorcas*", "Francis" for the feminine *Frances*, "Phineaus" for "*Phinehas*", Mordeca for *Mordecai*, etc. The foregoing comments are submitted after a rather incomplete examination and analysis of the Linthicum article, and I feel assured that they will be received in the spirit in which they are made.

Sept. 27, 1930.

FRANCIS B. CULVER,  
1227 16th St., N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

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*To the Author of "The Linthicum Family",*

Dear Sir:

Having been set right on one point by your Linthicum family article, may I repay the kindness by sending you a correction.

Page 279. Thomas Rutland, 2nd, b. 1703, married Anne Beale, b. 1709 (not Anne Dorsey). She was the daughter of John Beale who married, 1708, Elizabeth Norwood.

Elizabeth Norwood was daughter of *Andrew* Norwood (not Capt. John Norwood). (Capt. John Norwood died abt. 1673, according to the Colonial Dame Register.) Andrew Norwood married Elizabeth Howard, who I think was the *sister* of Cornelius Howard—although he had a daughter Elizabeth, too. As I have some Norwood ancestry I am interested in following up any reference I see to the family. I also have Dorsey ancestors.

The chart which I enclose will make my references plainer.

Very sincerely yours,

(Miss) FLORENCE WHITTLESEY THOMPSON.

September 25, 1930.

5 Orchard St., Portland, Maine.

Andrew Norwood, A. A. Co. 1701-2. Cal. 2: 232.

To bros. Samuel and Philip, personalty.

To son Andrew, at 17, dwell., plantation.

Wife (unnamed) and bro. Samuel afsd. joint executors.

Testator desires "Strawberry Plain" to be sold.

Test. Cornelius Howard, Philip Howard, Jr., Geo. Slucom.  
(C. H., *Sr.*, d. 1680).

Andrew Wellplay, A. A. Co., 2 May 1708. 14 July 1708.

To son-in-law Andrew Norwood and hrs., 500 a. at head of  
Bush R.

To dau.-in-law Elizabeth Norwood, pers.

To wife Elizabeth, exec. and resid. leg.

Test. Cornelius Howard, Jos. Howard, Samuel Dorsey, Samuel  
Leatherwood.

Capt. John Norwood.  
d. circ. 1673

Andrew Norwood m. Elizabeth Howard.

He d. 1702. Md. Cal. Wills, 2: 232.

She m. (2) Andrew Wellplay.

He d. 1708. Md. Cal. Wills, 3: 106.

NORWOOD

Andrew  
Only child named in his  
father's will. He and  
his sister Eliz. both  
named by Andrew Well-  
play, 1708, but that year  
Andrew died and the  
property left him by step-  
father went to his sisters,  
Eliz. Beale, Anne and  
Hannah Norwood. Land  
Office, Liber P. L. No. 5,  
folio 558.

Elizabeth	Anne	Hannah
m. 1708		
John Beale		
Anne		Elizabeth
b. 1709		
m. Thos. Rutland, 2nd,		
b. 1703. Her will, 1773,		
names her aunt Hannah		
Norwood.		

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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*May 12, 1930.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to Active membership:

Miss Margaret B. Carmine,	Thomas P. Dryden,
Miss Miriam Baldwin Cooks,	Marshall K. McCosh,
Mrs. Clarence N. Taylor,	Charles Cox Hopper,
Joseph M. Coale,	John S. Reese.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Auguste Faure, on February 27, 1930.

Mrs. Joseph A. (Katherine Duer) Blake, on April 20, 1930.

J. Harry Deems, on April 24, 1930.

A note of appreciation has been received from Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser expressing her thanks for the kind remembrance of the Society on May 7th (the date of the death of the late Mr. H. Irvine Keyser), evidenced by a gift of flowers to her, from the Society.

The attention of the Society was called to an invitation from Major Francis Scott Key-Smith asking members of the Society to join the Alumni Club of William and Mary College on a pilgrimage from Washington to Jamestown and William and Mary College, June 6th to June 10th, of this year.

It was reported that a special meeting of the Society would be held on May 21st instant, at which meeting the members of the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City would be our guests. It was noted that the Eastern Shore Society would present prizes to the winners of their Historical Essay Contest, and that Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey would be the speaker of the evening.

Vice-President Thom was recognized by the Chair and read a paper entitled "Something More About the Great Confederate

General 'Stonewall' Jackson and One of his humble Followers in the South of Yesteryear."

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*May 21, 1930.*—A Special Meeting of the Maryland Historical Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

The Society had as its guest the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City.

The only formal business transacted by the Maryland Historical Society was the election of members.

The following persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active membership:

Mrs. Adelbert W. Mears,	Miss Sarah E. Bennett,
Mrs. W. Norvill Finley.	

Associate membership:

Mrs. James T. Eliason.

President Harris welcomed the members and guests of the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City and expressed the pleasure of the Maryland Historical Society in having them as its guests. He then introduced the President of the Eastern Shore Society, Dr. Eugene W. Hodson, who gave a brief welcome to the members of both societies and the winners of the Historical Essay Contest and then turned over the exercises to Past President George L. Radcliffe, and Chairman of the Historical Essay Contest of the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore City. Mr. Radcliffe presented to the winner of each county that had entered the contest a twenty dollar gold-piece and to Miss Elinore Grollman a very handsome sapphire and gold pin for the best essay from the entire Eastern Shore.

The prize winners were as follows:

Kent County—"Major James Ringgold, Son of Col. Thomas Ringgold," by Emma Elizabeth Francis.

Talbot County—"Colonial History of Oxford and Its Legends," by Muriel Day.

Somerset County—"Courts and Laws of Old Somerset," by Rachel Kauffman.



Dorchester County—"Sketch of Anthony LeCompte," by Betty Hicks.

Cecil County—"Cecil County and the Struggle for Freedom," by Ruth F. Bouchelle.

Queen Anne's County—"Kent Island, the Beautiful," by Elinore Grollman.

Worcester County—"Colonel William Stevens," by May Revel Belote.

Wicomico County—"Mason and Dixon Line," by Harold Waller.

Dr. R. T. Haines Halsey gave a very interesting talk on "Annapolis, Its Traditions and Associations with George Washington," which was illustrated with lantern slides.

The members of the Eastern Shore Society and their guests were invited by President Harris to view the various historical exhibitions in the possession of the Society.

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*May 22, 1930.*—A special exhibition of some of the Society's treasures was arranged for the History Teachers' Club of the Public School System, who on account of their avocation have no time to visit the rooms of the Society during the regular hours of opening.

President Harris greeted those of the invited guests who appeared, after which Mr. Dielman gave an informal talk on the possessions, prospects and work of the Society. Later the various exhibition rooms were opened and the guests were taken in charge by Miss Bokel.

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*October 12, 1930.*—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with the President in the chair.

President Harris welcomed the return of the members after a summer recess. He reported that during the summer the \$100,000. ground rent on the old Athenaeum property had been redeemed.

A list of the donations made to the library and gallery since the last regular meeting of the Society was read.

Dr. A. K. Bond reported that some time ago Mr. Craddock, of the Savings Bank of Baltimore, had promised to present the Society with a set of bells used on a six-horse team. Mr. Craddock has since died and Dr. Bond said that he thought that it would be advisable for the Society to try to secure these bells from the relatives of Mr. Craddock.

Mr. Dielman reported for the Library Committee that the Society had purchased in London the Rent Rolls of Charles and St. Mary's Counties, from 1637 to about 1725, which completes the series already in possession of the Society purchased in 1888 as part of the "Calvert Papers." With these Rent Rolls was the marriage settlement of Frederick Lord Baltimore.

The purchase of a very rare map was reported, being a Map of Washington and Frederick Counties, 1808, by Chas. Varle.

The gift of several manuscripts was reported, being a list of the books in the library of Joseph Earle of the Eastern Shore, and a list of the household effects in the old Stone Mansion in Southern Maryland.

It was stated that H. Oliver Thompson, Esq., had presented two lithographs: one was of the Buckingham Female Collegiate Institute on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the other made from a daguerrotype by Whitehurst, of John H. Hewitt.

The following named persons having been previously nominated were elected to Active membership:

Miss Bertha L. Clark,	Fessenden Fairfax Hicks,
Miss Mabel F. Cull.	

Associate membership:

Mrs. Louis V. Bell.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

George C. Jenkins, on June 5, 1930.

Theodore Klein Miller, on June 7, 1930.

Albert H. Buck, on June 8, 1930.

Wilton Snowden, on July 24, 1930.

George C. Thomas, on August 11, 1930.

Judge James A. C. Bond, on August 17, 1930.

Van Lear Black, on August 18, 1930 (lost at sea).

Mrs. Cora R. Evans, on September 2, 1930.

Rev. William Lindsay Glenn, on September 3, 1930.

John J. Hurst, on September 11, 1930.

H. G. Evans, on September 13, 1930.

William L. Marbury, Esq., was then introduced and gave a very interesting talk on "Some Aspects of Slavery in Maryland."

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### BOOKS RECEIVED.

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*Maryland Silversmiths, 1715-1830*, with illustrations of their silver and their marks and with a facsimile of the design book of William Faris. By J. Hall Pleasants and Howard Sill. Baltimore, 1930, The Lord Baltimore Press.

Because the facts were not easily got at, the general works on American silversmiths have given scant and inaccurate information about the silversmiths of Maryland and their distinguished productions. From this inferior position in the history of the craft, the Maryland workers in precious metals have advanced to the position of honor, for thanks to the researches of J. Hall Pleasants and Howard Sill, their history is now more fully and more carefully recorded than that of similar groups in any other state or section of the country.

This book is important for two reasons. Silversmithing is one of the few crafts in which the colonial American practitioner seemed hardly affected by provincialism. In the surviving specimens of his work there is seen little crudity, little evidence of having been fashioned by untrained and clumsy workmen. Whether made in Boston, in Philadelphia, or in Annapolis, American plate carries on the tradition of the Old World, showing to later ages stately, serene evocations of the classic spirit, beautiful alike in form, substance, and surface. The second reason is that the Maryland silversmiths possess peculiar claims upon the memory of posterity. The social conditions of eighteenth-century Annapolis inevitably produced groups of sophisticated craftsmen, learned and apt in the production of luxuries. The silversmiths were chief among these.

They were working for people who built houses in the Adam tradition, furnished them with chairs and tables in the manner of Chippendale and Sheraton, and demanded an equal degree of quality and taste in the lesser accessories of living. In Baltimore, the prosperous merchant families created a market for the best in household utilities, and their demand for good silver developed the craft of making it to an extraordinary degree. The Baltimore Assay Office with its official marks, its symbols of quality, and its Dominical lettering showing the year of manufacture, was an institution not found elsewhere in the country. To commemorate the work of these craftsmen and to record the history of the craft in the Maryland cities and towns was a service, therefore, of more than local importance.

Combining antiquarian zeal with exact and scholarly knowledge of Maryland men and things, Dr. Pleasants has carried out and expanded the task begun with love and enthusiasm and learned taste by Howard Sill some years before his death. He has presented the history of the trade in Maryland and the biography of its members with the sureness and authority that characterizes his biographical and genealogical studies. He has told the complicated story of the Baltimore Assay Office, identified the works of almost forgotten craftsmen, given sketches of some three hundred masters, journeymen, and apprentices in the trade, and in spite of much detail, has made a book that is readable but none the less valuable for reference because of that quality. The reproduction in this volume of the design book of William Faris, the eighteenth century Annapolis silversmith and clockmaker, is an achievement almost unique in books dealing with American craftsmanship.

As the crafts of silversmithing and watch and clock making were so closely allied, a list of Maryland watch and clock makers is included. This enhances the interest of the book and makes it important to collectors of early American watches and clocks.

The book is illustrated with sixty-eight full-page plates in heliotype, the best process so far employed for the representation of the surface and the delicately modelled forms of silverware, of which some two hundred and forty examples are shown. The twenty full-page drawings in the Faris design book and the portraits of several well known early silversmiths are also reproduced. In addition to these heliotype plates over two hundred reproductions of silversmiths' marks and a few old newspaper advertisements are illustrated in the text. The book is well designed and is printed on rag paper. These physical characteristics, joined with the importance of its matter, commend it



to collectors of silver and clocks, to collectors of books, to those who are interested in social and industrial history, and to museums and public libraries everywhere. It is a quarto volume  $12\frac{1}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{8}$  inches in size, and contains three hundred and forty pages of text. It is bound in paper covered boards, buckram back, stamped in gold, with gilt top. It is fully indexed.

The edition is limited to three hundred numbered copies and type has been distributed.

This is one of the most important books ever issued in this state and it is safe to predict that it will go to a premium within a few months.

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*Homes of the Cavaliers.* By Katherine Scarborough. New York, 1930. The Macmillan Co. \$5.00.

An extended and comprehensive appreciation of this splendid volume appeared in the Supplement of the *Sunday Sun*, for November 23. It is only necessary to say here that it is a work that every Marylander should be proud to own; although it has one very serious defect—it has no index! Miss Scarborough has done herself and her work a serious injustice by this omission.

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*Criminal Law in Colonial Virginia.* By Arthur P. Scott. University of Chicago, 1930. \$4.00.

“A detailed inquiry which does much toward estimating the exact nature of the debt of American law to that of England, and the extent of departure of the law from its source because of the unique conditions of colonial life.” A carefully prepared and well documented study, of interest to antiquarians and historians as well as to the legal profession.

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*Augustine Herrman of Bohemia Manor.* Monograph by Thomas Capek. Prague, 1930. Pp. 35, illus., maps, facs.

A brief but valuable sketch of Herrman, with reduced reproduction of his celebrated map and facsimiles of documents, etc.

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*A Brief History of the Spessard family.* By H. L. Spessard. Hagerstown, 1930. Pp. 116.

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